

(On Page B-6: Arnie Got The Call, Jack The \$20,000)

**STOCK
MARKET
Edition**

Complete Latest New York And American
Stocks On Pages A-22 To A-24

64 Pages · Ten Cents

Monday, May 4, 1970

No. 20, 132nd Year

Ohio's Complete Newspaper

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

4 DEAD, 11 WOUNDED AS GUARD FIRES INTO RIOTERS AT KSU

KENT — Four persons were killed and at least 11 others shot as National Guardsmen fired into a group of rock-throwing protesters at Kent State University today.

THREE OF THE dead were tentatively identified as:

William Schneider, Jeffery Miller and Allison Krause.

The fourth was an unidentified girl.

Injured were:

Dean Mahler, Thomas Grace, Joe Lewis, John Cleary, Alan Canford, Robert Stamp, Dennis Brackenridge, Doug Wrenmore, and Bill Hester. Two of the nine are National Guardsmen.

Six of those taken to Robinson Memorial Hospital suffered gunshot wounds. Three

were in critical condition. Two of those taken to the hospital were identified as Guardsmen suffering from shock. One of the Guardsmen was released this afternoon.

(Telephone communications between Akron and Kent were severed at about 1 p.m.)

(A call to the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. in Kent brought this recorded message: "Due

to the martial law in effect in Kent, the telephone company is closed.")

GUNSHOTS rang out about 12:30 p.m., half an hour after Guardsmen fired tear gas into a crowd of 500 on the commons, behind the university administration offices. Demonstrators hurled rocks and tear gas grenades back as they

scattered.

Police are holding a man who said he used a gun he was carrying when he was attacked by demonstrators. The man reportedly had press credentials and carried a camera.

The Highway Patrol reported earlier they were looking for a sniper reported atop Johnson Hall which is on the

edge of the campus commons.

A NEWSPAPERMAN, an eyewitness to the shooting, said the gunshots rang out after one student hurled a rock as Guardsmen were running away after clearing the Commons.

"One section of the Guard turned around and fired and then all the Guardsmen turned

and fired," he said.

According to the witness, some of the Guardsmen were firing in the air while others were firing straight ahead.

Guardsmen and police immediately cordoned off all buildings on campus, permitting no one to enter or leave.

One National Guardsman collapsed during the melee complaining of chest pains. He was

rushed by ambulance to a hospital.

THE WOUNDED were taken to Robinson Memorial Hospital in Ravenna.

The wounded were unconscious and covered with blood.

At least one was shot in the leg and two others were shot in the abdomen.

The shooting broke out after students had rallied on the commons at the center of campus in defiance of an order not to assemble.

An officer in a jeep ordered them over a loud speaker to disperse. He begged to break up "for their own good." The protesters laughed and jeered. The troops, wearing gas masks, then began to launch canisters of tear gas.

The troops were en route back to their original positions when about 20 students, both boys and girls, ran toward them from behind Taylor Hall.

Stones and sticks fell on the troops and obscenities filled the air.

APPARENTLY without orders the Guardsmen turned and aimed their M-1 rifles at the charging students and began firing.

Students in the emergency room at Robinson Memorial Hospital, who would not give their names, said they wanted to get on commons to discuss demands.

They said as they started gathering the Guardsmen started throwing "pepper" gas at them, and the students started throwing rocks.

Then, they said, the firing started.

One non-student with a guru mustache and long hair said:

"They'll pay for it. It's not the radicals, it's the most conservative group on campus who will bring the university down now."

One youth said the most conservative kids are out screaming the same as the long-hair kids.

With National Guardsmen now patrolling all of Kent, schools were dismissed, stores were closed, and traffic was blocked from either entering or leaving Kent.

More than 1,000 anti-war demonstrators, many of them students, clashed with Guardsmen and police Sunday night before they were driven back with bayonets and tear gas.

Nine persons were reported injured in the rioting, including three Guardsmen. More than 100 were arrested, the majority for violations of an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew imposed by Kent city officials.

MILITANTS in the three nights have burned the university's Army ROTC building, smashed 36 downtown store windows, and threatened Kent officials.

National Guard Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury said the Guard will remain as long as necessary.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

—At A Glance

DJ Dives Deeper As Asian Worries Mount

NEW YORK — The stock market made a brief, weak attempt today to erase a sharp early loss, which was attributed to growing concern over the Southeast Asian situation. While awaiting Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's comments on the U.S. thrust into Cambodia, the market took a steep setback. Then, when his statement was not as strong as had been expected on Wall Street, the market produced a brisk rally. The 16-point decline by the Dow Jones industrials average during the morning was whittled to about 8; but this market barometer was down 16.62 to 717.01 shortly before closing.

British Labor Rips U. S.

LONDON — Left-wing Laborites in the British Parliament today forced an emergency debate Tuesday on the Indochina crisis with demands that Britain denounce the American drive into Cambodia and the resumption of air raids on North Vietnam. Members of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Cabinet did not resist the move, led by leftist Michael Foot.

13 Die In Plane Crash

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. — Thirteen persons were killed today in the fiery crash of a T-29 Convair transport shortly after takeoff from Hamilton AFB. About eight miles northeast of the base, rescuers found the one survivor was in shock near the burning plane and that the 13 others aboard were killed.

They'll Meet With Nixon

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed today to attend a White House briefing Tuesday on U.S. operations in Cambodia — but still seeks a private conference with President Nixon. The committee recommended as many as possible of its 15 members attend the Tuesday meeting, to which members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee also were invited. "I don't interpret this as a response to our letter requesting a meeting," said Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) the chairman.

Say Nixon OKs War Expansion To Increase Aerial Raids

By JAMES McCARTNEY
Beacon Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Nixon has approved a broad program to step up military pressure against the Communists in Indochina, Knight Newspapers reporters have learned.

It involves tough new moves on several fronts.

The new approach includes an "upgrading" of the aerial war against North Vietnam — which has already begun.

It also includes plans for the more raids on the ground against additional Communist sanctuaries" in Cambodia — and could eventually involve new action in Laos.

It involves tough new moves on several fronts.

The new approach includes an "upgrading" of the aerial war against North Vietnam — which has already begun.

It also includes plans for the more raids on the ground against additional Communist

sanctuaries" in Cambodia — and could eventually involve new action in Laos.

MORE U.S. troops may be involved in attacks on Communist sanctuaries, but as far as is known, no other new U.S. combat missions are planned.

Nor does the administration plan to change its announced schedule of Vietnam troop withdrawals.

In general, the President's program is designed to put heavy new military pressure on the Communists in the hope of driving them to the negotiating table in Paris.

ONE massive bombing raid — involving more than 100 U.S. planes — has now been admitted by U.S. officials.

It was witnessed in North Vietnam by Robert Boyd, chief of Knight's bureau in Washington Bureau.

More large-scale aerial attacks are expected to follow as part of the President's new pressure policy.

The association called a meeting for this afternoon to discuss the issue.

THE National Guard remained available for emergency assistance to northeastern Ohio police departments.

"Everything seems to be working out well," said Col. John Spain, one of the officers on duty at the Guard's command post near Medina. "I see no reason why this shouldn't be a smooth operation."

POLICE said small groups of dissident Teamsters were seen this morning in the Archwood av. and Kelly av. areas and at the Clearview Tavern near the Richfield Terminal, but there was no trouble.

Cleveland Local 407 voted,

agency assistance to northeastern Ohio police departments.

"Everything seems to be working out well," said Col. John Spain, one of the officers on duty at the Guard's command post near Medina. "I see no reason why this shouldn't be a smooth operation."

POLICE said small groups of dissident Teamsters were seen this morning in the Archwood av. and Kelly av. areas and at the Clearview Tavern near the Richfield Terminal, but there was no trouble.

Cleveland Local 407 voted,

On Page B-1:
Plasterers strike, second building trade union to go out.

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

But today Mantopoulos said he challenged his role in the strike as reported by the Beacon Journal, not the result of the Friday night vote.

Mantopoulos objected to an article in the story in which he was identified as "chief spokesman" for the dissidents. Mantopoulos said he and two other members of Local 24 who accompanied Sweeney to Washington were merely observers at the talks.

The three of them held no elective office in the Teamsters, he said. He merely repeated Presser's comments at the Friday night meeting, Mantopoulos said.

Sunday's demonstrations began about 8 p.m. when students massed around the student union near where the ROTC building was leveled by flames the night before.

Police from 13 communities and four counties were called in.

GUARDSMEN first fired tear gas at 9 p.m. in an attempt to scatter the crowd as it marched behind Dunbar Hall, a men's dormitory.

About the same time, a door window was broken in the Music and Speech Building and a small fire set inside. The blaze was extinguished quickly and damage was slight.

Guardsmen read the Ohio Riot Act at 9:12 p.m. but it

See PLAN, Page A-3

95 to 378 Sunday to return to work. Another Local 407 meeting ended in confusion Saturday after a rumor had spread that Akron Teamsters had rejected the back-to-work proposal drafted in Washington between William Presser, Ohio Teamsters boss, and Robert E. Sweeney, labor negotiator and Democratic candidate for governor.

**Mickey
Porter**

NEWS FLASH: Nowadays, a gentleman is one who refuses to light a lady's cigarette.

The Weekend Wash

Akron Fire Chief Gerald Veronzy is good at his job, so he can say what he chooses and get away with it.

Veronzy squirmed and fidgeted at a recent city council meeting while Mayor Ballard orated for at least 10 minutes while presenting an award to one of the chief's men.

The fireman, Harold Mayfield, an 18-year-veteran, finally was handed the city's certificate of appreciation for his heroism, and was asked to say a few words. "Thanks," responded Mayfield, in totality. Then he sat down.

Veronzy then loudly declared: "That's what I like — people who have little to say and do a lot."

He and Mayfield left a dumbfounded mayor and council in their seats and went back to fight fires.

As the trucks were being unloaded at Goodwill Industries on School Building Day, a cry was heard from among the bags. Once tracked down, the bag opened and out jumped a terrified cat. Another sign of life was a plastic bag full of water containing a goldfish. Goodwill found homes for both, though.

A guy at the Diamond Grille explained he was looking for a girl who didn't smoke, drink or have any other bad habits. The bartender asked, "Yeah? What for?"

