

"DISSIDENT   ACTIVITY

January 1966 through January 1973"

OGC HAS REVIEWED

## P R E F A C E

While the scope of this paper intends to give an overview of some problems faced by U. S. Government officials relative to riots and student disorders, and attendant violent activity such as bombings and killings from January 1966 to the end of the Vietnam war, proper perspective would be lost without some reference to similar activities earlier in the 1960's. Omens of violence had appeared much earlier. In 1963 and 1964 there were serious disorders in Birmingham, Savannah, Cambridge, Md., Chicago and Philadelphia. In the spring of 1965 in Selma, Alabama, there were weeks of turmoil and violence resulting in the death of a white clergyman and a white housewife. In mid-August 1965, the Watts section of Los Angeles erupted into a holocaust of death, injury and property damage. Almost 4,000 persons were arrested. Thirty-four were killed and hundreds injured. Approximately \$35 million in damage was inflicted.

Concurrent with the racial distress in the mid-1960's came the formulation of numerous groups, particularly the anti-war and new left groups which began going to the streets to display their grievances. Sometimes the various groups, anti-war, racial, and new left joined in street activity and philosophical purposes, causing authorities great difficulty in determining what to expect.

The subsequent events of 1966 made it appear that domestic turmoil had become part of the American scene. Chicago exploded in mid-July, and before the police and 4,200 National Guardsmen managed to restore order, scores of civilians and police had been injured. There were 533 arrests, including 155 juveniles. Three deaths ensued, one a thirteen-year-old boy and another a fourteen-year-old pregnant girl. In all, forty-three disorders and riots were reported in the country during 1966. 1965 and 1966 were but harbingers, 1967 was a disaster to the Nation.

1966

On 12 January, President Johnson, in his state of the union message, pledged that the U.S. would stay in Vietnam until aggression was stopped.

The resumption of U.S. bombing raids against the North on 31 January after a 37-day pause brought a series of demonstrations across the country. The largest were in New York and Washington. On 2 February, following an overnight vigil in front of the UN, some 1,000 demonstrators marched to Times Square where 32 were arrested after they sat down in the street. 1,500 members of Women's Strike for Peace picketed the White House on 9 February.

At least 19 persons were killed and more than 50 injured in outbreaks of violence in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on 9-13 February. Much of the disorder accompanied a strike called by trade unions to protest the shooting of student demonstrators (3 were killed). Five Negroes were wounded in Birmingham on 21 February when a white motorist fired 8 pistol shots into a crowd of 150 Negroes.

Almost 350 Spanish students staged a sit-in on 9 March in Barcelona. Riot police, on 11 March, arrested the demonstrators. Violent demonstrations erupted in Barcelona on 11 May when the Education Ministry ordered the university closed. The demonstrations spread to downtown streets where 1,000 students shouted slogans and threw stones at police. Crown Princess Beatrix, 28, heir presumptive to the Dutch throne, was married in Amsterdam on 10 March. The wedding procession was guarded by 8,000 soldiers and police; but about 1,000 youths shouted insults, and several smoke bombs were thrown along the route.

The scene of 1965's most serious racial rioting, the predominately Negro Watts district of Los Angeles, was shaken by a new disturbance on 15 March. Casualties were 2 dead and about 20 injured: 49 persons were arrested and 19 buildings were damaged. The rioting was brought under control in about 4 hours, with 200 policemen patrolling the area (the normal force was 24) and roadblocks set up at major streets.

Parades and rallies protesting U.S. policies in Vietnam were held in several U.S. and foreign cities on 25-27 March, most of them

organized by the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam and designated as International Days of Protest. A 26 March parade down New York's 5th Avenue followed by a rally in Central Park was the weekend's largest demonstration; police estimated that 20,000-25,000 persons marched in the parade.

On 31 March, 380 Cordele, Georgia Negroes marched on the county courthouse in a protest against allegedly inferior conditions in Negro schools. A group of 50-75 high school boys attacked 7 anti-war demonstrators on 31 March on the steps of the South Boston District Court House.

The Berkeley, California, headquarters of the anti-war Vietnam Day Committee was blown up early on 9 April. Five persons suffered slight injuries, and 5 buildings in the vicinity were damaged; all windows in the headquarters were blown out and the back of the building was ripped apart. Students at Madrid's Economic & Political Sciences Faculty voted on 29 April to stage a 24-hour general strike on 2 May in protest against the closing of Barcelona University. Later on 29 April, Madrid University students demonstrated in support of the Barcelona students and clashed with police. University of Navarre students fought with police in Pamplona on 29 April. On 30 April, as two Suffolk County, N. Y., policemen attempted to arrest a Negro motorist for speeding, a group of young men and women stormed out of a house screaming, "We're going to get those cops." The mob seized one of the officer's guns, shooting him in the legs three times.

Another police-student clash was touched off at Madrid University on 2 May as students attempted to march on the chancellor's office. About 1,500 students were involved in the day's demonstrations, and 50 were arrested. Several, including 7 American students, were clubbed by police. About 2,000 Madrid University students were attacked by police on 5 May as they again marched on the chancellor's office. The Watts area of Los Angeles was tense again following a fatal shooting on 7 May.

Selective Service tests were administered to college students and graduating high school seniors on 14 May, 21 May and 3 June. Prior to the examinations, student protests against draft procedures broke out at several universities. A group of 350 University of Chicago students seized the school's administration building and began a sit-in on 12 May. At Roosevelt University in Chicago, anti-draft protests on 19-25 May resulted in the arrest of 39 students. University of Wisconsin students staged a sit-in at the school administration building in Madison on 16-20

May; those participating ranged from 25 to 700 students. An anti-draft rally on the campus on 18 May was attended by about 10,000 students. Other demonstrations were held at City College of New York, Brooklyn (N.Y.) College, Hunter College (N.Y.), Cornell University (Ithaca, N.Y.), Oberlin (Ohio) College and Stanford (Calif.) University.

A demonstration in support of Congressional candidates pledged to work for peace in Vietnam brought 8,000-11,000 demonstrators to Washington on 15 May. The participants picketed the White House for 2 hours and then attended a rally at the Washington Manument.

U.S. planes carried out record air attacks on North Vietnam on 30 and 31 May. The number of attacking planes was described as the largest since the U.S. raids on North Vietnam had begun on 7 February 1965.

The summer of 1966 was, as were the 2 previous summers, a season of rioting and public disorder in many of the racial ghettos of the nations's cities. Most of the disorders stemmed from incidents in which police were alleged to have acted with brutality. All brought savage clashes with police in which entire neighborhoods were battered. The rioting and increased militancy among Negro groups was cited by many observers as a prime contributor to the growth of "white backlash" in several states. Congressional and Administration sources expressed fear of the political impact of the mounting Negro militancy and the white response to it.

James H. Meredith, the 32-year-old Negro who had integrated the University of Mississippi in 1962, was shot from ambush on 6 June. Elsewhere on 6 June, student riots began in Colon and spread to Panama City. Three days of rioting were touched off on 12 June in a northwest Chicago Puerto Rican neighborhood. A labor dispute erupted on 13-15 June into widespread rioting in Amsterdam in which 28 policemen and 81 civilians were wounded by gunfire or otherwise injured. On 26 June, a civil rights rally attended by 15,000 in front of the Mississippi state capital in Jackson climaxed the "Meredith march" which had been marked by sporadic violence and plagued by disagreement among civil rights groups. The bombing of oil installations on the outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong beginning on 29 June set off a series of protests. 700 demonstrators marched outside the U.S. Mission to the UN in N.Y. City. Similar demonstrations, some of them in connection with Independence Day observances, were staged by anti-war groups in the U.S. and abroad on 4 July.

Omaha's Near North Side, a Negro area, was rocked by 3 nights of rioting, rock-throwing and looting on 3-5 July. 122 persons were arrested by the time order was restored on 5 July. 500 National Guardsmen were called into Omaha. The Mississippi town of Grenada, one of the points on the Meredith marchers' route was the scene of demonstrations throughout the summer.

Three nights of serious rioting swept Chicago's West Side Negro district on 12-15 July. Order was restored with the aid of 4,000 National Guardsmen on 15 July, but 2 Negroes were killed, scores of police and civilians were wounded or injured and 372 persons were arrested. Losses from property damage and looting, primarily suffered by white-owned stores, were reported to be extensive.

The Brooklyn neighborhood known as East New York was the scene of New York City's worst racial violence during the year. Conflict among Negroes, whites, and Puerto Ricans erupted in fighting on 15 July and renewed clashes occurred on 17-18 and 21-22 July.

The Cleveland Negro neighborhood of Hough was the scene of the year's most severe racial rioting of 18-23 July. Four persons were killed and 50 were injured in the disorders, which were marked by shooting, firebombing and looting. Property damage, much of it stemming from the setting of nearly 250 fires, was widespread. Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes, on 19 July, issued a proclamation declaring that "a state of tumult, riot and other emergency" existed in Cleveland and activating 1,600 National Guardsmen for riot duty; an additional 400 Guardsmen were called up on 20 July. National Guard force was reduced in strength on 26 July and was completely disbanded on 31 July.

President Johnson commented on the spreading racial unrest in a news conference on 20 July. The President cautioned on 20 July that "while there's a Negro minority of 10% in this country, there is a majority of 90% that are not Negroes." Although most of the majority "have come around to the viewpoint of wanting to see equality and justice given their fellow citizens," he said, "they want to see it done under the law and...without violence." Asked whether he thought "professional agitators" were behind the riots, President Johnson said he "would not want to say that the protests and the demonstrations are inspired by foreign foes," although "people who do not approve of our system" might be a contributing factor. Addressing an Indianapolis Athletic Club luncheon of 450 business executives and labor officials on 23 July, the President

warned that "riots in the streets do not bring about lasting reforms" but rather "make reform more difficult by turning away the very people who can and must support reform." "We refuse to condone riots and disorders," he added, "not only to protect the society at large," but also "to serve the real interests of those for whose cause we struggle."

A Negro district in East Baltimore was invaded on 28 July by white teenage gangs. Puerto Ricans clashed with police in Perth Amboy, N. J. for 4 nights on 30 July-2 August. On 3 August, Atlanta, Georgia, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, experienced racial violence.

The 21st anniversary on 6 August of the dropping of a U. S. atomic bomb on Hiroshima was the occasion for anti-Vietnam protests staged across the country. The demonstrations were coordinated by the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam. 5,000 persons marched in N. Y. City's Times Square in a protest sponsored by the 5th Avenue Peace Parade Committee. Other large demonstrations were held in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, Cleveland, Denver, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Boston and Atlanta.

Scattered racial violence broke out in Michigan in August as police clashed with Negroes and whites in Lansing, Detroit, Muskegon, Ypsilanti, and Benton Harbor. 11 persons were injured and 31 arrested in disorders that swept a section of Lansing's southwest side the nights of 7 August and 8 August. Both Negroes and whites, mainly teenagers, were involved in the incidents. Police clashed with about 1,500 persons, mostly Negroes, the night of 12 August in a downtown section of Muskegon. Racial violence rocked Benton Harbor on 28-31 August. Violence erupted in Grenada, Mississippi, the evening of 9 August when about 300 Negroes marched to protest the 8 August use of tear gas.

In Argentina, violent student demonstrations broke out against the regime on 12-31 August. Though centered largely in Buenos Aires, disturbances also were reported in Rosario and Cordoba, where students clashed with police.

At least 50 persons were arrested for disorderly conduct at hearings held in Washington on 16-19 August by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The committee was investigating Americans who aided the Viet Cong in Vietnam. The purpose of the inquiry was to provide data for legislation to outlaw such aid. The hearings were marked by outbursts against the committee and against U. S. participation in the Vietnamese war.

Robert Bolivar DePugh, who had founded the Minutemen in 1959, was arrested on 20 August and was convicted with 2 followers by a federal jury in Kansas City, Missouri on 13 November of violating the Federal Firearms Act.

Rioting and looting by Negroes in Dayton, Ohio on 1-2 September was touched off by a fatal shooting. Nearly 1,000 National Guardsmen were mobilized to restore order. About 30 persons were injured in the outbreak. More than 100 people were arrested. Two nights of Negro rioting swept Atlanta, Georgia, on 6-7 and 10-11 September. Sporadic violence continued on 11 and 12 September. More than 35 persons were injured in the incidents, and about 138 persons were arrested. Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, was quoted as telling a crowd of Negroes; "We're going to be back at 4 o'clock and tear this place up." Afterwards, about 1,000 Negroes, chanting "black power" and "police brutality," began throwing rocks, sticks and bottles at policemen, newsmen and white bystanders. SNCC member Willie Ricks shouted, "We're going to put every cracker in Atlanta on his knees.... Mayor Allen is the killer." The audience answered with shouts of "black power."

Protests against the Chicago housing accord, including an American-Nazi march joined by 150 white teenagers, were held in southwest Chicago on 10 September under heavy police escort. A confrontation of armed whites and Negroes in front of Bogalusa Junior High School was broken up by police on 12 September without anybody getting hurt. The groups pulled guns on each other but were persuaded to disperse. Violence erupted in Grenada, Mississippi, on 12-13 September. The Rev. Melvin DeWitt Bullock, a Negro, was found beaten to death on 12 September in his house in New Rochelle, N. Y. Bullock, ex-president of the New Rochelle NAACP chapter, had been active in recent drives to end de facto segregation in New Rochelle public schools. Demonstrators fought with the police in The Hague on 20 September and threw a smoke bomb at a state carriage carrying Queen Julianna. Julianna was unharmed. 81 of the rioters were arrested. Demonstrations were staged in St. Louis on 25-28 September. The demonstrations ended in rioting on 28 September. 14 persons were injured.

Five hundred Negroes, whites and Puerto Ricans participated on 17 September in a Poor People's March on Washington to protest "the current lack of concern for effective antipoverty legislation." Racial violence swept Negro sections of San Francisco on 27-28 September. 3,600 National Guardsmen were called in, and a curfew was imposed.

Altogether 349 persons were arrested and at least 80 persons were reported injured. Guardsmen rode fire trucks to defend them from mob attacks.

Sporadic outbreaks of racial violence in Oakland, California, on 18-20 October coincided with a 3-day boycott of the city's schools. More than 50 persons were arrested, and 13 were reported injured. On 30 October, 19 members of the paramilitary Minutemen were arrested in N. Y. City and other parts of N. Y. State. Police said the crackdown had prevented planned attacks on 3 allegedly leftist camps. On 3 November, the Guatemalan Government declared a state of siege to cope with violence by extremists of both the right and the left.

More than 3,000 of the 27,000 students at the University of California's Berkeley campus boycotted classes on 1-6 December in protest against both the administration's use of city and county police to break up an anti-war sit-in and university rules against nonstudent participation on the Campus. On 14 December, Venezuelan troops occupied the Central University in Caracas and seized an arsenal that included hand grenades and machine guns. A second degree murder acquittal on 8 December by an all-white jury in Lee County, Alabama, resulted in 700 students rioting in Tuskegee on learning of the verdict.

### 1967

The intensified fighting in Vietnam brought a more vociferous tone and more militant character in the protests mounted in 1967 by the anti-war movement in the U. S. Massive anti-war marches were staged in New York, San Francisco and other cities. The student anti-war movement swung away from peaceful picketing and rallied to more violent efforts to disrupt the operations of military induction centers. The existing divisions among Negro rights leaders became more evident during 1967 as the leadership of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee praised urban rioters and issued calls for revolution while the more traditional civil rights leadership continued to abjure violence and to call for non-violent action. Among the extreme militants, separatist and anti-white sentiment seemed to be on the rise.

During his 10 January State of the Union message, President Johnson pledged the U. S. would support peace initiatives by the UN or others and would "continue to take every possible initiative ourselves

to constantly probe for peace, " "Until such efforts succeed, or until the infiltration (in South Vietnam) ceases, or until the conflict subsides, I think the course of wisdom for this country is that we just must firmly pursue our present course. We will stand firm in Vietnam. "

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the once-powerful representative of New York City's Harlem Negro district, was ousted as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee on 9 January and then was barred on 10 January from taking his House seat pending an investigation of his qualifications. It was the first time in 46 years that a House member had been refused his seat for reasons other than a contested election, the first time since 1925 that a House chairman had been deposed, and the first time in 160 years that one had been ousted for a reason other than party disloyalty. On 1 March, the House of Representatives voted to exclude Powell from the 90th Congress and declared his Harlem seat vacant. By almost a 7-1 margin, Powell was reelected on 11 April.

On 27 January, university students in Madrid, Barcelona and other cities launched a series of violent demonstrations. The demonstrations, which brought the closing of 10 universities by 6 February, persisted throughout the spring. On 28 January, six Yugoslav diplomatic missions in the United States and Canada were damaged by a coordinated series of explosions.

About 2,000 members of the New York-based National Committee of Clergy & Laymen Concerned About Vietnam marched in front of the White House in Washington on 21 January, demanding a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and a de-escalation of the ground war in South Vietnam to pave the way for peace talks. In early February, the leaders of 15 student organizations of diverse political affiliation signed a resolution in Washington calling for the end of the draft.

On 28 February, Mississippi NAACP field director Charles Evers said that since his brother Medgar had been murdered in 1963, 41 Negroes had been killed in Mississippi.

On 8 March, a bill declaring Congress' intention of supporting U.S. armed forces in Vietnam, of supporting efforts to end the war honorably and of preventing its expansion was passed by both houses and was signed by the President on 16 March.

More than 5,000 Spanish workers and students rioted and fought with police in Bilbao on 4 April. In Paris on 7 April, Vice President

Humphrey (on a two-week tour of Western Europe to explain U. S. foreign policy to Western leaders) encountered virulent demonstration: eggs and paint were thrown, a U. S. flag was burned, 160 arrests were reported and 46 policemen were injured. Humphrey concluded his trip in Brussels on 8 April, and nine persons were reportedly arrested in demonstrations against his visit.

Negroes rioted in Nashville, Tennessee on 8-10 April. More than 80 persons were reported arrested and 17 injured. SNCC Chairman, Stokely Carmichael, earlier that afternoon had attended a symposium at predominantly white Vanderbilt University. Several clashes, were intensified in Louisville, Kentucky, on 11-24 April after the city's Board of Aldermen rejected an open-housing ordinance. Several hundred persons were arrested and at least 6 persons were injured. Riot police intervened repeatedly to deal with white counter-demonstrators.

UN Undersecretary Ralph Bunche on 12 April took issue with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's suggestions that the U. S. civil rights and peace movements merge. Bunche said: King "should positively give up one role or another. The 2 efforts have little in common." King "should realize" that his opposition to the American role in Vietnam "is bound to alienate many friends and supporters of the civil rights movement and greatly weaken it." At a news conference in Los Angeles later on 12 April, King denied that he advocated a merger of the civil rights and peace drives. "But we equally believe that no one can pretend that the existence of the war is not profoundly affecting the destiny of civil rights progress," King asserted. King challenged the NAACP to assume a "forthright stand on the rightness or wrongness" of the war in Vietnam.

On 15 April massive parades were held in New York and San Francisco in protest against U. S. policy in Vietnam. The demonstrations were sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. In New York, demonstrators from all parts of the U. S. marched from Central Park to UN headquarters where they heard speeches by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Floyd McKissick, Stokely Carmichael and Dr. Benjamin Spock. According to police estimates, 100,000-125,000 persons had marched in the parade. King estimated that 300,000-400,000 had participated. The presence of Negro leaders King, McKissick and Carmichael at the head of the New York anti-war demonstration was the outgrowth of efforts to link the civil rights and peace movements. King had indicated that such a link was forming in a news conference held in N. Y. City on 4 April. Expressing firm opposition to the Vietnam war, King described the U. S. government as the "greatest purveyor of violence in the world" and urged Negro and white youths to declare themselves conscientious objectors to military service. Without mentioning King by name, a resolution approved in New York

on 10 April by the directors of the NAACP rejected as "a serious tactical mistake" the suggestion that the civil rights and peace movements in the U.S. merge. San Francisco police estimated that there were 20,000 people in the line of march and 50,000 at Kezar stadium. Commenting on the demonstrations, State Secretary Rusk said on 16 April on the NBC-TV program "Meet the Press" that the "Communist apparatus" was behind the peace movement "all over the world and in our own country."

The formation of Negotiations Now, a group urging an end to the war in Vietnam, was announced in New York on 24 April by Martin Luther King and others. The launching of another nationwide peace drive, Vietnam Summer, had been aided by King with an address at Christ Church Parish House in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 23 April.

Unrest among Spanish workers broke into the open on May Day, when workers' organizations held rallies despite government prohibitions. May Day demonstrations were staged in at least 13 cities, including Madrid, Seville, Valencia, Bilbao and Barcelona. In several cities, crowds of up to 5,000 persons defied police, threw stones and overturned cars.

A so-called "International Tribunal on War Crimes"--created by opponents of U.S. policy in Vietnam--opened sessions in Stockholm on 2 May to hear charges that the American armed forces committed atrocities in the Vietnam conflict.

On 8 May, heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) was indicted by a federal grand jury in Houston, Texas, after refusing to be inducted into the U.S. armed forces.

On 10 and 11 May, Negroes rioted on the campus of the all-Negro Jackson State College in Jackson, Mississippi. The National Guard was called in and martial law was imposed. One Negro was killed and 2 others were wounded before the rioting ended. Calm was restored with the arrival of 1,200-1,400 National Guardsmen. Stokely Carmichael was replaced on 12 May by H. Rap Brown as chairman of the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. At a news conference in Atlanta, Georgia, on 12 May, Brown said there would be no change in SNCC's black power policy. He said: "We shall seek to build a strong nationwide black anti-draft program and movement to include high school students, along with college students and other black men of draft age."

(A parade in support of U. S. troops in Vietnam was held in New York on 13 May. The N. Y. Times estimated that there were about 70,000 participants. The parade was organized to counter anti-war demonstrations.)

One policeman was killed and 2 policemen and a student were wounded in Houston on 16-17 May when police and students exchanged rifle fire at Texas Southern University, a predominantly Negro school. 488 students were arrested. U. S. jets bombed the center of Hanoi on 19 May for the first time. The target of the air strike was a 32,000-kilowatt power plant, the largest in North Vietnam.

The summer of 1967 was marked by the worst racial disturbances in the history of the United States. Nearly 100 persons--most of them Negroes--were killed during the disorders. Many thousands were injured or arrested. Estimates of property damage ran to over a half billion dollars. The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on 1 November made public these statistics on riots since 1965:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Number of riots .....	5	21	75
Persons killed .....	36	11	83
Persons injured .....	1,206	520	1,897
Number arrested .....	10,245	2,298	16,389
Number convicted .....	2,074	1,203	2,157
Estimated cost (in millions)...	\$40.1	\$10.2	\$664.5

Although severe racial rioting had occurred in U. S. cities in previous summers, it never had been as widespread or as intense as it became in 1967. In the two cities hardest hit, Newark (26 dead) and Detroit (43 dead), conditions of near-insurrection developed in ghetto areas, and police and National Guardsmen responded with volleys of automatic weapons fire. Despite demands from some quarters for harsh treatment of the rioters, President Johnson insisted that the nation must face up to the root causes of the frustrations that had led to the disorders; he appointed a commission to examine the immediate and underlying causes of the unrest and to recommend action to deal with it.

The riots of the summer of 1967 were further distinguished from those of previous years by the divided response they drew from Negro leaders. While moderate leaders such as Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Dr. Martin Luther

King, Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference continued to call for peace and to rebuke rioters, others, from the more militant wing of the increasingly split civil rights movement, praised the rioters and defended their actions as necessary and a justifiable response to white America. Two of these more militant leaders, Stokely Carmichael, the former Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and H. Rap Brown, the Chairman of SNCC, called for "guerrilla warfare" in urban ghettos.

Boston's Roxbury district was torn by major disorders on 2-5 June. During the riots 60-75 persons were injured and 75-100 were arrested. On 11 June, violence broke out in Negro sections of Tampa. Violence erupted in the predominantly Negro West Side of Dayton on 12 June. The violence began when Negroes attacked a white man after a speech by H. Rap Brown. Rioting, looting and fires swept through Negro sections of Cincinnati on 12-15 June, and more than 300 persons were arrested before order was restored. Property damage was estimated at over \$1 million. On 13 June, Governor James A. Rhodes sent in about 800 National Guardsmen armed with rifles and gas masks. SNCC Chairman H. Rap Brown arrived in Cincinnati on 15 June. At a news conference he demanded the removal of the National Guard, "Cincinnati will be in flames so long as the honkie cops are here." But the rioting ebbed and the National Guard was removed from Cincinnati on 18 June.

Leaders of 9 civil rights organizations announced on 14 June that they planned to work together during the summer and to make Cleveland the target of their combined efforts. The Rev. Martin Luther King had announced on 16 May that SCLC had chosen Cleveland for organized civil rights action during the summer.

One Negro was killed and 3 others were seriously wounded as unrest swept through Negro residential areas of Atlanta on 19-20 June. The trouble began 18 June when Stokely Carmichael, former SNCC chairman, was arrested after he joined a crowd of 200-500. He was released on bond the next morning. Violence erupted the evening of 19 June after Carmichael told a crowd of about 350 Negroes "the only way these honkies and the honky lovers can understand is when they're met by resistance."

On 21 June, fifteen Negroes (11 men and 4 women), allegedly members of the pro-Peking Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), were arrested in N. Y. City early on charges of plotting to murder moderate civil rights leaders. The 15 were specifically charged with

plotting to assassinate NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins, Urban League Executive Director Whitney Young, Jr., and at least 3 other moderate rights leaders and of conspiring to advocate criminal anarchy. A 16th person, Maxwell Stanford, the alleged leader of RAM, was arrested the same day in Philadelphia. Also seized in the pre-dawn raids by 160 policemen in Queens, Brooklyn and Manhattan were 30 weapons, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 150-275 packets of heroin, walkie-talkies, subversive literature and radio receivers and transmitters.

The predominantly Negro East Side section of Buffalo was disrupted by riots on 27-30 June. Nearly 100 persons were reported injured in the rioting. 205 persons were arrested. Property damage was estimated at \$100,000. Violence erupted again on 3-4 July in the Avondale section of Cincinnati. Twelve to fifteen persons were reported injured. Twenty-six fires occurred during the night, causing an estimated \$1 million in damage.

The NAACP held a tense and acrimonious 58th annual convention in Boston on 10-15 July. The convention passed a 30-page package of resolutions, including a tersely-worded statement that avoided either endorsing or attacking the Vietnam war while reaffirming the NAACP board's April statement rejecting merger of the civil rights and peace movements. Another resolution condemned the riots in Newark.

Rioting broke out in Hartford, Connecticut, on 12-13 July. Police broke up the disorders early in the morning of 13 July. A second wave of racial violence began in the Hartford Negro neighborhood late in the evening of 13 July but it was quickly contained as police sealed off the area.

The worst outbreak of racial violence since the 1965 summer rioting in the Watts section of Los Angeles erupted in Newark, N.J. on 12-17 July. In the 6 days of rioting in Newark, 26 persons--24 Negroes and 2 whites--were killed; more than 1,500 persons were reported injured; 1,397 persons were arrested. More than 300 fires, 12 of major proportions, were reported. Property damage was estimated at \$15-\$30 million. At its height, the rioting spread to 10 of the city's 23 square miles. Governor Richard J. Hughes summoned the state police and placed New Jersey units of the National Guard on "state alert." After Hughes toured the city, he charged that the rioting was a "criminal insurrection" which had "nothing to do with civil rights." On 14 July, as rioting began to taper off in nearby Newark, it erupted with new fury only 14 miles to the south of Plainfield. National Guard units were sent to the city after violence had swept through its Negro neighborhoods; order was restored

after 4 days of looting and vandalism. More than 100 persons were arrested and 10 were reported to have been injured during the disorders. 100 National Guardsmen were sent to Plainfield. The rioting in Newark and Plainfield seemed to spark disorders in other N. J. communities. In Englewood, a N. Y. C. suburb just 2 miles from the George Washington Bridge, there were 3 nights of violence, 21-23 July. In Jersey City, sporadic firebombing and rock throwing were reported on 15-17 July. At least 50 persons were arrested in the disorders, which included sniper activity. Other disorders were reported in New Brunswick, Paterson and Elizabeth on 17 July, in Passaic on 27-28 July and in Palmyra on 28 July.