The Beautiful People: Bing Crosby says the wild figures printed about his and Bob Hope's wealth are ridiculous. "I'm worth maybe \$2 or \$3 million if I sold everything," said Bing. "Not the \$40 million that's been rumored. And Hope's worth maybe \$8 or \$9 million, not \$30 million." Speaking of coins, David Janssen pocketed \$100,000 for that headache remedy commercial. . . . Joan Rivers said her movers gave her trouble: "I filled one box and marked it China and that's where they sent it."

A guy who owns a motel in Cuyahoga Falls reports that he interviewed a girl for the job of secretary and assistant manager. He asked if she had any outstanding qualifications and she replied, yes, she had won several crossword puzzle and slogan-writing contests. The guy said that was fine and was she smart during office hours? "Oh," said the gal, "that was all during office hours."

If you can't be broken of the dangerous habit of leaving and entering the car from the road side, maybe the following item will persuade you: A time study reveals that it takes longer to dismount from the road side than to slip out on the sidewalk side. The total time elapsed — getting out on the driver's side, locking the car and walking around to the curb — is eight seconds. Getting out on the passenger's side and locking the door takes seven seconds. Only one second saved, but it could save your life.

The Rev. Clark Steppes reports that in his town in Mahoning County the Post Office has a special car for zip mail which has a sign on it: Zip Van. Apparently dissatisfied with the speed of service, some wag recently added "Winkle" to Zip Van.

Our sympathy goes all out for the couple who had dinner at a State rd. eatery the other night. They arrived there with a note that they had been invited by phone for a free meal. The manager checked his reservations and, sure enough, the table was there. So, just as our couple finished dinner, a guy at the next table laid a subpoena on the husband. He had been trying to serve him for weeks, he explained. "I'm a private detective and the legal is on my client," he said. "By the way, did you enjoy it?" (P.S. It turned out the husband was a co-respondent in a divorce action.)

THE FINAL WORD — I don't agree with that psychologist who called campus rebellion just a facade. It think it's only half-fade.

Barbuto Checking Hawthornden Story

Summit County Prosecutor James Barbuto was to meet today with Beacon Journal Associate Editor James Jackson and reporter Diane Coughlin about charges that powerful shock treatments were administered to patients at Hawthornden State Hospital as punishment.

Barbuto is considering naming a special grand jury to investigate the Hawthornden situation.

The charges, published Sunday in a Beacon Journal story by Mrs. Coughlin, have been brought by four psychologists at Hawthornden against the hospital's superintendent Dr. Ellers Tolson.

JACKSON headed up the 1969 Spring term of the Summit County Grand Jury which launched a major investigation into conditions at the mental hospital.

Drought In South Africa

PRETORIA — Severe drought has hit wide areas in two of South Africa's four provinces. Crop estimates have decreased by as much as 40 percent in some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.

In some places.

Rangers say that unless there is rain soon in Kruger National Park game reserve dams will dry up.</p

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

Tuesday, May 5, 1970

No. 21, 132nd Year

Ohio's Complete Newspaper

Bloody Campus War Over

KSU Shock, Reaction Roll Across Nation

By RON CLARK

Beacon Journal City Editor

KENT — The war whose blood stained the rolling campus of Kent State University Monday is over, but the shock and reaction continue to spread across the nation.

The war brought four student deaths — the first in the U. S. caused by campus anti-

war rioting — and produced orders to investigate from all levels of government the four days of violence which led to Monday's tragic climax.

The confrontation was the bloodiest of the student revolution spawned in the mid-1960s by the war in Vietnam. It was not the first time Kent State has seen violence.

THE DEAD were identified by university authorities as:

Allison Krause, 19, of Pittsburgh, shot in a shoulder. The bullet passed through an arm and stopped in her chest, according to Portage County Coroner Robert Sybert.

Jeffrey Glenn Miller, 20, of Plainview, N. Y., shot in the

mouth. The bullet exited through the rear of his head, according to Summit County Coroner A. H. Kyriakides.

Sandra Lee Scheuer, 20, of Youngstown, shot in the front of her neck. The bullet cut her windpipe, according to Sybert.

William Schroeder, 19, of Lorain, shot in the upper left

chest, according to Kyriakides.

Three were in critical condition at Robinson Memorial Hospital in Ravenna; seven other persons were either hospitalized or treated and released, and two Ohio National

See NO ONE, Page A-16



Kent State University campus in turmoil on Monday

No One Is Sure Just How It Happened

Continued from Page A-1

Guardsmen were treated.

The university is closed indefinitely. Most of the 19,000 students have gone home.

National Guardsmen and area law enforcement agencies remain on the campus, but the situation was quiet Monday night and today.

Only one incident during the night marred the calm. A wooden building used for housing groundskeeping equipment burned to the ground. There were no injuries and no damage estimate. Arson is suspected.

PRESIDENT NIXON may ask the Justice Department to make an investigation of the battle. Gov. Rhodes has asked for the help of the FBI and the U. S. district attorney for the area.

National Guard officers and State Highway Patrolmen were making their own investigations.

Rhodes said the Guard and the patrol would make available all their information to the FBI.

Mayors Leroy Satrom of Kent and George Beck of Ravenna said this morning that curfews would remain in effect from 8 tonight to dawn Wednesday.

THIRTY-TWO persons were arrested from noon Monday through this morning after the violence flared when Guardsmen attempted to break up an anti-war rally.

More than 170 have been arrested since the campus was first hit by rioting Friday night.

Though not one of the more publicized "radical" campuses, Kent State has had its share of trouble.

Before Monday, the most notable confrontation occurred in April 1969 when the State Highway Patrol was sent on campus to put down a disturbance by members of the Students for a Democratic Society. The SDS later was banned from the campus.

A SHOCKED President Robert L. White said he was "horror-struck" after Monday's tragedy.

"All I can say is that we are uncertain about the true facts of the case," he added.

The Whites sent telegrams of condolence today to parents of the four dead students.

EVEN THIS morning, reports remain fragmentary on the exact sequence of events during moments just before the shooting.

Especially unclear is whether the shooting by the Guardsmen was triggered by sniper fire or came in response to an unusually heavy shower of rocks and pieces of concrete from the pursuing protesters.

HERE IS what is known about the confrontation, based on statements from National Guard officers and eyewitness accounts:

Several hundred students began gathering on the commons, a grassy area at the center of campus and behind the student union building, shortly before noon.

Some had been drawn by announcements around the campus by students saying the rally was to continue protests against the war in Southeast Asia and against the presence of National Guardsmen on campus.

ON NEARBY slopes and behind fences on the east side of the commons stood several hundred other students — apparently there to observe the rally.

Perhaps several hundred more were passing through the area to and from classes or returning to dorms.

Carrying loaded M-1 rifles with bayonets fixed, the Guardsmen stood in a line facing the students on the commons, their backs to the ruins of the Army ROTC building destroyed by fire during rioting Saturday night.

AS THE CROWD continued to grow, a member of the campus police force using a loudspeaker asked rally participants several times to disperse.

This was in keeping with an edict by Gov. Rhodes banning all outdoor demonstrations on the campus.

Students answered with shouts of derision, obscenities, rock throwing and chants of "Strike, strike, strike." (There had been some calls for a student strike in response to President Nixon's nationwide television address on Cambodia last Thursday night.)

Then, Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury ordered the Guardsmen to move on to the two sides of the field, the Guardsmen moved back toward Taylor Hall.

Now, the pursuing students numbered perhaps 200 or 300 and the Guard contingent about 100.

It was as the Guardsmen reached the crest of a hill aside Taylor Hall — midway between the practice football field and the Commons — that the shooting occurred. The time was about 12:30 p. m.

According to Adj. Gen. Sylvester T. Del Corso, "... a sniper opened fire against the Guardsmen from a nearby rooftop. All Guardsmen were hit by rocks and bricks. Guardsmen facing almost certain injury and death were forced to open fire on the attackers."

According to Brig. Gen. Canterbury: "A single shot was fired, closely followed by several other shots, these by Guardsmen." He added that he did not know if the first shot came from snipers, the

met with a barrage of rocks and a return of unexploded tear gas canisters.

THE MARCH continued to the south end of the commons (an area known to many of students and alumni as "Blanket Hill" where couples unfold blankets and neck); then further south between Taylor Hall (architecture and journalism classrooms) and several dormitories to a former football practice field.

After firing tear gas into large groups of students at both sides of the field, the Guardsmen moved back toward Taylor Hall.

Now, the pursuing students numbered perhaps 200 or 300 and the Guard contingent about 100.

It was as the Guardsmen reached the crest of a hill aside Taylor Hall — midway between the practice football field and the Commons — that the shooting occurred. The time was about 12:30 p. m.

According to Adj. Gen. Sylvester T. Del Corso, "... a sniper opened fire against the Guardsmen from a nearby rooftop. All Guardsmen were hit by rocks and bricks. Guardsmen facing almost certain injury and death were forced to open fire on the attackers."

According to Brig. Gen. Canterbury: "A single shot was fired, closely followed by several other shots, these by Guardsmen." He added that he did not know if the first shot came from snipers, the

student crowd or the troops.

ACCORDING to John P. Koury, 23, assistant to the university registrar who was standing about 40 feet from the Guardsmen:

"Seven, maybe ten" Guardsmen in the formation who had been taking the worst of the rock throwing turned and fired a volley in the crowd.

He said he did not hear any firing before the Guard opened up.

According to a Beacon Journal newsmen standing in the left center of the student crowd: "To my right I saw a civilian with a large rock run up behind the Guard. There were maybe a half dozen behind him. I saw this one in front throw the rock. Whether it hit the Guard, I don't know. The Guardsmen in that area turned and fired."

THE TRUTH remains for the investigators to determine.

Some in the crowd stood still, believing the noises to be blanks.

The hillside turned into confusion.

The Guard retreated to the commons and officers summoned ambulances to take away the dead and wounded.

THE DEAD included a girl who fell in an access road 50 yards from the advancing line of Guardsmen. The others were cut down in a parking lot immediately behind the access road — no more than 100 yards from the line of advance.

Hours later, after the battlefield had been cleared, scores of stones, pieces of wood and dozens of bottles littered the skirmish area. Near one pool of blood in the access road, someone had painted a large red cross.

Monday night, troopers who had been in the line of advance claimed they had been shot at once or twice by a small weapon before responding with fire of their own. Some said they fired warning shots into the ground and air.

MONDAY night, troopers who had been in the line of advance claimed they had been shot at once or twice by a small weapon before responding with fire of their own. Some said they fired warning shots into the ground and air.

THE GUARDSMEN interviewed, none showed any remorse over the casualties inflicted. One was quoted as saying the battle was something "that had to happen sometime. Maybe it'll make these people wake up."

The Guardsmen strongly rejected the notion that they had panicked.

About 2:15 p. m. — less than two hours after the shooting — announcements were made throughout the campus that the university had been ordered closed.

Special transportation was

provided to get the on-campus students — numbering about 7,800 — and another 4,000 students living in off-campus housing out of the city.

By nightfall, all but about 300 on-campus residents were gone.

IN A statement prepared for delivery to a faculty meeting today, White said:

"At the moment, these appear to be the conditions for reopening:

"Assurance of safety and normalcy.

"It is at all possible, removal of the National Guard, establishment of some stand-by basis.

"Removal of the prohibitory injunction.

Attention to organization for protection.

Scheduling of future events

for the rest of this quarter.

"Settling of one or two special questions which will have to be explored first with the executive committee of the faculty senate.

"At this time, it is not possible to say when a reopening can occur."

Some 800 Guardsmen from the 1st Battalion, 145th Infantry, and 2nd Squadron, 107th Armored Cavalry, both based in Akron, remain on duty in Kent.

Guardsmen treated at Robinson Memorial Hospital in Ravenna after Monday's battle were Dennis Brackenridge, 26, of 1186 Shank rd., Suffield Twp., admitted for hypertension and expected to be released today, and William Herschler, 26, of Bucyrus, treated for shock.

'Not In Danger,' Guardsman Says

By JAMES HERZOG

A Guardsman on the firing line Monday at Kent State said today he didn't fire on demonstrators because "I really didn't feel my life was in danger."

Some of the 100 other Guardsmen in the line fired, he said, after they heard the sound of a shot to one side of their position on a hill near Taylor Hall.

The Guardsman asked not to be identified in print.

"The incident that precipitated the firing happened to my left. One shot was followed by a couple of seconds' pause and then by a rash of shots," the Guardsman said.

The shots killed four persons and wounded others.

THE MEN hadn't discussed when they would or would not pull the trigger, the Guardsman said. "You don't really talk about that sort of thing in specifics. You react if your life is threatened."

The noise of the screaming demonstrators, the Guardsman said, made it impossible to hear if there had been an order to fire. "I doubt if I could have heard an order unless it came from right behind me," he said.

"I heard a shot and then more shots. I turned around and knelt down," the Guardsman said. "I didn't feel anything (firing) was warranted."

THE GUARDSMEN who did the shooting had been on active duty since last Wednesday, called out then during the Teamsters' strike.

They were tired by Monday morning, the Guardsman said, when after two hours' sleep

they were sent into action: "The men were really on edge and disgusted."

Then the shots were fired.

"I actually saw only three or four men shooting," the Guardsman said. However, he heard the sound of other Guard rifles.

The Guardsman said, "The men who fired were 'interviewed' by military authorities. He added, "We haven't talked about who fired the fatal shots."

"After the shooting we went back to the company area. Two men were in shock. Almost all of us were really emotionally shaken up," said the Guardsman, who has

See GUARDSMAN, Page A-2



Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury of the Ohio National Guard said Guardsmen were not ordered to fire on students at Kent State Monday. However, he said, "a military man always has the right to fire when he feels his life is in danger . . . and I feel they were in danger." Story on Page A-2.

Guardsman

Continued from Page A-1
served for four years as an enlisted man.

"AN AWFUL lot of the Guardsmen have been college students in the last couple of years. They don't feel these people (the demonstrators) are enemies," the Guardsman said.

"There is a lot of disgust among the troops that (Gov.) Rhodes sent us in. It wasn't necessary. It was a waste of time, effort and, as it turned out, lives."

"As long as there is a target (like the Guard)," the Guardsman said, "there will be hate with the kids in that mood."

3 Violent Days -Then Tragedy

Beacon Journal reporters Helen Carringer, James Herzig, Sanford Levenson, Lucy McCrary and Jeff Salter produced this report on the people and incidents leading to the shooting deaths of four students at Kent State.

It began on May Day — the international symbol of distress.

It was one of those perfectly sunny Spring days on the gentle slopes of an ordinary midwestern college campus, but there was something about it...

The night before, the President had told the nation he

Other Kent State stories on Pages A-10, A-11, and A-16.

was sending troops into one nation to shorten a war in another.

Start a war to shorten it? It was the topic of the morning at Kent State University.

And it was the focal point that touched off a chain of events that rocked the world 12 hours later.

What happened in those 72 hours is a matter of record and conjecture. But why did it happen?

Did supposed outsiders lose control of the mob in three successive nights of rioting? Were city and university officials lulled into thinking the Ohio National Guard was a cure-all for all troubles?

Above all, why were trained, armed soldiers called in

when just a year before similar demonstrations were handled efficiently by local law enforcement personnel?

On Friday, May 1

The prelude of things to come began at noon Friday when students called a rally on the main Kent State campus to protest President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. Groups involved in that protest were the New University Conference and the Student Religious Liberals — self-assumed successors to the Students for a Democratic Society.

About 500 heard graduate student Steven Sharoff say, "Nixon killed the Constitution last night by entering an undeclared war in Cambodia. It is dead and we are going to bury it."

Three hours later Black United Students held another demonstration that drew 350, including 47 black students. Demands for more black programs and enrollment were read.

It was quiet the rest of May Day on the campus.

But just before midnight on a downtown street a mile away, a bonfire was started.

"From the outset the Kent Police Department realized that a potentially dangerous situation existed in the Kent area," Mayor Leroy Satrom said. "I was called from out of town — Aurora — at the first reports of disturbances in our city."

Students spilled out of nearby bars to see what was going on in the middle of S. Water st. They saw a bonfire, and blocked traffic, and waved signs denouncing President Nixon.

It was something to do on a Friday night.

The crowd milled around, waiting for the initiative. Police also waited.

"By the time I arrived, the Kent Police Department had seen fit to summon aid from the Portage County Sheriff's Department," said Satrom. "Only after arrival of the sheriff's department did the Kent Police Department begin to take action against students and others involved in demonstrations in the downtown area."

By that time the crowd, numbering 500, had moved along Water st. to Main st., breaking windows and tossing beer bottles. Windows of 15 business places, many of them financial institutions, were smashed.

"It is estimated that over \$50,000 damage was done," Mayor Satrom said.

Sixty-five deputies and 34 Kent policemen finally threw tear gas into the mass of students at 3 a. m. as they reached Lincoln st., entrance to the main Kent State campus. The students fled onto the campus, some taking refuge in dormitories. Fourteen were arrested for disorderly conduct.

The mayor and Police Chief Roy Thompson imposed an 8 p. m. to-dawn curfew for the rest of the weekend.

"I immediately notified state officials in Columbus of the situation," Mayor Satrom said.

He talked to John McElroy, Gov. Rhodes' executive assistant.

"He (Satrom) was in quite an uproar," McElroy said. "He said the students had taken over the city, were breaking windows and terrorizing businessmen. He said they had been

using local police and sheriff's deputies for several hours and had been unable to subdue the students.

"He said he needed help.

"I'm not sure, but I think I called Gen. (Robert) Canterbury then. I do remember calling the duty officer (Col. John Simmons) at National Guard headquarters here. I told him about the mayor's call and said a Guard liaison officer should talk to Satrom and see what the situation was.

"An officer did go and reported back that the violence was not to be subsiding and that they probably wouldn't need the Guard."

On Saturday, May 2

It was quiet Saturday morning at Kent State University.

University president Robert L. White was still in Iowa at a meeting of the American College Testing Program. Administration vice president Ronald Roskens had been away since Thursday.

Vice presidents Robert Matson (student affairs) and Richard Dunn (finance) were in charge of the university.

Matson and his assistant, Dr. David Ambler, called in 28 faculty members and 30 to 40 students in a "Cool-It Corps."

"We set up a rumor center, manned by faculty and students, as a sitting place for information and to give out factual information," Ambler said. "We also worked with the Inter-Residence Council.

"We set up hall dances in the dorms and got a couple of bands. It is my understanding these were fairly well attended. We kept the Student Union open."

The city was locked up tight, and the university planned to serve snacks while the curfew was on downtown. It also served supper in the dorms on the weekend, "something we don't often do," Ambler said.

Meanwhile, reports of impending trouble that night kept reaching Mayor Satrom.

"At 5 p. m. I again telephoned Columbus and this time requested National Guard troops to aid local officials in protecting the life and property of the residents of the city of Kent," the mayor said.

State Adj. Gen. Sylvester Del Corso was already in Kent along with Gen. Canterbury, assistant adjutant for Army troops.

"Del Corso called me from Kent and said he had some troops already mobilized to go to Cleveland on the Teamsters thing," Satrom said. "He said as a precaution we ought to get some of them into the Kent area.

"I said it sounded like a good idea, so I moved in some National Guard troops who had been standing by in Akron," the mayor said.

The 1st Battalion of the 145th Infantry left the Akron Rubber Bowl for Kent. Troops arrived at Walls School about 7 p. m. It was about 7:30 p. m. when the State Highway Patrol Post at Ravenna was alerted.

"When you bring in police it's because the situation has reached a point of seriousness that you know they will be needed," Vice President Dunn said. "If you bring them in at the first sign of trouble, you only inflame the students."

The High

The patrol began to gather its units at Ravenna while the university sent buses to pick them up.

Crowds were assembling on the campus. It was about 9 p. m.

"All of a sudden," Dunn said, "these crowds began leaving where they were and gathering on the Commons. From there they marched around the residence halls, picking up little groups. They gathered tremendous speed and came over the hill by Taylor Hall in a rush down to the ROTC building."

The front ranks of the crowd were described by Dunn as "ugly and vicious. They were not recognized by any of our security officers. These faces were strange."

Twenty-four security men at the ROTC building were unable to control the mob, numbering 300. The building was fired once but didn't catch. The crowd fell back. Then the building was fired again with railroad flares and gasoline soaked rags.

There was a 10-minute period after the crowd got to the ROTC building when university officials discussed closing the Guard because the patrol had not arrived and campus security could not protect firemen, who were being stoned by the crowd. A fire hose was severed by students.