A bill (HR421) to make it a federal crime to cross state lines or to use interstate facilities to incite a riot was passed by the House on 19 July and sent to the Senate by a 347-70 vote. The bill would provide penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and 5 years in prison. Rep. William C. Cramer, author of the bill, said it was "aimed at those professional agitators" who traveled from city to city to "inflame the people.... to violence and then leave the jurisdiction before the riot begins." The Senate Judiciary Committee opened hearings on 2-3 August on the anti-riot bill. Senator James O. Eastland was chairman. The Senate failed to act on the measure before adjournment at the year's end, and it was carried over to the 1968 calendar.

Illinois Governor Otto Kerner ordered National Guard to Cairo on 19 July, after 3 days of rioting in the city. National Guardsmen were moved into Minneapolis on 21 July to curb racial violence that had beset the Minnesota city for 2 days. The disorders resulted in 13 arrests and 9 injuries.

On 23 July, a Black Power conference in Newark, New Jersey, closed with delegate approval of resolutions aimed at establishing a separate course for American Negroes.

Detroit, the nation's fifth largest city, suffered through the worst racial rioting in U.S. history on 23-30 July. The disturbances brought the first use of federal troops to quell civil strife in 24 years. Before they were ended, 43 persons were dead (36 Negroes, and 7 whites), more than 2,000 were injured, the vast majority of them Negroes, and 7,207 persons were arrested--3,365 charged with felonies, including 7 cases of murder. Five thousand persons were homeless and \$250-\$500 million worth of property had been destroyed. On the first day, 23 July, police estimated that at least 5,000 persons, black and white, were roaming through the West Side and moving into the East Side neighborhoods of the city. Firemen who tried to contain fires, by then consuming a 15-block

area, were attacked by mobs with rocks and bricks; at times they were forced to lay down their hoses and retreat. However, on several occasions, whites and Negroes, armed with shotguns and rifles, were reported to have stood guard over firemen attempting to control the fires. On 24 July, President Johnson received Governor Romney's telegram requesting "the immediate deployment of federal troops into Michigan to assist state and local authorities in reestablishing law and order in Detroit." Within 6 minutes, an order of President Johnson, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara ordered 4,700 airborne troops flown in. Governor Romney announced that he had sent National Guardsmen to quell outbreaks of rioting in other Michigan cities: Flint, Pontiac and Grand Rapids. On 30 July federal troops were removed from Detroit and moved to the fairgrounds. 7,000 National Guardsmen, 200 state troopers and 4,200 city policemen remained on duty.

The rioting in Detroit spread to smaller Michigan cities and communities on 23-26 July. In Kalamazoo, a disturbance involving about 200 Negroes was quelled by police on 23 July. A firebombing spree in the Detroit suburb of Flint on 24 July resulted in the arrests of more than 100 young Negroes. Three Negroes were wounded in racial violence in Grand Rapids, Michigan's second largest city, on 24-25 July. The wounded men were members of a task force attempting to cool off tempers. They reportedly were shot by a sniper. 250 National Guardsmen arrived in the city on 25 July and a curfew had been imposed. Two Negroes were killed in racial disorders in Pontiac on 24-25 July.

Rioting and anti-police disorders broke out in the East Harlem ghetto of New York City known to its Puerto Rican residents as El Barrio--The Neighborhood--on 23-25 July. On 23-25 July, racial disturbances involving firebombing and looting were reported in Rochester. The disorders spread and by early 24 July, police sealed off a 20-block area.

In the early hours of 25 July, fire swept through the Negro business section of Cambridge, Maryland. The fire, apparently set by arsonists, raged out of control after the city's white volunteer firemen refused to take action against the blaze. The fire and accompanying violence followed a Cambridge speech in which SNCC Chairman H. Rap Brown had exhorted a crowd of 400 young Negroes the previous evening to "burn his town down." "You better get yourselves some guns. The only thing honkies (whites) respect is guns," he was reported to have declared. In the response that followed, nearly 20 buildings were destroyed. Damage was estimated at \$200,000. Later on 25 July, Maryland Governor Spiro Agnew toured the district and told newsmen that Brown was to blame for the disturbances.

700 National Guardsmen took up stations in the town at his orders. Within hours after his Cambridge speech, Brown was being hunted by state police and the FBI as a fugitive from Maryland charges of "inciting to riot" and "counseling to burn." The FBI arrested Brown at the Washington National Airport on 26 July as he was about to board a flight to New York, and he was released on bail on 27 July. Speaking later on 27 July in the heart of Washington's Negro ghetto, Brown repeated the advice he had offered in Cambridge: "You better get you a gun. The honky got respect for but one thing, a gun." He assailed President Johnson as a "wild, mad dog, an outlaw from Texas." Brown told a SNCC-sponsored rally that evening: "There should be more shooting and looting." "I say violence is necessary," he asserted. "It is as American as cherry pie."

(Brown told a rally of about 1,500 in New York on 6 August that the 1967 summer's racial riots were only "dress rehearsals for revolution." Brown told a cheering crowd of about 3,000 Negroes in riot-stricken Detroit on 27 August: "You did a good job here." But he said the riots in Detroit would "look like a picnic" when Negroes united to "take their due.")

A Special Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was appointed on 27 July by President Johnson to "investigate the origins of the recent disorders in our cities." The panel was to make recommendations to him, Congress, the state governors and mayors for ways "to prevent or contain such disasters in the future." He also proclaimed Sunday, 30 July, a National Day of Prayer for Peace and Reconciliation and announced that he was ordering new training standards for riot-control procedures for National Guard units across the country. The President said that the nation had "endured a week such as no nation should live through; a time of violence and tragedy." He declared that "the looting and arson and plunder and pillage which have occurred are not part of a civil right protest." "There is no American right," he said, to loot or burn or "fire rifles from the rooftops." He said that public officials must help "bring about a peaceful change in America," and he warned officials that "if your response to these tragic events is only business-as-usual, you invite not only disaster but dishonor."

Mayor James H. J. Tate issued a proclamation of limited emergency on 27 July, on the second night of scattered disorders in predominantly Negro South Philadelphia. Rioting broke out in Milwaukee's predominantly Negro "Inner Core" neighborhood on the city's near North Side on 30 July-3 August. A 24-hour curfew was imposed in the city, the nation's

11th largest, and National Guard units were called in. Four persons were killed; at least 100 were reported injured and 705 persons were arrested during the disorders. Governor Warren Knowles dispatched a force of 1,450 National Guardsmen to the city.

Negro and white gangs clashed in predominantly Negro South Providence, R. I., on 31 July-2 August. Gangs of white youths shouting "White Power" tried to attack Negro gangs. Twenty persons were injured as snipers and heavily armed police traded gunfire; 13 persons were arrested in the clash. Seventy-two more persons, most of them whites, were arrested in the early morning of 2 August.

Stokely Carmichael, former SNCC chairman, said on 1 August that the Negro was fighting "guerrilla warfare" to attain his rights and that a "revolutionary movement" would be initiated to help him. He made the remarks at a news conference in Havana, Cuba, where he was attending the conference of the Organization for Latin American Solidarity.

Arson, vandalism and looting were reported in the Negro ghetto of northwest Washington, D. C., on 1 August. Thirty-four persons--21 adults and 13 juveniles--were arrested. About 50 store windows were reported to have been smashed and 11 minor fires were reported.

President Johnson, on 3 August, announced plans to send an additional 45,000 to 50,000 U. S. troops to Vietnam by July 1968.

On 9 August, at the Organization of Latin-American Solidarity meeting in Havana, Cuba, a resolution was passed calling on U. S. Negroes to use direct revolutionary action to achieve their aims.

U. S. planes launched an intensified air offensive against North Vietnam on 11 August, bombing targets in the Hanoi-Haiphong area and other objectives in the northeastern part of the country that previously had been declared off-limits by the Johnson Administration. The lifting of these restrictions permitted American pilots to attack objectives within 10 miles of the Chinese Communist border.

Martin Luther King, Jr., on 15 August, called for a campaign of massive civil disobedience in Northern U. S. cities to pressure the administration and Congress into responding to Negro demands. In a broadcast from Havana, on 17 August, Stokely Carmichael, militant Negro leader, called for U. S. Negroes to arm for "total revolution."

Sporadic disorders took place in Syracuse, N. Y., from 16-19 August. Violence flared in New Haven on 19-23 August. Nearly 450 persons were arrested during 5 days of looting, arson and vandalism. A 12-block area in a Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhood was sealed off and placed under heavy partol.

Among other cities and communities around the country where racial rioting was reported (in order of date):

Cleveland (16 April); Lansing, Mich. (14-15 June); Kansas City, Mo. (9-July); Waterloo, Iowa (9 July); Erie, Pa. (11-12 July & 18 July); Fresno, Calif. (16-17 July); Des Moines, Iowa (16 July) Nyack, N.Y. (19 July); Birmingham, Ala. (22 July); Youngstown, Ohio (22 July); New Britain, Conn. (22-23 July); Toledo, Ohio (24-26 July); Mt. Vernon, N.Y. (24-28 July); Phoenix, Ariz. (25-26 July); Saginaw, Mich. (25-26 July); South Bend, Ind. (25-28 July); Peekskill, N.Y. (27-28 July); San Francisco, Calif. (27-28 July); Long Beach, Calif. (28 July); Marin City, Calif. (28 July); Memphis, Tenn. (28 July); Wilmington, Del. (28-29 July); Newburgh, N.Y. (29-30 July); New Castle, Pa. (29-30 July); Rockford, Ill. (29-30 July); West Palm Beach, Fla. (30 July); Portland, Ore. (30-31 July); San Bernadino, Calif. (30-31 July); Riviera Beach, Fla. (31 July); Wichita, Kansas (31 July, 3-5 August); Peoria, Ill. (2 August); Wyandanch, N. Y. (2-4 August); Elgin, Ill. (5 August).

George Lincoln Rockwell, founder and leader of the American Nazi Party, was shot to death in Arlington, Virginia, on 25 August, and a former Rockwell aide was arrested as his assassin.

On 28 August, thousands of Negroes and whites led by the Rev. James E. Groppi, and the Milwaukee Youth Council of the NAACP participated in a series of daily open-housing demonstrations in Milwaukee. The drive was frequently marked by violence. By 22 October more than 375 persons had been arrested. Many of the whites carried signs that read "white power" and "Polish power," and some chanted "kill, kill, kill!" From the start the marches provoked bitter and violent reaction from white residents of Milwaukee's predominantly Polish South Side.

A growing schism between "black-power" leaders and "white liberals" dominated the first convention of the National Conference for

A New Politics, which was held in Chicago on 31 August-4 September. The approximately 2,100 delegates represented about 200 groups classifiable as Negro, student, labor, antiwar, antipoverty, dissident Democratic, Communist and otherwise leftist. A Negro statement adopted by the convention attacked Israel and pledged unquestioned support to all "liberation wars."

Violence broke out in East St. Louis, Illinois, on 10 September shortly after H. Rap Brown told a cheering crowd of more than 1,000 Negroes that "America has no use for Negroes" and urged them to "stop singing and start swinging." Reports of looting and arson continued on 11-13 September. At least 5 persons were injured and more than 55 arrested. Violence flared for more than 5 hours on the Chicago South Side on 14 September following a Negro rally sponsored by SNCC in protest against alleged police brutality. Sniper fire began shortly after dark, and the police returned the fire. Looting again broke out in the Dayton, Ohio, West End section on 10 September following a demonstration of 500-600 persons. Racial violence again erupted in Hartford, Connecticut, on 18-19 September during a demonstration calling for stricter enforcement of the state's open housing laws.

About 500 members of the Women Strike for Peace clashed with Washington police in front of the White House on 20 September.

On 10 October, Bolivian military authorities confirmed the death of Cuban revolutionary leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara two days earlier in a clash between guerrillas and the Bolivian Army.

Demonstrations against the draft were held through the U.S. on 16-21 October by opponents of U.S. policy in Vietnam. Major incidents occurred in Oakland, California on 16-17 October and 20 October. 125 pickets were arrested, including folk singer Joan Baez. About 3,000 anti-war demonstrators showed up at the Oakland induction center on 17 October in another effort to bar entrance to inductees. A force of 400 police and highway patrolmen routed the demonstrators with clubs and chemical sprays. Twenty persons were arrested in the 10-minute melee. About 6,500 persons staged a silent demonstration on 20 October near the Oakland center but were dispersed by police. Other anti-draft protests were staged the same week in Los Angeles, Boston, New York, Chicago and smaller cities. 1,000 University of Wisconsin students clashed with police on the Madison campus on 18 October during an associated protest against the presence of job interviewers from Dow Chemical Co., the manufacturers of napalm for firebombs. Similar number of students

fought on 19 October at Brooklyn (N.Y.) College when they attempted to disperse demonstrators protesting the presence of U.S. Navy recruiters at the school. The college was virtually closed on 20 October by a student strike protesting alleged police brutality during the clashes.

Klaus Schutz was elected governing mayor of West Berlin on 19 October. Schutz succeeded Heinrich Alberta, who had resigned from his post on 26 September as a result of divisions within the city's ruling Social Democratic Party and a controversy arising from harsh police action against recent student demonstrations. The demonstrations resulted in the death on 2 June of a student at West Berlin's Free University. The death provoked student demonstrations against "police brutality" in Munich, Bonn and Cologne.

On 21 October, thousands of Americans participated in a massive demonstration in Washington, D.C., in protest against U.S. policy in Vietnam. Demonstrators first attended a rally at Lincoln Memorial, and then many of them marched to the Pentagon in nearby Arlington, Virginia, where they held another rally and a vigil that continued through the early hours of 23 October. Many demonstrators at the Pentagon were arrested after clashing with U.S. Army troops and federal marshals who had been called out to prevent the Defense Department's headquarters from being stormed. The demonstrators included a wide variety of participants, among them liberals, radicals, costumed black nationalists, hippies and students. The Washington demonstration, organized by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, was the culmination of the nationwide anti-draft protests that had started on 16 October. U.S. Army and police authorities estimated that 55,000 persons had taken part in the Lincoln Memorial rally. But David Dellinger, chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, said the true figure was 150,000. The crowd in front of the Pentagon was reported to number 35,000. According to military authorities, 681 persons were arrested, most of them in the Pentagon area, during the 2-day demonstration. Thirteen U.S. marshals, 10 soldiers and 24 demonstrators were reported injured in the clashes, which saw the paraders circle the Pentagon and throng its main steps. At the height of the demonstration, 2,500 U.S. Army troops were deployed to keep order, and 2,500 were held in reserve.