The call for Guard help was never made. Both the Guard and patrol arrived before more action could be taken.

"The National Guard just sort of oozed onto the campus with Del Corso because of the destruction of the ROTC building and on information supplied by the patrol that they were dealing with a real and existent danger," McElroy said.

It was on April 16, 1968 that a similar demonstration

H - 10

9/5

erupted at the hands of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Seven SDSers were to face disciplinary hearings in a confrontation with police in front of the Administration Building eight days previously.

A 4 p.m. rally in front of the Student Union led to a march to the music and speech building where the closed hearings were scheduled. "Open them up or shut them down," the SDSers screamed.

The students broke into the building, storming it.

A 30-man highway patrol platoon arrived and with the help of police and sheriff's deputies dispersed the students and arrested 28 for trespassing.

The National Guard, which had been on alert, was not called.

Why now?

★

"We didn't have manpower enough," said Kent Law Director Robert Hart. "The mayor called the Guard. Insufficient manpower is the only basis on which you can call the Guard."

Hart said 96 of about 130 available highway patrolmen were patrolling Ohio State University, which was rocked by riots the week before.

Said McElroy, "The moment I have any request for National Guard troops I call the governor. However, by the time I talked with the governor we had already moved on it. I do have that authority."

"There wasn't any sequence or any determination to be involved or not involved," said Roskens. "We didn't decide to call the Guard or phase in the Guard. The governor said

Sunday they were in charge. We cooperated in their decisions and they cooperated with us."

"Once the guard was committed to the city of Kent it was committed to KSU," Dunn said. "When things began building up on the campus they just came on."

The Guard was a welcome sight when troops arrived on campus about 9:30 p.m., Dunn said. "They were totally cooperative with university officials," he said. "We suggested spots that might need securing — water and radio towers and the power plants."

Several students in residence halls reported strangers on campus.

One who appeared several times was identified as Andy Pyle. He is known as a radical leader, who has been observed taking pictures of military equipment at Kent and who has turned up during many controversial events, including an Asian affairs conference.

He was also on the steps of the administration building on April 8, 1968, when SDS members clashed with police.

Four SDS members sentenced in that incident were released from jail three days before last week's disturbances began.

National Guardsmen prevented another invasion of the downtown area following the ROTC fire by forming a line on E. Main st. The tumult ended about 11:30 p.m. Police arrested 33 for curfew violation.

Last Sunday

Gov. Rhodes came to Kent Sunday.

"He went about 7:30 a.m. with (Patrol Sgt. Robert)

Ciaranone and they met in the Kent City garage with Del Corso, Satrom, County Prosecutor Russell and some student representatives. During that time he discussed the city and the campus."

During that conference, it was decided that the campus would not be closed.

Kane, however, wanted to shut down the university — and he went to Common Pleas Court to get an injunction. "Something had to be done," he said.

Meanwhile, President White returned from Iowa. He met briefly with Rhodes before the governor left for Columbus.

"No university official had any private conference with the governor," said Roskens, who returned to the campus Saturday afternoon.

★

There was more rioting Sunday night. Persons with red arm bands, head bands, handkerchiefs and flowers were seen among those gathered outside the Student Union.

The group suddenly moved by the burned ROTC building and went over the hill between Prentiss and Taylor halls.

About 300 demonstrators sat in the intersection of Main and Lincoln st. at the campus entrance. They were finally driven back by Guardsmen's tear gas. Sixty-two were arrested for curfew violations.

Who were the demonstrators?

★

"There is no doubt in my mind that off-campus revolutionaries planned the gathering at the ROTC building and the timing — to hit at dusk and get away before we could mobilize," said one high-ranking official. He points to the many little gatherings on the campus that converged at the same time on the building."

There are conjectures that some of the planning may have been done during the last six months, when the four SDS leaders were in jail for their part in last Spring's riots.

Officials emphasized that imported, radical leadership was important to the development of events, but the Cambodian situation served as a rallying point which attracted many non-students.

One administrator said the unfamiliar contingent around the campus seemed to disappear quickly once trouble started.

★

There is no question that the National Guard gave the orders once troops arrived.

"Everything was being handled from Canterbury's command post on campus," McElroy said.

Portage County Sheriff Joseph Hegedus said he "attended a few meetings, but I wouldn't call them command affairs."

Kane was not consulted on maneuvers until the Sunday morning conference.

"We had a conference with the university people, but the Guard commander was the ultimate authority," said Gen. Canterbury.

Command was assumed Saturday night by the 2nd Squadron of the 107th Armored Cavalry based at Akron-Canton airport.

That unit, as well as the 145th Infantry's 1st Battalion which harried earlier, had been on duty protecting truck drivers in the Teamsters strike since Wednesday morning, April 29.

A total troop strength of 1,300 was available for duty, although only about 800 were assigned at one time.

"There were no recruits in there," said Lt. Col. Charles Fassinger, commander of the 2nd Squadron. "All these men have served at least six months' active duty with the regular Army."

"All of them are trained in riot control. We've seen duty in Hough, Glenville, Youngstown, Akron and Geneva-On-The-Lake."

Said Lt. Col. Harold M. Finley, control commander of the 2nd Squadron. "We're not untrained people. We've gone through this before, but we've never been as pressed as here."

★

The troops were assigned on a shift basis, Finley said. Those on duty were "pretty fresh."

They also remembered the words of Gen. Del Corso during their Teamster duty: "Return fire with fire."

Said Gen. Canterbury: "We have a book that gives the Guardsman the rules of engagement. It says if somebody shoots at us, we shoot back."

Guardsmen went into action under terms of the Ohio Riot Act, which forbids assembly of four or more persons during proclamations of emergency.

But there were no mass arrests made at any time.

Matsen and Ambler said this was discussed by the patrol, campus security and Guard, but it was decided the university and the city streets were public property. They agreed that if there were no compelling charges, arrests would only incite the crowd.

Donald L. Schwartzmiller, chief of campus security, contends, however, that if mass arrests had been made on the demonstrators at Main and Lincoln sts. Sunday night, there would have been no more incidents.

"They had them all there," he said.

Monday, Day Of Tragedy

Monday came. "Our sources indicated that all would be quiet in town and that the Guard had the situation under control," Mayor Satrom said.

The Guard . . . "Anytime you get into a situation like this it's a strain," said Gen. Canterbury. "There's no use kidding ourselves."

"Anytime a man's away from home for so long he's got to be under some stress," said Col. Finley.

★

It was chilly as the sun rose over the budding trees. And at noon, the victory bell rang, summoning students to a rally on the Commons.

Ninety-eight 2nd Squadron Guardsmen who were nearest the area were called to the Commons, facing a crowd of 300.

The students buried rocks and the Guardsmen advanced, firing tear gas. The students fled behind Taylor Hall and the Guardsmen proceeded to a parking lot.

Ten minutes later the Guardsmen began a return sweep back to the Commons.

The rocks and bricks flew again, and then the bullets . . .

I-11

S/S

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

'Rhodes Nixed KSU Closure'

BY JOHN DE GROOT
Copyright 1970, Akron Beacon Journal

Gov. Rhodes blocked a move to close the riot-torn campus of Kent State University in a secret meeting with local officials Sunday, Portage County's prosecutor says.

The decision not to shut down the campus came just a day before four students died and 10 others were wounded in a bullet-laden confrontation that climaxed four days of disorder at Ohio's second largest university, prosecutor Ronald Kane said late Tuesday.

Kane, a Republican like Rhodes, told the Beacon Journal that he met with the governor and two of his aides in a secret session in the Kent

City Building Sunday morning.

"I told the governor that I wanted to close the campus down then and there," Kane said. He added that he had planned on accomplishing this with a court order.

ACCORDING to Kane,

Rhodes told him not to seek the court order "because he felt it would be playing into the hands of the SDS and the Weathermen," — two radical groups.

Gov. Rhodes said "no comment" when a Beacon Journal reporter asked him about Kane's statement.

Two other Ohio officials present at the meeting, Kane said, were Adjutant General Sylvester Del Corso and Col. Robert M. Chiaromonte, superintendent of the Ohio Highway Patrol.

DEL CORSO told the Beacon Journal today he "didn't recall" whether such a meeting had occurred Sunday.

When asked whether Kane had called for the closing of the school, he replied: "I don't know."

Although Del Corso at first said he couldn't confirm the meeting, he later said, "I don't recall if he did that" when asked if Kane had advised the governor to close the school.

When pressed for some details about the meeting, Del Corso finally said, "Well, ask the governor."

KANE made his recommendation following tours of the

See PROSECUTOR, Page A-7

Prosecutor Cites Rhodes' Delays

Continued from Page A-1

student ravaged downtown business district in Kent Saturday night and Sunday morning.

"I told the governor that as far as I was concerned, we're sitting on a keg of dynamite that could blow any minute. I wanted those kids out of town.

"I was afraid of what might happen," he added. "All you had to do was look around to know that those kids were doing a hell of a lot more than protesting war and calling for peace.

"THEY HAD burned down a building on campus and then smashed in half the windows in downtown Kent. We had real trouble on our hands."

Kane said, "The governor told me not to seek the court order. Now look what has happened."

"If we could have shut down that campus Sunday, those four kids would be alive today as far as I'm concerned."

Monday afternoon, after the shooting, Kane sought and obtained a court injunction closing the university campus for 10 days.

A short time before, Kent State President Dr. Robert L. White had announced the campus was closed and that students must leave.

"WHITE didn't close that campus," said Kane. "We did ... this office and Common Pleas Court Judge Albert Carries.

"And that campus is going to remain closed until we're sure of the safety of life and property in this county," he added.

Kane said he telephoned Gov. Rhodes after learning of the shooting deaths Monday afternoon.

Even then, Kane said the Governor "asked me to hold off on closing the campus for an hour or so. He said he would call me back."

"He never did. But Judge Carries issued that order and the campus is now closed."

Also present was Assistant County Prosecutor Thomas Sicuro. Sicuro supported Kane's report that Rhodes requested him not to seek the court order to close the campus to students Sunday.

"Looking back," Kane concludes, "I'm just sorry that we didn't go ahead and seek that court order."

"Those four kids would be alive today...and the 10 that

were wounded would be safe at home."

Monday afternoon, following the shootings, Kane requested the injunction closing the university on the grounds that:

"A STATE of emergency exists on campus...and the continued operation of the University poses a threat to the many students not involved in the riots and to the townspeople of the City of Kent... and that a clear and present danger exists."

Kane's petition for the injunction further stated that while the administration of Kent State had earlier that afternoon announced the closing of the campus, "that could be rescinded and the University reopened before conditions (would) merit it."

The court order bars "all students, faculty, administrators, employees and any other persons" from entering the campus without the authority of the National Guard.

Specifically named as being barred from the campus without Guard approval are University President White and the school's Board of Trustees.

OFFICIALS, including Dr. White, must first obtain Guard approval before they can enter the campus, the injunction states.

"I don't like doing this," Kane said, "but as long as I'm prosecutor, we're going to have law and order in this county."

"I'm tired of sieges and riots in the eastern section of this county," he continued. "A hearing will be held next week (May 14) to consider the removal of the court order closing the campus."

"MAYBE IT will be removed. But as far as I'm concerned, we'll slap that order on Kent State again and again as long as we continue to have the destruction and savage actions that we've been forced to live with in the past."

"If they sneeze, we'll shut them down," he said.

Ron Kane is 34 years old and a graduate of Kent State.

"When I went there, I held down a full-time job to put myself through college," Kane said. "I was a farm boy from Hiram Rapids. You can say that my sense of values as a student was slightly different from those punks who stoned their way across campus these past few days."

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

Friday, May 8, 1970

Rhodes Took Full Control At KSU, Guard Charges

By ABE ZAIDAN

Gov. Rhodes assumed full control of the tense Kent State University situation last Sunday morning and apparently issued orders without consulting National Guard or university officials, Guard sources told the Beacon Journal.

Among the orders, a source said, was that Guardsmen were to break up all campus assemblies — peaceful or otherwise — and would remain on the campus 12 months a year, if necessary.

THE GOVERNOR spelled out his policy for handling

campus demonstrators during a meeting with University, state and local law enforcement officials at the Kent fire station.

"All we knew in advance,"

On Page B-1:

"Rhodes didn't block
KSU closing . . . but"

the Guard source said, "was that the governor was going to hold a meeting, then a brief press conference before touring the campus."

At this point, the source

said, the Guard had not been told it would be ordered to break up peaceful assemblies.

"Our mission," the source said, "was to protect lives and property and not to spend our time chasing kids. But Sunday's meeting was the governor's show."

"There were no objections by anyone there, no discussion — it wouldn't have done any good. The governor had made up his mind."

ALTHOUGH Rhodes himself remained unavailable to newsmen, his chief aide, John McElroy, his chief aide, John Mc-

See GUARDSMEN, Page A-2

'Guardsmen Were Frightened, Too'

Continued from Page A-1

McElroy, denied that the governor had ordered the National Guard to break up peaceful assemblies.

"No specific direction of that sort was ever given," McElroy said.

When asked whether the governor had threatened to investigate faculty members who agreed with the dissenters, McElroy first said "No," then added: "What happened when he (Rhodes) was up there only the governor and those there would know."

IT WAS at the same meeting, the Beacon Journal reported earlier, that the governor rejected a plea by Portage County Prosecutor Ronald Kane to close the campus immediately to avoid a possible violent confrontation with militant students.

Once, Kane called Rhodes into another office for a private discussion during which he advised Rhodes to close the university and send the students home.

Rhodes rejected the suggestion "because he felt it would be playing into the hands of the SDS and the Weathermen," radical student groups, Kane said.

The source said Guard officials apparently were surprised by the order to break up peaceful assemblies, which are protected by the Constitution.

THE SOURCE reported Rhodes also promised to investigate all faculty members who advised or agreed with student dissenters, and to see "that they would never teach again."

The source said many Guardsmen resent the anti-Guard feeling that has been apparent in some quarters "because none of us looked forward to clashing with students."

"We were there," he said, "because we were ordered there as military people with military equipment thrown into a civil situation and expected to act as police auxiliary."

He described Guardsmen as

just as frightened as many of the students, and said:

"We wear only fatigues and helmets, no chest protectors or any other shield against rocks and bottles. Even a baseball player has a glove to catch a ball."

"We use World War II equipment — old-fashioned tear gas canisters that anybody can pick up and throw back at us, rather than the new tear gas bombs that go off on contact with the ground. The kind we use are like throwing a roll of toilet paper."

HE ALSO was critical of arming Guardsmen with M-1 rifles, weapons with "tremendous velocity" that are meant to kill.

"These things will shoot through a tree — a slug can pass through three or four people."

Four students were killed, and 10 others wounded Monday when Guardsmen fired on a rock-throwing group.

The Guard spokesman said that when a group of students gathered Monday to call a strike, Highway Patrolmen tried twice to disperse the crowd.

When that failed, Guardsmen moved in, and the shooting resulted.

'All Must Help Restore Order'

By HELEN CARRINGER
Beacon Journal Education Writer

KENT — The tragedy that has robbed Kent State University of its purpose and meaning may force those who believe in orderly change "to speak out and participate in making senseless violence impossible."

That was the hope expressed by Dr. Robert L. White, KSU president, as he talked about causes of the demonstrations which began May 1 and ended May 4 with the death of four students, killed when National Guardsmen fired on a rock-throwing, screaming crowd.

From the awful stillness of

a campus bereft of its students, Dr. White said he could not now, and would not publicly in the future try to fix the blame for the blackest moment in Kent's history.

"It would serve no purpose," he said.

"MY OWN conviction is that, when all the evidence is in, it will show there was a mixture of these elements in the tragedy."

A CALCULATED and planned manipulation by a dedicated group of "destroyers" — some students, and some "imports."

AN INCREASING number

of young people concerned about national policy and social causes.

ONE of two triggers: The April 30 announcement of action in Cambodia, or a human break in the chain of campus events.

Where the snap was and how it could have been prevented, Dr. White said he would not want to try to say.

HE SAID he regarded the Cambodian announcement as a door opener rather than a cause of the violence.

"It provided the opportunity. Beyond doubt, there were many who were dismayed at

the announcement. I was myself," Dr. White said.

Dr. White did not include in the four elements of violence, release from jail April 29 of four members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). But he did say he is convinced troubles this month were a continuation of efforts by largely the same group.

These four were arrested in campus riots a year ago.

IN THE TASK of rebuilding and dealing with campus unrest, Dr. White called for legislation with regard to outsiders on campus.

Without limiting freedom of speech or assembly, such leg-

islation has to give the university ability to restrict admission to the campus on certain occasions, Dr. White said.

His long-range hope for rebuilding lies in what he believes will be two main effects on all universities as a result of the Kent disaster.

"It will sober people very much indeed."

"ULTIMATELY, I believe it will bring the faculty and students closer together. It could well mark the end of violence," Dr. White said. "Those who believe in order will know they cannot take

See WHITE, Page A-10



DR. ROBERT WHITE

... won't place the blame

Rhodes Suddenly
Is Invisible

Page A-15

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL Final

Sunday, May 10, 1970

No. 26, 132nd Year

Ohio's Complete Newspaper

238 Pages

Twenty-Five Cents

Mother's Day

Joe Cubbage of 792 E. Ford av., Barberton offers this meditation for Mother's Day.

When God saw that man was lonely, He called all the animals unto Him that he might find a helpmate for him, but none was found suitable. So He cast man into a deep sleep and took from him a rib. He made a helpmate for man. Man said, Bone of my bones, Flesh of my flesh, I shall call you woman since you came from man.

She came not from the head to rule over him, not from the ground to be trampled upon, but from the side to be equal with him. From under the arms that he might protect her, from near the heart that he might love her. An individual in personality and interest, yet to be the answer to each other's love and desires.

So loved by God that He made her the Mother of mankind, and blessed by God that He made her the Mother of his only begotten Son, our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

God loves you, and I love you.

Buses Barricade White House Peaceful, Yet Angry, 60,000 Protest In Washington

By JAMES K. BATTEN
and SAUL FRIEDMAN
Beacon Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The suddenly resurgent peace movement brought its boiling anger at President Nixon's Cambodian venture to the edge of the White House grounds Saturday afternoon.

More than 60,000 protesters — overwhelmingly white, young and anti-Nixon — jammed into the Ellipse and

If freedom turns into disruption . . . Editor's Notebook, D-2.

the Washington Monument grounds to demand an end to U.S. involvement in the Indochina War.

With the troubled President and his family within easy earshot beyond a barricade of buses drawn up around the White House, the crowd roared its demand: "Peace Now . . . Peace Now . . . Peace Now."

Despite the nervousness that has gripped Washington for several days, the national anti-war protest produced no serious incident.

About 1,600 Army troops were put on alert along with 1,700 National Guardsmen and 4,200 Washington policemen.

ONLY 10 days ago, the nation's anti-war movement was in decline and disarray. But Saturday's massive protest left no doubt that Nixon's decision to send American troops into Cambodia has brought it back to life with a vengeance.

SCATTERED clashes between police and roving bands of protesters started in late afternoon and continued into the night. None was serious. Police moved in methodically to break up the groups of demonstrators wherever they formed, sometimes dodging bottles and cherry bombs.

City officials reported a total of 124 arrests.

About 200 people sat down in a downtown intersection three blocks north of the White House shortly after 8 p. m. Several persons were arrested when they refused police orders to disperse. The crowd swelled to near 1,000 and harassed police with bottles and taunts and chants of "Arrest Richard Nixon."

THREE POLICE officers told a newsman Saturday

night they were under orders not to use tear gas, although it had been used earlier in the day.

"I think we should use it now, it's getting rough," one

said. "But the word is, 'no gas.'"

Even as police sought to scatter that gathering, another, smaller group filtered into the Dupont Circle area, five

blocks further north, a favored gathering point for youthful dissenters.

Windows were broken in a bank, two drug stores, a liquor store and several small

shops before a detachment of the Police Department's Civil Disturbance Unit moved in. The area was cleared within

See SOME, Page A-2



Looking from the top of the Washington Monument toward the White House

On The Inside

CAMBODIA PUSH hailed as success; S. Viets land on Mekong. Page A-3.

TWELVE YOUNGSTERS help keep mom trim. Page E-10.

RUSK'S PEGGY is "doing great." Page A-24.

The Weather
AKRON AND VICINITY

Continued warm with variable cloudiness and a chance of showers or thunder showers today and tonight. High today 80 with a low tonight between 60 and 65. Monday, cloudy and a chance of showers with a high between 75 and 80. Probability of precipitation 40 pct. today through Monday.