The Washington anti-war protest was paralleled by demonstrations in the major cities of Western Europe and Japan on 21-22 October. Many were anti-U.S. rather than anti-war in tone. In London, police clashed with more than 3,000 demonstrators who attempted to storm the U.S. embassy. In Copenhagen, fighting broke out between police and 15,000

demonstrators who marched on the U.S. embassy. Demonstrators threw stones through embassy windows. Molotov cocktails were tossed at the building, but did not explode.

(Demonstrations supporting U.S. fighting men in Vietnam were held in the New York area and other parts of the U.S. on 21-22 October. The demonstrations were organized by the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism. A 31-hour vigil by almost 1,000 persons was staged in Manhattan's Battery Park on 21-22 October.)

Demonstrations occurred in various parts of the country in 1967 to protest job recruitment by Dow, which manufactured napalm used in Vietnam. The protests reached their peak in October. About 20 University of Minnesota students engaged in an anti-Dow sleep-in the night of 24-25 October. About 300 persons picketed the University of Illinois chemistry building on 25 October and participated in a sit-down outside a room used by Dow job recruiters. 200 Harvard students participated on 25 October in a sit-down in front of a conference room occupied by a Dow job recruiter. A sit-down by about 125 persons at the University of Connecticut on 31 October prevented Dow representatives from carrying out scheduled job interviews.

On 27 October, FBI agents in Baltimore arrested 3 persons, including a Roman Catholic clergyman, for pouring duck blood on records at the city's Selective Service headquarters. A Protestant clergyman who stood watch for the 3 also was seized.

Racial violence erupted in Winston-Salem on 2 November. More than 250 persons were arrested on 2-4 November. Governor Daniel K. Moore on 2 November ordered 200 National Guardsmen to the troubled city, and a squad of state troopers were sent to aid police. Property damage was estimated at \$350,000. Another 600 guardsmen were sent to the city. On 13 November, the Ohio National Guard was called in to quell violence on the predominantly Negro campus of Central State University in Wilberforce. The school was closed on 14 November.

President Johnson, on 12 November, canceled plans to attend the 13 November annual meeting of the National Grange in Syracuse, N. Y. Reportedly Johnson had decided not to come to avoid a threatened anti-war demonstration by 2,000 students. Hundreds of anti-war demonstrators clashed with police in New York on 14 November during a rally in protest against State Secretary Rusk who was attending a dinner there

of the Foreign Policy Association. Forty marchers were arrested and many persons were injured, including 5 policemen. More than 3,000 persons participated in the demonstration.

On 14 November, the Venezuelan government reinstated constitutional rights that had been suspended in March following a wave of Castroite terrorism.

More than 3,500 students from 10 predominantly Negro high schools clashed with more than 400 policemen in Philadelphia on 17 November during a demonstration outside the Board of Education's administration building. At least 22 persons were injured, and 57 were arrested.

Martin Luther King announced plans in Atlanta on 4 December for a massive civil disobedience campaign to disrupt federal activities in Washington in April, 1968 and put pressure on Congress and the Administration to act "against poverty" and provide "jobs and income for all." The plan had been proposed publicly by King on 15 August. King said 3,000 demonstrators would be recruited and would be trained for 3 months in nonviolent discipline to serve as a nucleus of a "strong, dramatic and attention-getting campaign." King said that the "angry and bitter" mood of many Negroes in the nation's slums could make the campaign "risky" but that Negroes would respond to nonviolence "if it's militant enough, if it's really doing something."

A coalition of about 40 anti-war organizations staged "Stop the Draft Week" demonstrations throughout the U.S. on 4-8 December. The marchers sought to disrupt U.S. armed forces induction centers. The largest and most violent of the demonstrations took place in New York. Police arrested 585 persons on 5-8 December. On 18 December, Oakland, California police arrested 318 of about 750 anti-war demonstrators who tried to block the armed forces induction center in the city. Nearly 50 persons were arrested in a second day of demonstrations in front of the induction center on 19 December. Similar protests took place at induction centers in Cincinnati, Ohio, Madison, Wisconsin, New Haven, Connecticut and other cities near major university campuses.

The build-up of U.S. forces in Vietnam reached approximately 500,000 men by the end of 1967, compared with about 380,000 at the beginning of the year. American casualties during 1967 were greater in number than in all the previous years of the war combined. U.S. dead numbered

9,353 compared to 5,008 in 1966. Total U.S. dead since 1961 numbered 15,997. American wounded in 1967 numbered 99,742.

After early fall 1967, the majority of the U.S. street activity was by the anti-war and new left oriented groups. In an overview of this situation in December 1967, the FBI reported:

"One of the most significant features of the American scene of the 1960's is the evolution and growth of what has become known as the 'new left.' This movement of rebellious youth, involving and influencing an estimated 100,000 to 300,000 college students, is having a jarring impact upon contemporary society and portends serious trouble for this country.

"The new left grew out of student participation in the civil rights movement of the late 1950's and early 1960's, and throughout the continuing development of the new left the civil rights movement has had an important effect upon it. Student activity in militant civil rights protest activity subsequently helped to spark a demand for student power on college campuses and vociferous opposition to the war in Vietnam.

"Increasingly, in the last three years, United States policy on Vietnam has become the focal point of the new left's interest and activities. More than anyone, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King has given impetus to the efforts of the new left to effect a merger of the civil rights and anti-Vietnam war movements.

"While the new left has no real ideology of its own, it does have strong Marxist, existentialist, nihilist, and anarchist overtones. It philosophizes rebellion against conformity, established institutions and society. American society, it claims, is corrupt and beyond salvation, and representative democracy is a failure. The new left sees the United States as the chief villain in the world today.

"Encouraging widespread questioning of values, the new left knows what it does not want, but not what it wants. Its adherents offer no solution to the problems of society, which they find intolerable. The new left is not interested in reforming society, but seeks merely to discredit and destroy it.

"In the new left's anti-Vietnam war activities, a prime target is military service, especially the draft. The new left is striving to promote resistance to the draft, discourage military and industrial recruiting on the campus, ban military-related research by colleges and universities, and close the campus to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The overall aim of the new left is total and radical student autonomy of American universities.

"The new left, which is amorphous and undisciplined, is distinguishable from the communist left, which consists of such authoritarian and dedicated organizations as the pro-Soviet Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), the Red Chinese-oriented Progressive Labor Party, and the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party. The new left, however, is not anti-communist, as it frequently cooperates with the communist left because of an affinity of goals and interests. The CPUSA has increased its participation in new left activities, particularly anti-Vietnam war demonstrations, and is trying to exploit the new left to the fullest extent by influencing, manipulating, and directing its activities wherever possible.

"Representatives of the new left have established and maintained contacts with the representatives of foreign communist and other leftist organizations and have traveled to such communist countries as Cuba, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union as well as to a number of non-communist nations. There is much reciprocal support by leftist organizations abroad for new leftist antiwar demonstrations in the United States.

"There can be no doubt that the new left movement in this country is a subversive force. Through its protest activities, the new left movement is helping to advance the cause of communism, is endangering the orderly process of education in a number of colleges and universities, and is a substantial factor in the trend from peaceful dissent and lawful protest to civil disobedience and violence. It can be expected that the new left will become more and more violent and hostile in character in the future, thereby posing an ever-increasing peril to the internal security of this Nation. "

The Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders published in the spring of 1968 prefaced the report with the statements, "The summer of 1967 brought racial disorder again to American cities, deepening the bitter residue of fear and threatening the future of all Americans." "How can the nation realize the promise of a single society--one nation indivisible--which yet remains unfulfilled? Violence surely cannot build that society. Disruption and disorder will nourish not justice but repression. Those few who would destroy civil order and the rule of law strike at the freedom of every citizen. They must know that the community cannot and will not tolerate coercion and mob action."

• 1968

Civil disorder continued to present major problems to police throughout the United States in 1968. A national survey revealed that 41% of the municipalities with population over 100,000 had racial disturbances in 1967. To meet anticipated crises in 1968, conferences on civil disorder for chiefs of police and their city managers and mayors were conducted in Washington by the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the behest of U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and were followed by regional sessions for police captains and watch commanders. Many police departments purchased added equipment; one manufacturer reported that over 3,000 agencies purchased the Mace spray gun.

The FBI "Uniform Crime Report" revealed that 76 law-enforcement officers were killed by criminal action in 1967, as compared with the annual average of 48 for 1960-1966. Assaults on police officers increased 11% in 1967 to 26,755.

A study by the National Students Association revealed that from 1 January to 15 June 1968, there were 221 major demonstrations at 101 colleges and universities. Involved were 38,911 persons, or 2.6% of the students enrolled in the institutions studied. In 59 instances a college or university building was taken over. The study did not include Columbia University, scene of one of the most serious uprisings.

On 5 January, five men including author and pediatrician Benjamin Spock, were indicted on charges of conspiring to counsel young men to violate the U.S. draft laws. Two U.S. military attaches were shot to death in Guatemala in a series of terrorist attacks on 16 January.

On 7 February, President Johnson proposed to Congress a series of measures to deal with rioting, crime, drug traffic, law enforcement and justice. On 21 February, a bomb of undetermined origin exploded at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. President Johnson's National

Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, headed by Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois on 29 February, warned that the U. S. was moving toward two societies--one white and one black, separate and unequal.

The U. S. Senate, on 11 March, after seven weeks of debate, passed by 71-20 a major civil rights bill containing open housing and anti-riot provisions. On the same day, tens of thousands of Poles, protesting government interference in cultural affairs, fought with police and armed militiamen in several parts of Warsaw. On 13 March, university students and the police clashed in Cracow and Poznan as student demonstrations spread across Poland. More than 200 persons were injured in a clash between right- and left-wing students at Rome University on 16 March in the latest of a series of student disturbances in Italy. On 28 March, a protest march led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., in support of striking Memphis, Tennessee garbage collectors ended in violence in which one Negro youth was killed. Elsewhere in March, London police confronted thousands of anti-Vietnam demonstrators who hurled stones and steel pellets at the U. S. Embassy. Following a police-student clash in Warsaw on 8 March, students held sympathy meetings in eight Polish cities. The University of Madrid was closed on 28 March following student disturbances and was reopened on 6 May.

Following the assassination of civil-rights leader the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4 April, violence erupted in many cities and the police were overwhelmed. Particularly hard hit were Washington, Baltimore and Chicago. In Chicago, 5,000 federal troops and 6,700 Illinois National Guardsmen were dispatched to aid police. Mayor Richard J. Daley was publicly critical of the Chicago Police Department for having failed to take more aggressive action when the rioting started. His announcement on 15 April that in the future the Chicago police were instructed to "shoot to kill" arsonists and "shoot to maim" looters received nationwide publicity, was vigorously denounced by civil-rights leaders and subsequently was modified. The 46 deaths that occurred nationally during April made it the worst month of rioting in recent years with the exception of July 1967, when 81 persons were killed. On 5 April, racial violence broke out in several cities following King's assassination and President Johnson ordered federal troops into Washington, D. C. to halt disorders there. On 6 April, federal troops were ordered into Chicago to halt racial violence. Federal troops moved into Baltimore, Maryland to quell racial rioting on 7 April. In West Germany, on 13 April, West German Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger went on nationwide TV to warn of tougher police measures as demonstrations by

left-wing youths continued in many major cities; the disorders had been set off by an assassination attempt against student leader Rudi Dutschke on 11 April. The following day, 14 April, the police in West Berlin broke up a peace march by nearly 4,000 students. On 24 April, the campus of Columbia University in New York City was closed after two days of tumultuous student demonstrations. U. S. Secretary of Defense Clifford, on 26 April, announced the establishment of a riot-control center in the Pentagon. On 30 April, the New York City police forcibly removed Columbia University students and nonstudent supporters from five university buildings that they had held for several days.

On 2 May, militant leftist students of the University of Paris occupied a lecture hall on the university's suburban Nanterre Campus. On the third of May, fighting broke out between students and police in the Latin Quarter of Paris; the Sorbonne was closed because of the disturbances. The Latin Quarter was cordoned off by riot policemen in an attempt to avert further student rioting on 6 May. On 13 May, hundreds of thousands of French workers and students joined in a nationwide 24-hour strike and thousands of students had occupied the Sorbonne by 14 May. An estimated 100,000 strikers, on 17 May, took over dozens of factories in France and President de Gaulle returned to Paris from Bucharest a day ahead of schedule, on 18 May, as strikes and demonstrations continued throughout France. By 20 May, France headed toward virtual paralysis as millions more of its workers occupied factories, mines and offices, culminating in a motion to censure the French government which failed by just 11 votes in the National Assembly on 22 May. Rioting again broke out in the Latin Quarter as rebellious students and other youths clashed with riot police. President de Gaulle, on 24 May, asked the French people to give him a personal vote of confidence and said he would resign if he did not receive it. On 30 May, President de Gaulle announced the dissolution of the National Assembly, preparatory to the holding of new elections in June and pledged to prevent a communist dictatorship by all means at his disposal. On 31 May, French Premier Pompidou revised his cabinet amid signs of an emerging back-to-work trend among ten million striking workers and civil servants. Concurrent with these demonstrations, on 10 May, U. S. and North Vietnamese negotiating teams, lead by W. Averill Harriman and Xuan Thuy, respectively, began talks in Paris.

On 16 May, 800 students shouting slogans against the government stoned police in Madrid. About 200 leftist students armed themselves with clubs as they occupied the Free University of Brussels in May.

On 5 June, Senator Robert Kennedy was shot in Los Angeles shortly after he had claimed victory in the California Democratic presidential primary. On the same day, President Johnson appointed a commission of distinguished citizens to investigate the phenomenon of physical violence in the U. S. ; Johnson also ordered Secret Service protection for all major presidential candidates. On 8 June, police removed students who had occupied the buildings of several institutions of higher education in Milan during the latest wave of student demonstrations in Italy. On 12 June, the French government banned all protest demonstrations during the election campaign and dissolved eleven extremist student organizations. Benjamin Spock and three others were convicted on 14 June in a federal district court in Boston of conspiring to aid, abet, and counsel draft registrants to violate the Selective Service Act. On 16 June, Paris police surrounded and cleaned the Sorbonne of some 200 occupying students.

On 19 June, more than 50,000 persons, about half of them white, took part in the Solidarity Day March in Washington, D. C., climaxing the Poor People's Campaign which had been officially opened on 12 May by the widow, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr. The campaign grounds was a plywood "city" (Ressurrection City) near the Lincoln Memorial. On 24 May, police closed the encampment. Meanwhile, on 20 June, students clashed with police during antigovernment demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro.

On 25 June, the U. S. House of Representatives passed and cleared for the White House a bill making it a federal crime to desecrate the U. S. flag. By the 26th of June, U. S. and North Vietnamese negotiators had held nine, and started their tenth session in Paris with no outward signs of progress. On 30 June, candidates supporting the de Gaulle regime won a landslide victory in the second and final round of elections for the French National Assembly. In Argentina in June, police used tear gas to remove 400 students from La Plata National University. In June during three days of student disorders, the U. S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro was stoned and rioters fought police. In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, more than 1,000 students battled policemen in the streets. Students were occupying the administration building of the University of Belgrade and threatened to hold it until their demands for educational and economic reforms were met. In June the police had to break up a battle between opposing factions of Rome University students.

By the middle of July serious racial disturbances had occurred in 211 cities. During the summer months of June, July and August, however, there was a significant decline in the number and severity of riots: 19 deaths were recorded as compared with 87 during the same period in 1967; National Guard assistance was required 6 times (18 the previous summer).

On 24 July, Mayor Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio, ordered all national guardsmen and white police withdrawn from a six-square-mile area of the city's East Side; the move was made as community leaders attempted to quiet disorders that had followed a gun battle between black nationalists and police. The following day, Stokes ordered the return of white police and national guardsmen to the East Side and announced a curfew in the area. Federal troops and police in Mexico City fought students and other youths during massive demonstrations on 30 July. Policemen and students clashed in Istanbul in July following a visit to Turkey by a unit of the U. S. 6th Fleet.

The Republican national convention opened in Miami Beach, Florida, on 5 August; and on 8 August National Guard troops were called into Miami after three Negroes were killed in rioting that reportedly began at a black "vote power" rally. On the same day, Richard M. Nixon won the Republic presidential nomination on the first ballot. On 16 August, the Manila police fired in the air to disperse 300 students who stormed a police cordon around the U. S. Embassy. Feelings ran high following the killing of a Filipino who had strayed into a U. S. military base. On 23 August, members of the Youth International Party (Yippies) and their presidential candidate, a pig, were arrested in the Chicago civic center.

The biggest confrontation between police and demonstrators occurred during the Democratic national convention in Chicago, 26-29 August. Thousands of dissidents flocked to Chicago to protest against the war in Vietnam, the Democratic administration and the "establishment" leaders of some of the groups announced that plans were made to disrupt the convention and paralyze the city. Before the convention, television newscasts showed groups practicing tactics they intended to use if violence erupted. Prominent leaders of these groups were Jerry Rubin of the Youth International Party (Yippies), Tom Hayden of the Students for a Democratic Society, and David Dellinger of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Dellinger organized a Chicago project committee with Rennie Davis as one leader. Literature

before the convention referred to the police as "pigs" and announced that the police would be shown up "as the brutes they are."

In anticipation of trouble, a barricade was placed around the amphitheatre, in which the convention was to be held. The National Guard was called in and federal troops were flown to Chicago and kept in a state of readiness. Chicago's police force was placed on a twelve hour shift. Confrontation between police and protest demonstrators were numerous, the most serious occurring near the Conrad Hilton Hotel. During the disorder, 198 Chicago police officers were injured, including victims of tear gas. Persons arrested totaled 641. Television cameras recorded many instances of clubbing by the police but the police claimed the acts of provocation were not shown.

Meanwhile, on 28 August, U. S. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey won the Democratic presidential nomination on the first ballot. On the same day, U. S. Ambassador to Guatemala, John Gordon Mein, was assassinated by terrorists trying to kidnap him in Guatemala City.

In Tokyo, on 4 September, policemen broke through barricades of desks and chairs to end a three-month sit-in by 100 students at Nihon University. On 5 September, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence announced plans to investigate the disorders in Chicago during the Democratic national convention.

In Mexico City, student agitation extended over seven weeks. On 18 September, federal troops occupied the National University in Mexico City. One of the bloodiest battles, on the night of 24 September, resulted in 15 deaths and injury to dozen of policemen and students in the 24 hours. Clashes in an area in the northwest part of the city raged for 12 hours before Army reinforcements aided police and restored order. It had been feared that students would attempt to disrupt the Olympic Games, but most of the agitation had ceased by 12 October. On 25 September, in Lima, Peru, tear-gas barrages and water cannon were used to disperse angry bands of youthful demonstrators as a large police force maintained guard on the city's thoroughfares.

On 2 October, the bloodiest clash of troops and students in the nine-week student strike occurred in Mexico City. On 23 October, nine Cuban exiles were arrested in New York on charges of bombing of six offices of countries that traded with Cuba. On 27 October, approximately 50,000 persons protesting the Vietnam war marched through London

with minor violence. President Johnson, on 31 October, announced a complete halt to all U. S. air, naval and artillery bombardment of North Vietnam.

On 3 November, Richard M. Nixon was elected 37th President of the United States. Antigovernment student rioting began in Pakistan on 7 November. On 24 November, the U. A. R. government shut down all universities to prevent the spread of student rioting. In November 1968, dozens of U. S. college campuses exploded: Kent State, Oshkosh State University, University of Illinois, Northwestern Atlanta University, Colorado College, Arizona State, and Notre Dame, where on 20 November a CIA recruiter was routed from South Bend.

A special panel of National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence issued a report on 1 December sharply criticizing members of the Chicago police force for their conduct during the 1968 Democratic convention. On 14 December, new outbreaks of student disturbances in France prompted the issuance of a government decree threatening the expulsion of student agitation.

### 1969

There were 64 law enforcement officers killed by criminal action in 1968; 86 were killed in 1969. On 21 January, the newly inaugurated Delaware Governor Russell W. Peterson ordered the withdrawal of National Guard troops stationed in Wilmington since April 1968. A student uprising at San Francisco State College in January presented major police problems.

After an admission that calling in police to disperse students in January had been rash, the Tokyo University authorities, one week later, proceeded to call in a greater show of force against demonstrators than had been witnessed since World War II. Six hundred students were arrested and nearly 200 police injured. Police were also called to the Kanda area, where barricades had gone up around two other universities. A few days later, police tore up 50,000 paving stones in an attempt to deny weapons to the militants; 2,600 weapons were confiscated.

On 16 February, fighting broke out in Istanbul as 20,000 persons clashed over a visit by ships of the U. S. 6th Fleet. On 19 February, the London School of Economics and Political Science reopened after having been closed for over three weeks because of student disorders.

In Rome, police clashed with students and communist demonstrators during President Nixon's visit in February. The police had to use tear gas three nights running to disperse rioting students at the University of Wisconsin in February. There was a major student uprising at Duke University, Durham, N. C., in February.

President Nixon, on 22 March, indicated that the task of dealing with student protests should be left to college authorities. In March there were three days of fighting between police and demonstrators in Louvain, Belgium. Police used truncheons, tear gas, and water hoses; many of their opponents came prepared with crash helmets. In March, about 3,000 policemen raided the barricaded campus of Rome University and found dozens of Molotov cocktails, fused and ready for action. 2,300 Japanese police fought pitched battles with demonstrators at Kyoto University in March, with 90 police and 140 civilians being injured.

On 2 April, twenty-one Black Panther Party members were charged with plotting to bomb five New York City stores. Student revolt at Harvard University began with the seizure of University Hall, on 9 April, by 300 militant students. On 20 April, Negro students emerged from a Cornell University building they had seized carrying rifles and shotguns. Following three nights of racial unrest, National Guardsmen moved into Cairo, Illinois, on 29 April. Queens College in New York was the scene of student uprisings in April. In Addis Ababa, truckloads of police arrested more than 1,000 students in 24 hours in April after a month of agitation for educational reforms had led to a student's death.

In Charleston, South Carolina, on 1 May, a state of emergency was declared as protest marchers supporting striking hospital workers continued. On 7 May, Howard University, Washington, D. C., was closed after students seized eight campus buildings. Buell G. Gallagher resigned as president of City College of New York, on 9 May, after court orders forced the reopening of the school, closed two weeks before during a takeover by black and Puerto Rican students. On 14 May, President Nixon proposed an eight point peace plan that included the mutual withdrawal of U. S., allied, and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. Rioting broke out in Berkeley, California, on 15 May, between police and National Guardsmen and demonstrators protesting the closing of a "Peoples Park" on a field owned by the University of California. On 28 May, the Argentinian government imposed a limited state of siege amid student unrest and the threat of a general strike. The state of siege was lifted on 4 June.

and the Argentinian President, Juan Carlos Ongania, announced the resignation of his cabinet. In May, there were also student uprisings at Brooklyn and City Colleges in New York; and Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in May, was asked to look into reported connections between student militancy and Arab activists working on behalf of Al Fatah on U. S. campuses.

On 9 June, the National Commission on the Check and Prevention of Violence warned that U. S. legislation proposed to punish students on colleges for campus disorders was likely to spread the conflict. On 21 June, internal struggles resulted in factional splits at the Students for a Democratic Society convention in Chicago. On 24 June, Uruguayan President Pacheco reimposed the limited state of siege lifted in March in response to student and worker unrest.

On 8 July, the first U. S. troops to be withdrawn from Vietnam were flown to the U. S. On 11 July, the Boston appeals court reversed the 1968 conviction of Dr. Benjamin Spock for conspiring to counsel draft evasion.

A six-month blockade of Hiroshima University ended on 18 August when 1,200 Japanese policemen stormed the administration building. By August about one third of Japan's 327 universities had been involved in student strikes and all 20 major buildings at Tokyo University had been occupied. In August 1969, the actress Sharon Tate and others were murdered and later Charles Manson and members of his "hippie" family were charged.

On 4 September, U. S. Ambassador to Brazil, C. Burke Elbrick was kidnapped on a street in Rio de Janeiro; he was released on 7 September. President Nixon, on 16 September, announced the withdrawal from South Vietnam of an additional 35,000 U. S. troops. Eight persons charged with conspiracy to incite a riot at the 1968 Democratic national convention went on trial in Chicago.

On 6 October, a bipartisan group of U. S. senators and representatives announced their support of the nationwide moratorium planned for 15 October. On 8 October, the "Weatherman" faction of the SDS began a planned four days of radical actions to "bring the war home" in Chicago with a rally in Lincoln Park followed by a window-breaking spree through nearby streets. President Nixon, on 13 October, announced his intention to make a major Vietnam policy address in November and stated

he would not be swayed by street demonstrations. Hanoi broadcasted an open letter acclaiming the efforts of U. S. anti-war protestors on 14 October. On 15 October, anti-war moratorium observances drew massive support throughout the United States. On 19 October, U. S. Vice-President Agnew told a Republican dinner audience in New Orleans, La., that the Vietnam moratorium was "encouraged by an effete corp of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals. "

On 9 November, U. S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman sentenced Black Panther leader Bobby G. Seale, one of the codefendants in the "Chicago Eight" conspiracy trial, to four years in prison for contempt of court. On 13 November, the "march against death" began, in which 46,000 persons carried names of U. S. soldiers killed in Vietnam past the White House. On 15 November, anti-war protestors, estimated at more than 250,000, staged a peaceful march and rally in Washington, D. C. Demonstrations throughout Japan took place on 17 November, planned to prevent Prime Minister Sato from visiting the U. S. to negotiate the return of Okinawa resulted in 1,700 arrests.

On 1 December, the U. S. military command reported that the 60,000 troops to be withdrawn by December 1st had left Vietnam. On 4 December, two Black Panther leaders were killed in a police raid on a Chicago apartment; and on 12 December, the U. S. Justice Department announced it would investigate the slaying. On 17 December, bomb explosions in Milan's National Bank of Agriculture killed 14 persons and injured over 90; three bombs also exploded in Rome. President Nixon, on 15 December, announced a third reduction of U. S. troops in Vietnam, despite reports of increased enemy infiltration.

### 1970

During the 15-month period from 1 January 1969 to 15 April 1970, the U. S. experienced 4,330 bombings, 1,475 unsuccessful bombing attempts and 35,129 threatened bombings. The bombings were responsible for 43 deaths, 384 injuries, and a loss of \$21.8 million in property damage. In New York City alone, there were 368 bombings between January 1969 and June 1970--more than twice the total in the preceding eight years. The upward trend of assaults on police continued in 1970, when there were 18.7 assaults for every 100 officers. One hundred law enforcement officers, including ten in Chicago, were killed by felonious criminal action, an increase of 16% over 1969.

On 21 January, a Chicago coroners jury ruled as justifiable the deaths of two Black Panther Party leaders during a police raid in December 1969.

On 13 February, four hundred U.S. volunteers sailed for Cuba to help harvest sugar cane. The U.S. Embassy, in Manila, on 18 February, was attacked by an estimated 2,000 youths who had broken from a massive peaceful demonstration; and on the same day, a Chicago jury acquitted seven defendants of charges of conspiring to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic national convention but convicted five of the seven of seeking to incite a riot through individual acts. On 23 February, French President and Mme. Pompidou arrived in the U.S. for a state visit; 3,500 persons rallied at the Washington Monument protesting French Middle East policy. California Governor Ronald Reagan, on 26 February, declared a state of emergency in Santa Barbara after a night of student rioting in which the Bank of America branch office was burned. In February 1970, a bomb detonated in a police station parking lot in Berkeley, California, resulted in the injury of two police officers and the destruction of three cars, and an explosion inside a San Francisco police station killed one officer and wounded five others. Subsequently, within a two-month period in the San Francisco Bay area, three policemen were shot and killed while making out traffic tickets.