Details on plans to establish the university in exile were not enumerated.

Weather map, pollution chart on Page A-14.

Finch Blasts Agnew Talks, Retreats As Word Spreads

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary Robert H. Finch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare told student demonstrators here Saturday that the public rhetoric of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and California Gov. Ronald Reagan had "contributed to heating up the climate in which the Kent State students were killed."

Finch made the remark as he stood amid a group of some 40 young people on a grassy mall across Independence av. from his department's headquarters.

One student asked the secretary if he saw any connection between the shooting of the four KSU students in a confrontation with Ohio Na-

and Gov. Reagan's remark last month "if it takes a bloodbath" to deal with campus demonstrations "let's get it over with."

FINCH REPLIED that there had been "a whole series of casual relationships, including some of the Agnew rhetoric."

Later, when word of his remarks spread through Washington, Finch issued a statement in which he said the point he was seeking to make

Today's Chuckle

Golf is no longer a rich man's game — there are lots of poor players.

was that everyone must take care in making public comments.

"Neither by direct statement nor by implication," he added, "have I ever indicated that a any statement by the vice president contributed to the tragedy at Kent State University."

DOZENS OF top-level administrators in the administration were holding private sessions with small clusters of students or meeting with them on the sunny mall across from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

At the White House, young aides to the President were going out into the streets to invite young demonstrators into their offices to discuss the issues that have alienated them from the President.

KSU Students' Goal: 'University In Exile'

Beacon Journal-Washington Post

WASHINGTON — More than 200 Kent State University students voted here Saturday to try to form a "Kent State in Exile" at Oberlin College.

The vote followed a half-hour discussion of students and faculty members gathered here for the massive anti-war demonstration, which attracted an estimated 60,000 protesters.

The students made the

decision while debating their future and whether to try to force their way back onto the Kent campus or gather elsewhere.

In sometimes sharp exchanges, the group agreed they'd remained dispersed too long and they did not want to simply go their separate ways and begin Summer vacation.

Details on plans to establish the university in exile were not enumerated.

Weather map, pollution chart on Page A-14.

Restless President Visits War Protesters

By STUART B. LOORY
Beacon Journal-Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — A restless President Nixon, still unsure whether his press conference had swayed public opinion in his favor, roamed the streets of Washington before dawn Saturday, talking to students who had come to town to protest his policies.

Standing on the steps of the

Lincoln Memorial, with the sun rising from behind the Washington Monument, the President talked for an hour with a band of students that grew from a group of eight to some 50 youngsters.

Details of the dialogue were scarce. Mr. Nixon was accompanied only by his valet and friend, Manolo Sanchez, and three secret servicemen.

FOR THE students it was an unusual opportunity to plumb the thoughts of the President in private without the television cameras, lights, newsmen and cadre of aides that on virtually every other occasion attend him as he moves outside the White House.

As the President recalled

later, the dialogue focused on world travel, the environment, American Indians, the racial crisis on several college campuses and — of course — the Vietnam war.

It was the war that brought the students to town — the war, that in their eyes, had once belonged to former President Lyndon B. Johnson but

which had now, with the invasion of Cambodia, become "Nixon's War."

"On this war thing," the President later quoted himself as saying, "I said that I know you think we are a bunch of go and so . . .

"Sure you came here to demonstrate and shout your slogans. That is all right. Just keep it peaceful. Remember, I

feel just as deeply as you do about this."

HISTORY looms large on a President's mind. They like few other men, know that someday, their deeds will be recounted in the pages of history and judgments will be passed.

Thus Presidents devour history, studying the lives of the

leaders before them who have met triumph or tragedy and seeking lessons for personal conduct.

The President struck this theme at the Memorial when, in an obvious reference to his Vietnam predicament and the "get out now" solution the students urge on him, recalled his youthful feelings about Ne-

ville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill.

CHAMBERLAIN was the British Prime minister who signed the Munich Pact allowing Adolf Hitler to move into the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia. Churchill condemned the move.

It would, Chamberlain told the British people, at the time, guarantee "peace in our time."

"In 1939," Mr. Nixon told the students, "I thought Neville Chamberlain was the greatest man living and Winston Churchill was a madman."

"It was not until years later that I realized that Neville Chamberlain was a good man but Winston Churchill was

right."

IF THE students could draw comfort just from the fact that they could talk to their President — a man more powerful than any other in the world — they could find no solace in his words as far as conciliation was concerned.

Winston Churchill was one of history's tough men and now Mr. Nixon was aligning himself, at the feet of the huge Lincoln statue, with the wartime British leader.

Joan Pelleiter, 20, a Syracuse University coed from Darien, Conn., was one student who said later she listened to the President. And she was unhappy.

"Here we had come from a university that's completely upright, on strike," Miss Pelleiter said. "And when we told him where we were from, he talked about the football team. And when someone said he was from California, he talked about surfing."

MR. NIXON'S early morning jaunt was the result of a sleepless post-press conference night. After the Friday night conference, he retired to his quarters and spoke by phone to friends around the country until 2 a.m.

Then, unable to sleep, he tried to read.

Finally, he dozed off for an hour and awoke at 4 a.m.

He then awoke Sanchez who said he had never been to the Lincoln Memorial.

The two first rode by the Washington Monument and then went to the Memorial. From there they drove to the Capitol and toured the Rotunda, Statuary Hall and finally the House of Representatives chamber where Mr. Nixon as a Congressman sat from 1946 to 1950.

BY THIS time his staff had begun to catch up with him. He was no longer the private man but a President surrounded by his aides.

The group went to the Rib Room of the Mayflower Hotel for breakfast where the President ate corned beef hash topped by an egg.

By 7:30 he was back in the White House, sitting behind the desk in his oval office.

Mr. Nixon, those who know him say, has been having a lot of trouble sleeping lately.

Some Rock Throwing, Little Tear Gas Used

Continued from Page A-1

three minutes and closed to pedestrian traffic.

At 5:42 p.m., a group of yielding students overwhelmed the line of demonstration marshals trying to keep other demonstrators away from the line of buses barricading Lafayette Park.

They began to rock one bus until it seemed ready to topple over. A single policeman with a portable tear gas gun ran up from inside the park and shot a long spray under the bus.

THE GAS billowed out in the faces of the students trying to overturn the bus. They quickly scattered.

In a few seconds, the street was clear. A few bottles were tossed in the direction of the buses but did not get over them into the park.

District of Columbia Mayor Walter Washington appeared on an evening news telecast here to congratulate both demonstrators and city police for their conduct during the day.

AFTER THE rally, thousands who drifted away from the rally grounds began an almost impromptu, formal march on the streets surrounding the White House.

The demonstrators walked, sat, or merely stood and blocked the streets. On-the-spot teach-ins began with rally organizers using bullhorns.

And from the window of the nearby Peace Corps headquarters, former corpsmen who have occupied the offices shouted down to the crowd: "We were part of the American pacification program. We were Marines with kid gloves."

A LONG succession of speakers sometimes had trouble holding the attention of the crowd. Many protesters left early.

Some speakers were mild, like Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, who ridiculed the President's professed desire to communicate with the young.

"He can communicate with us only when he stops war abroad and oppression at home," Palmer declared.

But others took a far more strident tone.

Doug Miranda of New Haven, Conn., a leader of the Black Panthers, criticized the protest for "worrying about deaths 8,000 miles away, while oppression and murder (of blacks) is happening a few feet from your noses."

ON THE ELLIPSE, a band of young men marched, shouting "To the White House". Hundreds of people followed them in 16th and H streets, where buses barring their entrance to Lafayette Park, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

Air was let out of the tires of some buses. Inspector Charles Monroe urged the officers to be calm, quiet . . . We don't care about a little air out of bus tires. Don't get excited. Keep it cool!"

BY 4 P.M., 1,000 people were at 17th and Pennsylvania across the street from the Executive Office Building chanting curses at the President, yelling, "Let that pig Nixon hear our voice!"

A few rocks and bottles were thrown through the windows of the parked buses. Marshals in the crowd tried with little success to control the rock-throwers.

At about 5:15 p.m., several hundred other demonstrators were outside the Justice Department, throwing stones through windows. About 80 members of the city's Civil Disturbance Unit moved into the area. They fired tear gas and the crowd dispersed with policemen in pursuit.

THE PROTEST organizers, the New Mobilization Committee to End War in Vietnam, pleaded with the demonstrators to keep it cool, to avoid violence.

Thousands of leaflets were circulated through the crowd, warning that any departure from non-violence "would mean suicide for the movement and delay in ending the war."

But within the crowd and

even among leaders on the rally platform, there was an undercurrent of division between love and hate, reform and revolution, liberalism and radicalism, non-violence and violence.

NEW MOB volunteers spread leaflets through the crowd entitled "We Act Together." It was a firm call for non-violence:

"We call for a non-violent, disciplined demonstration today because to do otherwise would mean suicide for the movement and delay in ending the war . . . Let the movement show that it can show the discipline of a serious and powerful movement and that it can choose its own tactics."

All the splinters of the peace movement were hawking or giving out their literature. The Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party distributed copies of "The Militant."

Its arch-rival, the American Communist Party, which is too old and dogmatic for the most activist kids in the peace or black movements, distributed free copies of the "Daily World."

While waiting for the speechmaking to begin, thousands of youngsters lazed happily in the warm May sun. The smell of sun-tan lotion was strong.

Later, as the heat edged into the low 90s, several dozen demonstrators plunged into the reflecting pool to cool off. At one point, about 10 men splashed about in the nude, along with a few bare-breasted girls.

DESPITE the intensity of the crowd's anti-war feelings, the early mood was calm, peaceful and even occasionally frolicsome.

While waiting for the speechmaking to begin, thousands of youngsters lazed happily in the warm May sun. The smell of sun-tan lotion was strong.

Later, as the heat edged into the low 90s, several dozen demonstrators plunged into the reflecting pool to cool off. At one point, about 10 men splashed about in the nude, along with a few bare-breasted girls.

A LONG succession of speakers sometimes had trouble holding the attention of the crowd. Many protesters left early.

Some speakers were mild, like Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, who ridiculed the President's professed desire to communicate with the young.

"He can communicate with us only when he stops war abroad and oppression at home," Palmer declared.

But others took a far more strident tone.