On 3 March, about 125 French policemen were injured during a five-hour clash with over 300 leftist students at Nanterre University in a Paris suburb. On 6 March, U.S. diplomat Sean M. Holly was kidnapped in Guatemala by members of the Rebel Armed Forces guerrilla group. On 10 March, New York City police speculated that a Greenwich Village town house demolished by explosions four days earlier had been used as a bomb factory by members of the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society. The Dominican Republic, on 26 March, released 20 political prisoners in exchange for Lt. Col. Donald J. Crowley, a U.S. Air Attache kidnapped two days earlier by Dominican revolutionaries.

On 2 April, a U.S. grand jury in Chicago indicted 12 members of the Weatherman faction of the SDS on charges of conspiring to cross state lines to incite a riot in October 1969. On 14 April, the French government introduced two measures aimed at curbing public disorders. On 20 April, President Nixon announced the planned withdrawal of 150,000 more U.S. troops from South Vietnam by the spring of 1971. In mid-April, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee was disbanded but a swift reappearance

of anti-war demonstrations marked the scene when President Nixon, on 30 April, announced that U. S. combat troops were moving into Cambodia in an offensive against communist border sanctuaries; and on 1 May the U. S. and South Vietnamese forces launched an offensive into the Fishhook area of Cambodia.

Four students were killed and at least nine wounded, on 4 May, when National Guardsmen suddenly fired into a group of anti-war demonstrators at Kent State University, Ohio. On 6 May, U. S. Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel, in a letter to President Nixon, charged that continued attacks on the motives of young people would solidify their hostility. On 7 May, student anti-war groups began intensive lobbying in Washington, D. C., as the U. S. House of Representatives rejected a proposal to cut off funds for U. S. combat efforts in Cambodia on 1 July. On the same day, President Nixon assured a meeting of university presidents that verbal attacks by administration members on students would cease. On 8 May, U. S. Senator George McGovern announced formation of a Committee to End the War to seek public support for Congressional efforts to bar funds for military use in Cambodia, repeal the Tonkin Gulf resolution, and require total U. S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam by mid-1971. On the same day, 8 May, President Nixon discussed U. S. involvement in Cambodia and the domestic reaction to it at a televised news conference; and construction workers disrupted student anti-war demonstrations in New York City's Wall Street.

On 9 May, a hastily organized protest of U. S. actions in Cambodia drew a crowd estimated up to 100,000 in Washington, D. C.; and President Nixon visited demonstrators at the Lincoln Memorial shortly before dawn. On 10 May, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., student strike center reported that 448 U. S. universities and colleges were on strike or closed. President Nixon met with 45 state and territorial governors, on 11 May, to discuss Southeast Asia politics and campus turmoil. Six black men were killed and at least 60 other persons wounded in clashes with Augusta, Georgia police on 12 May. On 15 May, two black youths were killed and nine others wounded when police fired into a crowd outside a women's dormitory at Jackson (Miss.) State College. On 16 May, French President Pompidou called for public calm in the wake of a series of bomb and arson attacks against police stations, public buildings, and homes of politicians. On 20 May, a noontime rally and parade around New York's City Hall in support of President Nixon and his Indochina policy drew a crowd of construction workers, longshoremen and office workers estimated at from

60,000 to 150,000. On 23 May, civil rights marchers rallied in Atlanta, Georgia, at the conclusion of a 110-mile "march against repression." On 27-28 May, Maoist student rioting swept the Latin Quarter in Paris and the police occupied a university building to keep the rioters from smashing laboratory equipment.

On 9 June, the New York City police headquarters was bombed. On 13 June, President Nixon named a nine-member commission to explore campus violence and student grievances. In Detroit, Michigan, on 28 June, one police officer was seriously injured in an ambush on the city's East Side; two members of a black extremist group were charged with attempted murder. On 29 June, U. S. ground troops completed their withdrawal from Cambodia.

On 4 July, Honor America Day celebrations, to mark Independence Day, were held in Washington, D. C. On 5 July, Molotov cocktails were found under five police cars in a fenced in parking area in New York City. On 12 July, Montreal police defused a 150-pound dynamite bomb outside the Bank of Montreal in one of a series of bomb investigations. On 17 July, two Chicago policemen, James Severin and Anthony Rizzato, were killed by sniper gunfire as they walked across a field near the Cabrini-Green public housing project, where they were assigned to a program intended to improve community relations.

On 5 August, Black Panther Party co-founder Huey P. Newton was freed on bail from an Oakland, California jail after a reversal of his 1968 conviction for voluntary manslaughter was upheld. On 10 August, the body of U. S. diplomat Dan A. Mitrione was found in Montevideo, 11 days after he had been kidnapped by Uruguayan Tupamaro terrorists. On 16 August, a federal warrant was issued for black militant Angela Davis in connection with the San Rafael courthouse deaths on 7 August when California Judge Harold J. Haley and his three kidnappers were killed in an escape attempt. In Omaha, Nebraska, on 17 August, a suitcase exploded killing patrolman Larry D. Minard and wounding seven other policemen who had responded to an emergency call to a vacant house. Two Nebraska leaders of an offshoot of the Black Panther Party were charged with the booby-trap murder. On 24 August, a research building at the University of Wisconsin in Madison was destroyed and one person killed in an early morning explosion; and on the same day, about 30 people were injured, three by police bullets, in a seven-hour battle between policemen and hippies in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, described as the worst in history.

Following numerous skyjacking incidents, on 11 September, President Nixon ordered the use of federal armed guards on overseas flights of U. S. airlines. On 26 September, South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky reversed his decision to address a pro-war rally in Washington, D. C. on 3 October. On the same day, the U. S. Commission on Campus Unrest issued a report warning of growing crisis.

On 4 October, the U. S. Commission on Campus Unrest issued its second report in four days, describing the Kent State shooting, like that at Jackson State, as "unwarranted." On 12 October, President Nixon announced the planned withdrawal of 40,000 troops from South Vietnam by Christmas 1970. On 16 October, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act for the first time in peacetime to deal with Quebec kidnappings, to include the 10 October kidnapping of Quebec labor minister Pierre Laporte. On the same day, an Ohio grand jury indicted 25 persons, none of them National Guardsmen, on charges connected with the Kent State disturbances in May. On 24 October, on Detroit's West Side, a nine-hour confrontation between 100 policemen and black militants was touched off by the shotgun slaying of a black patrolman, Glen Smith, while he was on his way to aid policemen answering a complaint that a sidewalk was being blocked. On 31 October, President Nixon called for the end of "appeasement" of "thugs and hoodlums" in a campaign speech in Phoenix, Arizona, two days after objects were thrown at him following a rally in San Jose, California.

On 13 November, Guatemalan President Arana imposed a 30-day state of siege to combat terrorism.

On 28 December, three men suspected of kidnapping and murder of Quebec labor minister Laporte were arrested near Montreal.

### 1971

On 8 January, a bomb exploded outside the U.S.S.R. cultural building in Washington, D. C.

A federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on 12 January, indicted the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan and five others on charges of conspiring to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and of plotting to blow up the heating systems of federal

buildings in Washington. The plots were allegedly designed to bring pressure to end the Indochina war. The indictment said that Berrigan and Wenderoth had investigated the Washington tunnel system as part of the plot, which was to include the detonation of dynamite charges "in approximately five locations" on Washington's birthday, 22 February. Mayor James M. Corbett declared a curfew and martial law after a third night of violence, on 23 January, near the campus of the University of Arizona. Six police officers were injured and 41 persons arrested on 23 January during an outbreak of firebombing and window breaking. Officials attributed the trouble to "street people" who demanded that a portion of the campus be made a "people's campground" and that the city drop proposed ordinances against hitchhiking, loitering and panhandling. Order was reportedly restored on January 24. On 25 January, campus officials said that only about 40 of the 148 persons arrested since 21 January were students at the university, which had an enrollment of 25,000 students. On 25 January, Charles Manson and three female followers were convicted of first-degree murder in the slayings of actress Sharon Tate and six other persons.

Anti-war demonstrators protested the invasion of Laos on 4-15 February with nationwide demonstrations on 10 February that were the most widespread since the reaction to the invasion of Cambodia in May 1970. However, the protests did not reach the level of dissent in past years. Among demonstrations across the country: 2,000 protesters demonstrated peacefully in New York City; 14 demonstrators were arrested in Boston after windows were broken and two policemen injured in a march and protest by 4,000 demonstrators; 23 persons were arrested in Baltimore when a protest by 300 demonstrators ended in rock and bottle throwing which resulted in injuring six policemen; two persons were arrested as some protesters in a demonstration of 1,500 persons near the Berkeley campus of the University of California clashed with police; several hundred protesters occupied the Social Science Building at the University of Wisconsin for several hours; six persons were arrested and some windows broken during a march by 1,000 protesters from George Washington University to the White House; several thousand persons, including Ann Arbor Mayor Robert Harris, demonstrated near the University of Michigan; peaceful protests were held in San Francisco, Chicago, and Des Moines, Iowa.

On 1 March at 1:32 a. m., a powerful bomb exploded in the Senate wing of the Capitol, 33 minutes after a telephone warning that the blast would occur as a protest against the invasion of Laos. The explosion,

in an unmarked, out-of-the-way men's lavatory, damaged seven rooms. A preliminary estimate by the Capitol architect's office calculated damages at more than \$300,000. No one was injured. A conspiracy theory developed early, supported by a report from Leonard H. Ballard of the Capitol police force that the two telephone callers from Chicago and Spokane, Washington, within an hour of the explosion, asked about damage. "That was almost before it was on the air and before it was known nationally," Ballard contended. In letters postmarked 1 March after the bombing and sent to the New York Times, the New York Post and the Associated Press, a group calling itself the Weather Underground claimed responsibility for the bombing. On 8 March, a group calling itself the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI broke into the FBI office at Media, Pennsylvania and stole 800-1,000 documents from the bureau's files. Over 60 of the documents were made public. Also on 8 March, four U. S. airmen kidnapped on 4 March by Turkish leftists were freed unharmed. On 15 March, Mexico charged that North Korea had trained a group of Marxist guerrillas to overthrow the Mexican government. On 26 March, the Columbian government declared a state of siege after rioting broke out in the city of Cali.

On 8 April, a fire which police attributed to arsonists destroyed the administration building at the Santa Cruz campus of the University of California, causing \$500,000 in damage and destroying irreplaceable student records. In other fires police said that arson or firebombs caused blazes at the following campuses: the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University (Medford, Mass.) where a 21 March fire caused \$75,000 damage; the University of Hawaii (Honolulu), where a 5 March blaze caused by gasoline splashed around a campus building followed a fire the week before at a Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) building; and Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.), where a 17 March fire damaged a classroom used by the Air Force ROTC unit.

On 19-23 April, about 1,000 anti-war veterans held five days of demonstrations in Washington. The demonstrations, organized by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (a group of about 12,000 formed in 1967), included rallies, lobbying in Congress and guerrilla theater protests. The demonstrators called the protest Operation Dewey Canyon III and described it as a "limited incursion into the District of Columbia." (Dewey Canyon II was the code name used for the Laos invasion.) The protests began with a march to the Capitol on 19 April, after which the veterans held a rally demanding Congressional action on a 16-point program to end the war. One hundred and ten veterans were arrested on the steps of the Supreme Court

on 22 April as they demanded a ruling against the war as unconstitutional. The city prosecutor dropped disorderly conduct charges against those arrested after Superior Court Judge William Stewart found on 23 April that there was "no evidence of any violent act." The veterans, joined by supporters, held a candlelight march to the White House the night of 22 April. The high point of the protest came on 23 April when 700 veterans discarded their military medals and ribbons at a demonstration at the Capitol.

On 24 April, hundreds of thousands of marchers massed in Washington and San Francisco and held peaceful rallies urging Congress to bring an immediate end to the war in Indochina. There was none of the violence and large-scale arrests that marred some of the previous mass protests against the war. In Washington, the turnout was at least double the expectation of the Justice Department and Washington police officials. Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson said 200,000 attended the rally, but the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), chief sponsor of the march, estimated the crowd at 500,000. Marchers accepted fellow demonstrators walking under banners promoting women's liberation, gay liberation and a variety of radical causes. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) organizers used bullhorns to urge protesters to abandon the "so-called liberal politicians" and attend a counter rally. Later SDS led an uneventful march to Dupont Circle, the scene of a police-protester clash during November 1969 anti-war protests.

In San Francisco in April, the scheduled program at a peace rally was disrupted when militant Chicanos and radicals seized the platform and held the stage for more than an hour. Dissidents including Chinese, Japanese and Indian protesters charged that the ralliers ignored "third-world" issues. Scheduled speakers left the rally without delivering addresses. The march and rally was the largest peace demonstration ever held on the West Coast. Police estimated the rally crowd at 156,000, more than three times higher than their figure for the November 1969 war protest.

Demonstrators lobbied in Congress on 26 April and on 27-30 April brought specific demands to various government agencies. Focusing on the issues of the draft, war taxes, poverty and repression, the lobbyists visited Selective Service headquarters on 27 April, the Internal Revenue on 28 April, the Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Department on 29 April and the Justice Department on 30 April. The lobbyists engaged in limited acts of civil disobedience, such as sitting in at the offices of Congressmen who

who refused to talk to them and blocking the doors of federal agencies. Arrests were kept to a minimum on 26-27 April, but began on a larger scale on 28 April when police detained more than 200 protesters who had conducted an all-night vigil outside draft headquarters. A similar number was arrested on 29 April during an attempted march from HEW to the White House. (Charges against the 200 were dropped on 7 May.) Some 370 demonstrators, including Hosea Williams of the SCLC, were arrested on 30 April for blocking entrances to the Justice Department.

On 27 April, Leslie Bacon, 19, was arrested in Washington, D. C. as a material witness "with personal knowledge" of the 1 March bombing. After her arrest, Miss Bacon was flown to Seattle on 29 April where she appeared before a federal grand jury, which Justice Department officials said was investigating the bombing and other matters "relating to national security." The arrest came in a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) raid of a youth commune where Miss Bacon lived with members of the Mayday Tribe, which was organizing anti-war protests in the capital. Miss Bacon was sent to jail on 19 May for contempt when she refused to answer questions about her movements on 1 March, despite a government offer of limited immunity. On 16 June, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit released Miss Bacon in the custody of her lawyers and on 30 September ruled that her arrest on 27 April had been illegal.

On 3-5 May, thousands of anti-war protesters were arrested in Washington as demonstrators attempted massive traffic disruptions combined with marches on the Pentagon on 3 May, the Justice Department on 4 May and the Capitol on 5 May. The protests, designed to close down the capital, were organized by the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice and particularly the coalition's radical Mayday Tribe constituent. The protests seemed at an end on 6 May when a scheduled march on the South Vietnamese embassy drew only about 60 demonstrators. Washington police prepared for the threatened disruptions by ordering 30,000 protesters out of West Potomac Park in a pre-dawn raid on 2 May. The demonstrators' permit to use the park was canceled, according to Police Chief Wilson, because of "numerous and flagrant" violations of the permit and "rampant" use of drugs. Later, government and city officials and demonstrators alike credited the failure of the demonstrators to close down the city to the clearing of the park and dispersal of the army of demonstrators. With a mandate from President Nixon to keep the city "open for business," police were joined by 4,000 federal troops, 1,400 National Guardsmen, and Park and Capitol police.

On 7 May, police used tear gas and mass arrests to keep traffic moving and to prevent the demonstrators from reaching their announced target--the Pentagon. By 8 a. m., 2,000 of the protesters were arrested, successfully stifling their attempt to tie up traffic at targeted bridges leading into Washington and at downtown traffic circles. Lacking jail facilities, police detained thousands outdoors in the Washington Redskins football practice field near Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium. Throughout the day, protesters, splintered into small groups, roamed through the city and blocked intersections, using their bodies, trash cans and disabled or parked cars. Chased by police, they regrouped on other corners. There were no reports of looting or window-breaking, but demonstrators slashed the tires of cars. In a few incidents, rocks were thrown at police, but such violence was rare. There were 155 reported injuries of police and protesters. Police used their nightsticks, aimed mostly at protesters' legs, but some of those imprisoned at the Redskin field were treated for head injuries. Mayday leader Rennie Davis was arrested on 3 May on charges of conspiracy, and John Froines was arrested on similar charges on 4 May. Abbie Hoffman, who along with Davis and Froines was a "Chicago Seven" defendant on conspiracy charges arising from riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, was arrested in New York on 5 May on charges connected with the D. C. protests. (Hoffman was indicted on 13 May by a grand jury in Washington.)

On 4 May, the protesters changed their tactics and did not attempt to block the heavily guarded bridges leading into Washington. Two thousand were arrested during the day--most during a rally at the Justice Department. Others were arrested in incidents throughout the day as police scattered groups of protesters, but without the sweeping arrests and tear gas used the day before. Protesters marching to the Justice Department cooperated with authorities by stopping for traffic lights and keeping to sidewalks. The arrests at the Justice Department were peaceful, with protesters sitting in the street, then rising to be arrested. More than 1,000 demonstrators were arrested on 5 May on the steps of the House of Representatives after they had forced officials to close the Capitol to visitors. Meanwhile, 500-1,000 government workers gathered in Lafayette Square, across from the White House, in a protest organized by Federal Employees for Peace.

On 5 May, protesters estimated at 20,000-40,000 gathered in Boston and 10,000 rallied in New York City in the largest of numerous anti-war protests held outside of Washington in a "moratorium" on business as usual declared by the Peoples Coalition and other anti-war groups.

While most of the protests were peaceful, police used tear gas to disperse thousands of University of Wisconsin protesters in Madison and thousands of University of Maryland students who blocked traffic near their College Park, Md. campus. In San Francisco, protesters clogged the streets, and 76 demonstrators were arrested after a confrontation between police, armed with nightsticks, and protesters, armed with rocks. In Seattle, a protest march by 3,000 youths was dispersed by police. Other disruptions and arrests occurred during protests in Waukegan, Ill., Lakewood, Colo., Rochester, N. Y. and in Minneapolis, where 10 students and the chaplain from Macalester College (St. Paul) were arrested for blocking the entrance to the federal building.

On 8 May, the Rev. Carl McIntire led an estimated 15,000 demonstrators, calling for a military victory in Vietnam, in a march and rally at the Washington Monument. The marchers, armed with American flags and Bibles and marching behind a "victory" band of members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, were considerably fewer in number than the 20,000 drawn by McIntire's second victory march in October 1970.

On 15 May, police and sheriff's deputies confronted 500 demonstrators near the University of California at Berkeley in a clash that resulted in 40 arrests and a number of injuries. The protesters, marking the second anniversary of the "People's Park" battle were responding to editorials in the campus newspaper, the Daily Californian, urging an assembly to "rededicate" the park. (The May 1969 violence, which left one person dead, one blinded and others seriously injured, occurred after the university moved to reclaim a plot of land that students had begun to set up as a park for residents in the area. The plot later was turned into a parking lot.) In the 15 May clash, which apparently involved some people of high-school age, police used tear gas and putty-like bullets designed to control crowds to disperse roving bands that threw rocks and bottles at police. (Following the clash, the Daily Californian's board of publishers ousted three of the paper's editors on 19 May. The remaining editors announced they would resign to protest the action.)

During May 1971, 11 U. S. policemen were killed and 17 injured throughout the country. In the first five months of 1971, seven policemen had been killed in New York City, the same number killed in all of 1970.

On 31 May, about 400 Vietnam veterans marched from Bunker Hill (Charlestown, Mass.) to the Boston Common. About 100 of the veterans and more than 300 sympathizers were arrested on 30 May for violating

curfew in Lexington after a meeting on 29 May of Lexington selectmen refused to suspend the curfew for the veterans camping on Lexington Green. Townspeople who opposed the decision left the meeting to join the Veterans. State and local police moved in at 3 a. m. to clear the green.

On 7 June, hundreds of lawyers gathered in Washington for several days of lobbying and rallies sponsored by the National Convocation of Lawyers to End the War. The group backed legislation to withdraw U. S. troops from Vietnam by the end of the year. In Mexico City, on 10 June 1971, at least ten students were killed and 160 wounded in fighting involving protests against the government of President Echeverria.

The New York Times on 13 June began the publication of a series of articles based on a secret Pentagon study of U. S. involvement in Vietnam. The publication set off a chain of events which included publication of articles based on the same study in the Washington Post and other papers, a Supreme Court decision which allowed the Times and the Post to continue publishing the articles after a hiatus caused by Justice Department requested court injunctions against publication and the indictment of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, who admittedly had leaked the papers to the press.

FBI agents and local police foiled Selective Service office raids in Buffalo, N. Y. and Camden, N. J. with arrests of 25 persons late on 21 August and early on 22 August. Both groups were connected with the Catholic left, but FBI officials made no direct connection between the two planned raids. In Buffalo, FBI agents, who were on the scene reportedly "checking the security of the building," arrested five young people who ransacked files in both the draft and U. S. Army Intelligence offices in the federal building. In Camden, 40 FBI agents were stationed at the Camden Post Office for hours preceding the 4 a. m. arrests on 22 August. Twenty were arrested at the time of the raid, some still on the premises of the federal building, which included offices of the Selective Service Board, Army Intelligence and the FBI. Also on 21 August, grenades thrown during a Liberal Party rally in Manila killed ten persons, and on 23 August, President Marcos suspended habeas corpus rights to persons involved in what he described as armed leftist rebellion sanctioned by an unnamed foreign power.

Four fugitives sought by the FBI for a year, were indicted on murder charges on 1 September in connection with the death of Robert Fassnacht, killed when a bomb exploded at the University of Wisconsin.

in August 1970. On 6 September, Uruguayan Tupamaros freed 111 prisoners from the Puerta Carretas maximum security prison; and they released, on 9 September, U. S. Ambassador to Uruguay Geoffrey Jackson in Montevideo. On 13 September, nine hostages and at least 28 prisoners were killed when about 1,500 state troopers, sheriff's deputies and guards regained control of Attica (N. Y.) prison, held for four days by 1,200 inmates.

About 300 anti-war protesters, on their way from a Washington Monument rally to the White House to deliver an "eviction notice" to President Nixon, were arrested on 26 October after sitting down in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue during the evening rush hour. Over 1,000 police had been deployed, and city officials had prepared a "demonstration contingency plan" for the first time. The plan provided for federal-city enforcement coordination and first aid, food, amenities, psychiatric help and a 100-lawyer Legal Defense group for arrested demonstrators.

On 12 November, President Nixon announced the U. S. troops in Vietnam would be reduced by 45,000 additional men by February 1972.

On 26-28 December, fifteen members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War barricaded themselves inside the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor to protest continuation of the war. The veterans left after a U. S. district court judge ordered them to open the doors. In Philadelphia on 27 December, 25 protesters, most of them members of the veterans group, were held after occupying the Betsy Ross House for an hour. In Washington on 28 December, 87 veterans were arrested for blocking the entrance to the Lincoln Memorial. On 26 December, U. S. aircraft launched massive sustained air strikes against North Vietnamese military installations, lasting for five days.

#### 1972

On 10 January, a street corner rally by black militants in Baton Rouge turned into a wild gunfight that left two white deputy sheriffs and two young black men dead and 31 other persons reported injured.

There were 126 law enforcement officers killed due to felonious criminal action in 1971, compared with 100 in 1970, and 86 in 1969.

Ronald Kaufman, a 33-year-old psychologist and AWOL army private, was indicted on 13-19 January in San Francisco, Chicago and New York on charges of placing time bombs in safe deposit boxes in eight bank branches in those cities. (Kaufman was still at large.) The bombs, which were attached to nine-month timing devices, had been defused by police on 7 January after identical unsigned letters were received by several newspapers listing the bombs' locations and warning that the "Movement in Amerika" could "kidnap property" by planting powerful bombs in office buildings or highways under construction and could reveal their location in return for the release of imprisoned radicals. A ninth bomb mentioned in the letters had exploded prematurely on 7 September 1971 at a San Francisco Bank of America branch.

On 13 January, President Nixon announced that 70,000 more U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam within three months, leaving 69,000 by May first.

A woman employee of Sol Hurok enterprises, an organization which booked Soviet cultural artists for U. S. tours, was killed on 26 January and 13 other persons, including Hurok, were injured in an explosion in the group's offices in New York. The blast and fire, police believed, were caused by an incendiary device. The explosion followed by several minutes a similar detonation at Columbia Artists, another talent-booking organization located a few blocks away.

On 16 February, Canadian authorities in Toronto arrested Karleton L. Armstrong, charged in the August 1970 bombing at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, in which a graduate student was killed. Armstrong had also been charged with the attempted 1 January 1970 bombing of a Baraboo, Wisconsin ordnance works and with three additional bombings in 1969 and 1970.

On 25 February, Rene-Pierre Overney, a Maoist and former Renault worker dismissed for political activism, was fatally shot by a plainclothes security guard at a state-owned Renault plant in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt. The killing occurred when company guards tried to stop a group of Maoists, including Overney, from forcing their way into the plant. Some 10,000-30,000 demonstrators participated in a Paris march staged by leftist extremist groups on 28 February to protest the shooting. After the march, police clashed with several

hundred young Maoists who had constructed street barricades and set them on fire. The funeral procession for Overney on 4 March resulted in the biggest extreme leftist demonstration in Paris since the strikes and protests in May 1968. Police estimated the number of marchers at 18,000, but most estimates set the figure at 50,000-100,000.

President Nixon, on 9 March, ordered immediate enforcement of tighter security measures for the nation's airlines following an extortion plot and bombing directed against TWA.

Two plastic bombs exploded on 4 April at the Cuban Trade Commission offices in Montreal, killing a Cuban security guard and badly damaging the building. Authorities arrested seven Cuban officials and charged six of them with interfering with a police investigation, but the charges were later dropped. On 5 April, the "Harrisburg Seven" jury failed to reach a verdict on charges that the defendants conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and blew up heating ducts of federal buildings. Two defendants were convicted on minor charges.

On 10 April, U. S. B-52s began deep penetration raids into North Vietnam for the first time since November 1967. The escalation of bombing in Indochina provoked a new wave of protests during April and early May--the first major anti-war protests of 1972. Most of the demonstrations centered on college campuses and near military or military-industrial installations. Demonstrations against the war and the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) began at the University of Maryland on 17 April--culminating in two days of pitched fighting between state police and up to 2,000 students, the arrest of several hundred students and an order by Governor Marvin Mandel sending 800 National Guardsmen onto the campus and imposing a curfew. Some 250 students at Columbia University in New York--protesting the university's summoning of police to the campus to enforce a court injunction barring coercive picketing of buildings--broke up a meeting of the University Senate on 20 April, prompting university President William J. McGill to suspend all classes. Police were called into Columbia on 25 April to clear one of several buildings occupied by protesters, and at least five students were arrested and several injured in the ensuing melee. Other campus violence was reported at: the University of Wisconsin at Madison and Stanford University in California on April 17; Harvard University on 18-26 April; Rutgers University in Newark (N.J.), the University of Oregon in Eugene and Madison on 19 April; Boston University and the University of Massachusetts in Amherst on 20 April;

Boston University, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the University of Texas in Austin, Stanford, Syracuse University, Boise State College (Ida.), Yale University, Fordham University in New York and the University of California in Berkeley on 21 April; Princeton University on 22 April; Boston University on 24 April; Reed College in Portland (Ore.) on 25 April; Cornell University on 26 April; and the University of Pennsylvania on 27 April-1 May. A survey by the American Council on Education reported on 5 May that war protests took place on 27% of a representative sample of college campuses in April, compared with 16 reported after the 1970 invasion of Cambodia.