Doug Miranda of New Haven, Conn., a leader of the Black Panthers, criticized the protest for "worrying about deaths 8,000 miles away, while oppression and murder (of blacks) is happening a few feet from your noses."

A FORMER staff member of the Vietnam Moratorium noted that as the sun rose high and hot "I smelled more sun tan oil than pot."

Marsals set up their lines around the speakers stand, and mingled with the crowd. Their orders were to help keep the peace. But because many of the kids came here angrier or less hopeful than they were last Fall, the marshals were cautioned not to coerce demonstrators but to

coax them out of non-essential goods.

Speakers will be State Rep. Robert Manning (R-Akron), Councilman Edward Abdulla, Sam Chambers, president of the Akron Rehabilitators of Community Homes, and Akron NAACP President Edwin Parks.

Students will read resolutions drawn up during the strike. Orr said topics will be the expanding war in Southeast Asia and students' participation in an economic boycott of non-essential goods.

ON THE ELLIPSE, a band of young men marched, shouting "To the White House". Hundreds of people followed them in 16th and H streets, where buses barring their entrance to Lafayette Park, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

Air was let out of the tires of some buses. Inspector Charles Monroe urged the officers to be calm, quiet . . . We don't care about a little air out of bus tires. Don't get excited. Keep it cool!"

BY 4 P.M., 1,000 people were at 17th and Pennsylvania across the street from the Executive Office Building chanting curses at the President, yelling, "Let that pig Nixon hear our voice!"

A few rocks and bottles were thrown through the windows of the parked buses. Marshals in the crowd tried with little success to control the rock-throwers.

At about 5:15 p.m., several hundred other demonstrators were outside the Justice Department, throwing stones through windows. About 80 members of the city's Civil Disturbance Unit moved into the area. They fired tear gas and the crowd dispersed with policemen in pursuit.

THE PROTEST organizers, the New Mobilization Committee to End War in Vietnam, pleaded with the demonstrators to keep it cool, to avoid violence.

Thousands of leaflets were circulated through the crowd, warning that any departure from non-violence "would mean suicide for the movement and delay in ending the war."

But within the crowd and

merely warn them against violence.

NEW MOB volunteers spread leaflets through the crowd entitled "We Act Together." It was a firm call for non-violence:

"We call for a non-violent, disciplined demonstration today because to do otherwise would mean suicide for the movement and delay in ending the war . . . Let the movement show that it can show the discipline of a serious and powerful movement and that it can choose its own tactics."

All the splinters of the peace movement were hawking or giving out their literature. The Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party distributed copies of "The Militant."

Its arch-rival, the American Communist Party, which is too old and dogmatic for the most activist kids in the peace or black movements, distributed free copies of the "Daily World."

While waiting for the speechmaking to begin, thousands of youngsters lazed happily in the warm May sun. The smell of sun-tan lotion was strong.

Later, as the heat edged into the low 90s, several dozen demonstrators plunged into the reflecting pool to cool off. At one point, about 10 men splashed about in the nude, along with a few bare-breasted girls.

DESPITE the intensity of the crowd's anti-war feelings, the early mood was calm, peaceful and even occasionally frolicsome.

While waiting for the speechmaking to begin, thousands of youngsters lazed happily in the warm May sun. The smell of sun-tan lotion was strong.

Later, as the heat edged into the low 90s, several dozen demonstrators plunged into the reflecting pool to cool off. At one point, about 10 men splashed about in the nude, along with a few bare-breasted girls.

A LONG succession of speakers sometimes had trouble holding the attention of the crowd. Many protesters left early.

Some speakers were mild, like Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, who ridiculed the President's professed desire to communicate with the young.

"He can communicate with us only when he stops war abroad and oppression at home," Palmer declared.

But others took a far more strident tone.

Doug Miranda of New Haven, Conn., a leader of the Black Panthers, criticized the protest for "worrying about deaths 8,000 miles away, while oppression and murder (of blacks) is happening a few feet from your noses."

A FORMER staff member of the Vietnam Moratorium noted that as the sun rose high and hot "I smelled more sun tan oil than pot."

Marsals set up their lines around the speakers stand, and mingled with the crowd. Their orders were to help keep the peace. But because many of the kids came here angrier or less hopeful than they were last Fall, the marshals were cautioned not to coerce demonstrators but to

coax them out of non-essential goods.

Speakers will be State Rep. Robert Manning (R-Akron), Councilman Edward Abdulla, Sam Chambers, president of the Akron Rehabilitators of Community Homes, and Akron NAACP President Edwin Parks.

Students will read resolutions drawn up during the strike. Orr said topics will be the expanding war in Southeast Asia and students' participation in an economic boycott of non-essential goods.

ON THE ELLIPSE, a band of young men marched, shouting "To the White House". Hundreds of people followed them in 16th and H streets, where buses barring their entrance to Lafayette Park, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

Air was let out of the tires of some buses. Inspector Charles Monroe urged the officers to be calm, quiet . . . We don't care about a little air out of bus tires. Don't get excited. Keep it cool!"

BY 4 P.M., 1,000 people were at 17th and Pennsylvania across the street from the Executive Office Building chanting curses at the President, yelling, "Let that pig Nixon hear our voice!"

A few rocks and bottles were thrown through the windows of the parked buses. Marshals in the crowd tried with little success to control the rock-throwers.

At about 5:15 p.m., several hundred other demonstrators were outside the Justice Department, throwing stones through windows. About 80 members of the city's Civil Disturbance Unit moved into the area. They fired tear gas and the crowd dispersed with policemen in pursuit.

THE PROTEST organizers, the New Mobilization Committee to End War in Vietnam, pleaded with the demonstrators to keep it cool, to avoid violence.

Thousands of leaflets were circulated through the crowd, warning that any departure from non-violence "would mean suicide for the movement and delay in ending the war."

But within the crowd and



DEMONSTRATORS RAISE THEIR HANDS TOWARD THE WHITE HOUSE.—AP

Nixon Draws Ire Of The Crowd

By SAUL PETT

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Richard Nixon was called a liar, a dinosaur, an imperialist, a warmonger, and he was made the object of a four-letter transitive verb chanted by thousands of students shaking their fists toward the White House.

House a few hundred yards away.

They stood there by the thousands in the hot sun—jeans sweaty, faces angry and contemptuous.

They filled the huge circle to the rim of elms and beyond toward the Washington Monument on the south. The Department of Commerce on the east, and on the west, the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Looking north, one saw little movement, except the waving flags surrounding the fountains on the south lawn. Only one or two guards were visible under the south portico.

"Dump Nixon" — "Impeach Nixon" — "Burly Nixon in a dinosaur park" — were among the printable challenges shouted from the speakers' platform.

At one point, young men covered in stinging red paint snaked through the crowd. To the left of the speakers' platform a Black Panther was stretched across a huge wooden cross, his wrists resting in leather straps, his feet on a small wooden platform.

As his supporters turned him and the cross slowly for the cameras, his face writhed in appropriate agony.

More than a hour later he was still there in the hot sun and the agony was more real.

REPEATEDLY in the 85-degree heat real stretcher bearers removed really prostrate

sun victims from the crowd.

"Richard Nixon has the gall to speak of this gathering as a safety valve," shouted Dave Dellinger, one of the Chicago 7, from the platform. "This is not a safety valve. This is time to build anger across the nation."

"We'll spread this strike," said another speaker, Roy Young, coordinator of the

Beulah Sanders, vice president of the National Welfare Rights Organization, urged the audience to pass forward their draft cards and things that looked like cards were collected here and there in cardboard boxes.

Jane Fonda, a goddess among the young militants, seemed to be calling for a strike in the armed forces, and the crowd yelled, "right on."

The University of Akron is expected to reopen for classes at 8 a.m. Monday.

President Norman P. Auborn will make an announcement of reopening plans at noon today.

All fine arts festival and extra-curricular activities scheduled on campus for the next week have been cancelled or postponed until further notice.

An interest in every child, a program for every interest

Camp Tippecanoe stresses individual achievement. Each camper has an opportunity to develop his interests and talents to his fullest capacity. Each camper has an opportunity to achieve a better understanding of himself, a knowledge

of his horizons and an awareness of God. Each camper can stretch his horizons and develop a personal sense of responsibility away from his normal surroundings.

Members and Non-members

You don't have to be a member of the Y to enjoy the 1000 acres of beautiful rugged hills, deep wooded areas and natural rock formations at Lake Conneaut, 32 miles south of New Philadelphia.

A fully equipped infirmary is staffed by the camp physician and registered nurse 24 hrs. a day and all activities are supervised by professionally trained college-age staff.

Camp Tippecanoe is really four camps in one. Because each child is unique, each camper may select a program that appeals to his interests.

Ranch Camp (11-16) offers the camper a home of his own for the entire week, bunkhouse living, cooking over a campfire on the trail and many regular camping activities.

Aquatic Camp (8-16) is a two-week program featuring sailing, beginner and advanced life-saving, swimming, boating and other land sports.

Adventure Camp (8-16) combines a little bit of every program and includes Indian lore, tennis, YMCA and Red Cross certificates are awarded.

Trail Blazer Program (7th through 10th grade)

boys) is a two-week adventure for experienced campers. Boys learn survival in the woods and on the water as they take a ten-day canoe trip on the Mohican River.

There has been no increase in prices!



FOR DETAILS CALL OR WRITE

Camp Tippecanoe

405 2nd St. N.W.

Canton, Ohio 44702

Phone (216) 456-7141

1000

Acres

1000

Acres

1000

Acres

1000

Acres

1000

Acres

1000

Acres

1000

Saturday Jitters Led To Call-Up Of Guard

Continued from Page A-1

when just a year before similar demonstrations were handled efficiently by local law-enforcement personnel?

On Friday, May 1

The prelude of things to come began at noon Friday when students called a rally on the main Kent State campus to protest President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. Groups involved in that protest were the New University Conference and the Student Religious Liberals — self-assumed successors to the Students for a Democratic Society.

About 500 heard graduate student Steven Sharoff say, "Nixon killed the Constitution last night by entering an undeclared war in Cambodia. It is dead and we are going to bury it."

Three hours later Black United Students held another demonstration that drew 300, including 47 black students. Demands for more black programs and enrollment were read.

It was quiet the rest of May Day on the campus.

But just before midnight on a downtown street a mile away, a bonfire was started.