Some 41 demonstrators were arrested on 17 April at the Alameda Naval Air Station in California, and 16 protesters were arrested the same day while occupying an Air Force recruiting station in San Francisco. On 17 April police arrested 60 persons standing in the entrance of a United Aircraft plant in Stratford, Conn., protesting production of assault helicopters used in Vietnam. In Dayton, Ohio on 20 April, 160 persons, most of them Antioch College students, were arrested while trying to block the gates of Wright Patterson Air Force Base. About 95 protesters were arrested on 21 April and another 35 on 24 April for trying to block the gates of the Westover Air Force Base in Chicopee, Mass. Some 21 protesters were arrested on 23 April for attempting to interfere with loading operations of a Navy munitions ship near Middletown, Mass. An attempt to blockade the Groton, Conn. submarine base ended in 42 arrests on 26 April.

The protest over the increased bombing also took other forms. More than 200 persons were arrested on 15 April for demonstrating without a permit in Lafayette Park, across from the White House. About 200 law school students protested at the Supreme Court building on 21 April against the court's refusal to review the constitutionality of the war. In Boston the same day, police arrested 15 demonstrators for blocking a federal building. In anti-war rallies on 22 April, a crowd of 30,000-60,000 marched in New York, while 30,000-40,000 protesters marched in San Francisco and 10,000-12,000 marched in Los Angeles. Smaller marches were held in Chicago and other cities on 22 April, and a few thousand marched in Salt Lake City on 24 April. Police in Boston, on 27 April, arrested 44 demonstrators at a television studio when they demanded time to reply to a speech by President Nixon on the bombing. Twelve nuns lay down in the aisles of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on 30 April to symbolize the Indochina war dead, while 50 other nuns (mostly from the Order of Sisters of Charity) simultaneously conducted an anti-war vigil.

outside the cathedral. Police arrested seven of the 12 nuns, but the archdiocese announced later that it would not press charges. At least 29 congressmen and 80 congressional staff members supported an anti-war vigil on the steps of the Capitol in Washington on 3-4 May. The presidents of 60 Midwestern private colleges on 6 May issued a statement calling for a total immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina. (The presidents of the eight Ivy League Colleges and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had issued a statement on 19 April condemning the renewed bombing raids on North Vietnam and supporting peaceful anti-war demonstrations.)

J. Edgar Hoover, 77, the first and only director of the FBI, died in his home on 2 May of the effects of high blood pressure. At the time of his death, Hoover was in his 43th year as director of the FBI. On 3 May, President Nixon named Patrick Gray 3rd, the No. 2 man in the Justice Department and a long-time friend of Nixon, to serve as acting director of the FBI until 7 November, after the Presidential elections.

On 4 May, the U.S. ordered more than 50 more fighter-bombers and a sixth aircraft carrier to Vietnam.

President's Nixon's 8th of May announcement that he had ordered the mining of North Vietnamese harbors and the interdiction of land and sea routes to North Vietnam touched off an intense wave of anti-war protests on college campuses and in major cities on 8-11 May; and widespread use of civil disobedience tactics led to violent clashes with police, scores of injuries and a reported total of 1,800 arrests in several cities. The protests continued through mid-May, but their scale and extent seemed to decline from the first week. Serious incidents were reported: in Berkeley on 8-11 May as police fired wooden and putty bullets and used tear gas to disperse as many as 1,000 rioters; in San Jose, California, where suspected arson at a Naval Reserve armory and an Army veterinary center caused over \$200,000 damage on 9 May; in Boulder, Colorado, where at least 70 persons were arrested while 1,000 protesters blocked intersections with burning automobiles and cars on 9 May; in Gainesville, Florida, as 1,000 students from the University of Florida fought police on 9-10 May, resulting in 395 arrests; in the Chicago area, as more than 22 persons were arrested for blocking expressways on 9-11 May; in Albuquerque, N. M., where at least nine persons were injured, one seriously, by police fire during disorders involving University of New

Mexico students on 10-11 May; in Madison, Wisconsin, where three policemen were shot on 11 May while pursuing bomb suspects after three nights of clashes in which over 50 demonstrators had been arrested; and in Minneapolis, where Minnesota Governor Wendell Anderson on 11 May activated 715 National Guardsmen after an outbreak of violence on 10 May between city police and as many as 2,000-5,000 students which resulted in injury to at least 25 students and three policemen. Sporadic demonstrations, violence or arrests occurred at varying locations in New York, Boston, Washington, San Francisco and Philadelphia, among other cities, while demonstrations or rallies were reported in dozens of areas. More than 400 protesters were arrested in Washington, D. C. on 21-22 May during battles between police and war protesters, while up to 15,000 demonstrators attended a peaceful anti-war rally on the Capitol grounds on 22 May.

A wave of terrorist bombings swept through West Germany on 11-24 May, killing four U. S. servicemen and wounding 34 other persons, 12 of them seriously. A series of explosions erupted on 11 May at the headquarters of the 5th U. S. Army Corps in Frankfurt. Other bombings occurred on 12 May (two bomb explosions at police headquarters in Augsburg and one at the Munich criminal police headquarters), on 15 May (one bomb explosion in the car of Mrs. Gerta Buddenberg, the wife of Judge Wolfgang Buddenberg), on 19 May (two bomb explosions at the Hamburg headquarters of the right-wing Axel Springer newspaper and magazine publishing concern) and on 24 May (two explosions inside the U. S. Army's European headquarters in Heidelberg). It was reported on 12 May that the bombs used in the first explosion were unknown in Germany, but familiar to Vietnam veterans, leading security authorities to suspect that a U. S. army deserter was responsible for the bombings.

An explosive device was detonated in a section of the Pentagon building early on 19 May, causing damage estimated at \$75,000 but no injuries. Just before the explosion occurred, two newspapers received telephone calls announcing the bombing. One call, from someone identifying himself as "a Weatherman," announced the explosion. The second call said the explosion was in honor of the birthday of the late North Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh and directed the newspaper to a phone booth where a six-page statement criticizing President Nixon's war policies was found. Another statement was received on 19 May, signed by "Weather Underground No. 12," and bearing insignia identical to markings on 1971 Weather Underground letters claiming credit for the bombing of the Capitol building.

Black militant leader H. Rap Brown was resented in New Orleans on 2 June to five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine for a 1968 conviction on a federal weapons charge. He had been in custody in New York since his capture by New York police in October 1971. On 4 June, black militant Angela Davis was acquitted of charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in a San Jose, California, court.

Five men were seized at gunpoint at 2 a. m. on 17 June in the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) in the Water-gate building complex in Washington. All of those arrested and charged with second-degree burglary were reported to have had links at one time with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The Democratic party convened on 10-13 July in Miami Beach. In contrast to the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago, the only major demonstration outside the 1972 convention was peaceful, as 3,000 non-delegate youths and a few poor people rallied peacefully for two hours on 11 July. In the only incident during the convention, a group of 300 young demonstrators on 10 July pulled down 90 feet of fence surrounding the convention hall after breaking away from a peaceful march. But security remained tight as 3,000 National Guardsmen moved into the Miami Beach area on 9 July to join 1,000 law enforcement officers and 2,000 para-troopers of the 82nd Airborne Division.

Six members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) were indicted on 14 July in Tallahassee, Florida on charges of conspiring to disrupt the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach with bombings and shootings. According to the indictment, at least four meetings were held during the period of 1 April-24 June to plan the disorders, and a variety of weapons was assembled.

Violent student disturbances in Mexico throughout the early part of the year resulted on 25 July in the imposition of strict security measures. Among the major incidents of student unrest: two students were killed and others wounded on 7 April when police in the northern city of Culiacan fired into a crowd of student demonstrators. Efforts by police and a right-wing paramilitary group in early August resulted in the death of two students, the injury of others and the arrest of over 200; students in Culiacan also burned down the offices of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional party in late July. Culiacan students paralyzed the city's public transportation beginning <sup>on</sup> 6 October, two persons were killed and several wounded in Mexico City on 13 June when a gun battle broke out between

left-wing and right-wing students who had been struggling for several months for control of the campus of the University of Mexico; students from the National University in Mexico City in late July seized a number of buses; students, teachers, peasants and workers demonstrated in Puebla, near the capitol, during late July to protest the murder, apparently by right-wing terrorists, of Joel Arriaga Navarro, a left-wing architect and headmaster of the local university's preparatory school; student riots were also reported during late July in Monterrey and in the southeastern city of Oaxaca.

On 12 August, the last U. S. combat troops left South Vietnam; the U. S. Air Force announced its planes had made "probably their heaviest raids ever" over North Vietnam during the preceding 24 hours.

The Republican National Convention convened in Miami Beach on 21-23 August. Protesters demonstrated in Miami throughout the convention. The protesters' aims were as varied as the activist groups represented, which had been organized by the Miami Conventions Coalition (MCC), an umbrella group comprised of the Youth International party (Yippies), the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the Coalition of Gay Organizations and the Miami Women's Coalition. Apart from the MCC actions were those organized by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Zippie faction of the Yippies. Those two groups on 20 August sponsored a demonstration in which about 350 protesters marched on the Fontainebleu Hotel, Republican party headquarters. Police dispersed the crowd after 45 minutes when several persons trying to enter the hotel were roughed up by demonstrators, who also damaged cars. Members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), who were consistently peaceful and well-disciplined during the convention demonstrations, joined other protesters on 21 August for a demonstration in front of the Miami Beach High School, which was occupied by National Guardsmen. (Florida National Guardsmen, paratroopers from the 82nd Airborne and several Marine units also were on call at the nearby Homestead Air Force Base during the convention. The Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police officials brought the total force to 8,500.) Several arrests were made.

Arab commandos, some disguised as athletes, scaled an eight-foot-high wire fence surrounding the Olympic village in Munich on 5 September, beginning a drama which ended shortly before midnight that day after the death of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team, five commandos and a German policeman and the critical wounding of a German helicopter pilot.

On 23 September, Philippine President Marcos declared a state of martial law in order to combat a "Communist rebellion"; the action followed several bombing incidents in Manila and an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the secretary of defense.

On 17 October, the Philippine government announced the arrest of at least four persons suspected of taking part in an alleged assassination plot against President Marcos.

On 27 October, U. S. Defense Secretary Laird confirmed a previous report that U. S. bombing of North Vietnam north of the 20th parallel had been halted.

On 7 November, President Nixon won reelection in a sweep of 49 states.

Student disturbances at the predominantly black Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., led to the shooting death on 16 November of two black university students. The shootings occurred after East Baton Rouge Parish sheriff's deputies and state police ordered about 300-2,000 students to leave the administration building and its environs, and began shooting tear gas canisters into the crowd. Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards declared a state of emergency on 16 November after the shootings (and after a fire and a bomb explosion were reported elsewhere on the campus), and sent in the National Guard to seal the campus. Edwards originally had called in the guard on 31 October after more than a week of demonstrations on the campus and in downtown Baton Rouge. In a related development, Governor Edwards, on 8 November, ordered the eviction of students occupying Southern's New Orleans campus administration building after banks of students allegedly roamed the campus and "routed students from classes," and after reports that guns had been brought onto the campus.

The U. S. Court of Appeals on 21 November overturned the convictions of five defendants in the "Chicago 7" trial because of improper rulings and conduct by District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman during the 1969 trial for crossing state lines with the intent to start a riot at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

On 15 December, U. S. B-52 bombers concluded the heaviest raid of the war to date, a record 16-mission attack on supply bases in North Vietnam; and on 18 December, the White House announced that President Nixon personally ordered the resumption of full-scale bombing and mining

of North Vietnam "until such time as a settlement is arrived at." The U. S. Command in Saigon, on 26 December, announced the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam after a 36-hour Christmas pause. On 30 December, the White House announced that President Nixon had ordered a halt in bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel and that private peace talks would resume in Paris on 8 January.

1973

The arrest on 29 December 1972 of about 50 student leaders precipitated strikes and riots on 1-3 January by students of Cairo University, Alexandria University, Ain Shams University in Heliopolis and other colleges and educational institutions. The most violent disturbances occurred in Cairo on 3 January as thousands of police clashed with 3,000 Cairo University students. Cairo University, four other colleges and dozens of other education institutions were closed by the government on 3 January and did not reopen until 3 February. The disturbances were totally quashed on 4 January, when police evicted the last 200-300 rebellious students who had been occupying the main building of Cairo University since 29 December. A parliamentary commission report charged leftists with being largely responsible for the violence. It also charged that right-wing extremists were waiting to take advantage of the turmoil.

One or more heavily armed snipers killed six people and wounded 15 others in a dramatic two-day battle with about 500 policemen on 7-8 January in the Downtown Howard Johnson's Mottor Lodge in New Orleans, La. Police marksmen, hovering above the 18-story hotel in a Marine helicopter, killed one of the snipers. Among the dead was New Orleans deputy police superintendent Souis Sirgo, who was among the first of the police and firemen lured to the hotel by a series of fires set by the sniper(s).

President Nixon on 15 January ordered a halt to all U. S. offensive actions against North Vietnam, including air strikes, shelling and mining operations. A White House statement said that Nixon had taken the action "because of the progress made" in peace negotiations between Kissinger and Tho on 8-13 January.

Three anti-war protests were held in Washington on 20 January during the second inauguration of President Richard M. Nixon, although the protests did not interfere with the inaugural ceremonies. In the

largest of the gatherings, protesters massed at the foot of the Washington Monument after a march from the Lincoln Memorial along Constitution Avenue. A second rally was held on the steps of the Capitol by Students for a Democratic Society and the Progressive Labor party, joined by members of the Youth International party (Yippies). Shouts from a third anti-war rally at Union Station Plaza could be heard at the inauguration site. No major incidents were reported during any of the three demonstrations, although objects (reportedly fruit and pebbles) apparently were thrown at the President's car at one point in its return to the White House for the inaugural parade. Demonstrations against the Vietnam war also were staged abroad on inauguration day in Paris, Stockholm, Berlin, Tokyo and New Delhi. One of the largest, attended by an estimated 10,000 persons, was held in Dortmund, West Germany.

Lyndon Baines Johnson died on 22 January of a coronary thrombosis. In Washington on 24 January, President Nixon and Vice President Agnew joined the cortege to the Capitol rotunda, where more than 40,000 people passed the bier as the body lay in state.

President Nixon announced on 23 January that Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho had initialed an agreement in Paris that day "to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and Southeast Asia." The agreement was signed in Paris on 27 January. A cease-fire throughout North and South Vietnam would be effective at 8 a. m. on 28 January Saigon time (7 p. m. on 27 January, EST).