"From the outset the Kent Police Department realized that a potentially dangerous situation existed in the Kent area," Mayor LeRoy Satrom said. "I was called from out of town — Aurora — at the first reports of disturbances in our city."

Students spilled out of nearby bars to see what was going on in the middle of S. Water st. They saw a bonfire, and blocked traffic, and waved signs denouncing President Nixon.

It was something to do on a Friday night.

The crowd milled around, waiting for the initiative. Police also waited.

"By the time I arrived, the Kent Police Department had seen fit to summon aid from the Portage County Sheriff's Department," said Satrom. "Only after arrival of the sheriff's department did the Kent Police Department begin to take action against students and others involved in demonstrations in the downtown area."

By that time the crowd, numbering 500, had moved along Water st. to Main st., breaking windows and tossing beer bottles. Windows of 15 business places, many of them financial institutions, were smashed.

"It is estimated that over \$50,000 damage was done," Mayor Satrom said.

Sixty-five deputies and 24 Kent policemen finally threw tear gas into the mass of students at 3 a. m. as they reached Lincoln st., entrance to the main Kent State campus. The students fled onto the campus, some taking refuge in dormitories. Fourteen were arrested for disorderly conduct.

The mayor and Police Chief Roy Thompson imposed an 8 p. m.-to-dawn curfew for the rest of the weekend.

"I immediately notified state officials in Columbus of the situation," Mayor Satrom said.

He talked to John McElroy, Gov. Rhodes' executive assistant.

"He (Satrom) was in quite an uproar," McElroy said. "He said the students had taken over the city, were breaking windows and terrorizing businesses. He said they had been using local police and sheriff's deputies for several hours and had been unable to subdue the students."

"He said he needed help."

"I'm not sure, but I think I called Gen. (Robert) Canterbury then. I remember calling the duty officer (Col. John Simmons) at National Guard headquarters here. I told him about the mayor's call and said a Guard liaison officer should talk to Satrom and see what the situation was."

"An officer did go and reported back that the violence seen need to be subdued and that they probably wouldn't need the Guard."

On Saturday, May 2

It was quiet Saturday morning at Kent State University.

University president Robert L. White was still in Iowa at a meeting of the American College Testing Program. Administration vice-president Ronald Roskens had been away since Thursday.

Vice presidents Robert Matson (student affairs) and Richard Dunn (finance) were in charge of the university.

Matson and his assistant, Dr. David Ambler, called in 28 faculty members and 30 to 40 students in a "Cool-It Corps."

"We set up a rumor center, manned by faculty and students, as a sitting place for information and to give out factual information," Ambler said. "We also worked with the Inter-Residence Council."

"We set up hall dances in the dorms and got a couple of bands. It is my understanding these were fairly well attended. We kept the Student Union open."

The city was locked up tight, and the university planned to serve snacks while the curfew was on downtown. It also served supper in the dorms on the weekend, "something we don't often do," Ambler said.

Meanwhile, reports of impending trouble that night kept reaching Mayor Satrom.

"At 5 p. m. I again telephoned Columbus and this time requested National Guard troops to aid local officials in protecting the life and property of the residents of the city of Kent," the mayor said.

State Adj. Gen. Sylvester Del Corso was already in Kent along with Gen. Canterbury, assistant adjutant for Army troops.

"Del Corso called me from Kent and said he had some troops already mobilized to go to Cleveland on the Teamsters thing," Satrom said. "He said as a precaution we ought to get some of them into the Kent area."

"I said it sounded like a good idea, so he moved in some National Guard troops who had been standing by in Akron," the mayor said.

The 1st Battalion of the 145th Infantry left the Akron Rubber Bowl for Kent. Troops arrived at Walls School about 7 p. m. It was about 7:30 p. m. when the State Highway Patrol Post at Ravenna was alerted.

"When you bring in police it's because the situation has reached a point of seriousness that you know they will be needed," Vice President Dunn said. "If you bring them in at the first sign of trouble, you only inflame the students."

The High

The patrol began to gather its units at Ravenna while the university sent buses to pick them up.

Crowds were assembling on the campus. It was about 9 p. m.

"All of a sudden," Dunn said, "these crowds began leaving where they were and gathering on the Commons. From there they marched around the residence halls, picking up little groups. They gathered tremendous speed and came over the hill by Taylor Hall in a rush down to the ROTC building."

The front ranks of the crowd were described by Dunn as "ugly and vicious. They were not recognized by any of our security officers. These faces were strange."

Twenty-four security men at the ROTC building were unable to control the mob, numbering 800. The building was first once but didn't catch. The crowd fell back. Then the building was fired again with railroad flares and gasoline soaked rags.

There was a 10-minute period after the crowd got to the ROTC building when university officials discussed calling the Guard because the patrol had not arrived and campus security could not protect firemen, who were being stoned by the crowd. A fire hose was severed by students.

The call for Guard help was never made. Both the Guard and patrol arrived before more action could be taken.

"The National Guard just sort of oozed onto the campus with Del Corso because of the destruction of the ROTC building and on information supplied by the patrol that they were dealing with a real and existing danger," McElroy said.

It was on April 15, 1969, that a similar demonstration

erupted at the hands of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Seven SDSers were to face disciplinary hearings in a confrontation with police in front of the Administration Building eight days previously.

A 4 p. m. rally in front of the Student Union led to a march to the music and speech building where the closed hearings were scheduled. "Open them up or shut them down," the SDSers screamed.

The students broke into the building, storming it.

A 30-man highway patrol platoon arrived and with the help of police and sheriff's deputies dispersed the students and arrested 58 for trespassing.

The National Guard, which had been on alert, was not called.

Why now?

"We didn't have manpower enough," said Kent Law Director Robert Hart. "The mayor called the Guard. Insufficient manpower is the only basis on which you can call the Guard."

Hart said 96 of about 130 available highway patrolmen were patrolling Ohio State University, which was rocked by riots the week before.

Said McElroy, "The moment I have any request for National Guard troops I call the governor. However, by the time I talked with the governor we had already moved on it. I do have that authority."

"There wasn't any sequence or any determination to be involved or not involved," said Roskens. "We didn't decide to call the Guard or phase in the Guard. The governor said

Sunday they were in charge. We cooperated in their decisions and they cooperated with us."

"Once the guard was committed to the city of Kent it was committed to KSU," Dunn said. "When things began building up on the campus, they just came on."

The Guard was a welcome sight when troops arrived on campus about 9:30 p. m., Dunn said. "They were totally cooperative with university officials," he said. "We suggested spots that might need securing — water and radio towers and the power plants."

Several students in residence halls reported strangers on campus.

One who appeared several times was identified as Andy Pyle. He is known as a radical leader, who has been observed taking pictures of military equipment at Kent and who has turned up during many controversial events, including an Asian affairs conference.

He was also on the steps of the administration building on April 8, 1969, when SDS members clashed with police.

Four SDS members sentenced in that incident were released from jail three days before last week's disturbances began.

National Guardsmen prevented another invasion of the downtown area following the ROTC fire by forming a line on E. Main st. The turnout ended about 11:30 p. m. Police arrested 33 for curfew violation.

Last Sunday

Gov. Rhodes came to Kent Sunday.

"He went about 7:30 a. m. with (Patrol Supt. Robert)



ROTC BUILDING DESTROYED MAY 2 AS TROOPS LINED KSU

White Wants National Probe

Continued from Page A-1

calm and rational action for protection without helping to protect it themselves."

The immediate reaction is less encouraging. Dr. White said he has received all sorts of suggestions for repressive action.

In his opinion, "No university does or should have the physical force to control these things."

Dr. White's gravest fear is now a long-term preservation of academic freedom.

"The minute we step out-

side due process internally, we are bridging the dike so external forces can use the same hole in the dike," he warned.

Despite a growing polarization of feeling on both extremes Dr. White feels more and more minds are going to work to find a national answer to campus unrest.

He is determined to press for an investigation at the highest national level which will result in a report similar to that of the Warren Commission with evidence, testi-

mony and witnesses.

Such a request, supported by Rep. William Stanton (R-Portage) and Dr. Milton Eisenhower, who headed the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence, has been sent to President Nixon.

So far, Dr. White has had no response. He said there was some indication that such a request would have to come from a state official and he planned to write to Gov. Rhodes this weekend.

DR. WHITE described the

university's action in the sad and hectic days last week as one of "treading water."

"In the next few days, we will strike out for shore," he said.

That will include launching a coordinated and cooperative effort to mend the university's relationship with a "terrified community."

He referred to problems within the community especially at "certain hangouts where there is constant interaction between students and non-students in most unsavory conditions."

He also said, "The community feels the university has let it down in certain ways, and it will take a coordinated attack to solve the problems that now exist."

THE TASK of reopening Kent State University is one that will require throughout the university community a rationality and equality not unlike the President's own.

With support from National Guard and Highway Patrol to end peace virtually ruled out by Gov. Rhodes, the university will have to call on its own inner resources and renewed determination.

In the long run, it must be that way, according to Dr. White.

"Not only has the university (KSU) been responsible for the deaths of four students, they have closed down the university so students can't study."

One speaker from Oberlin College, depicting some KSU students as fugitives from the law, invited them to come to Oberlin.

"We will provide sanctuary," he vowed. "We will provide housing, clothes and food for political refugees."

One man wore a black shroud and carried a sickle — representing death. The sickle bore the notation: "41,733 plus 4" — a reference to Vietnam war deaths plus the Kent shootings.

AS THE protest drew to a close, Starr was asked what he thought it had accomplished:

"The demonstration doesn't prove anything," he replied. "Violence doesn't either. They have to come up with something that works, that's practical."

Tiny KSU Sign Stands Out In D.C. Anti-War Protest

By JOE RICE
Beacon Journal Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — They carried a small sign, but their school was a larger reason for the protest.

And even though the sign bore only one word — Kent — it evoked emotional, often anger, responses from several Kent State University students attending Saturday's massive, anti-war demonstration here.

In his opinion, "No university does or should have the physical force to control these things."

He recalled, "When we were fired on, I thought they were blanks. I thought that he tripped. Then I saw blood."

"I was part of the silent majority until I saw someone fall dead at my feet."

"We're doing some good even though we have one of the smallest signs in the U.S.," said Jan Sutherland, 19, a KSU sophomore from Amherst, as she perched atop the shoulders of Al Starr, a KSU graduate student from Baltimore, Md.

THEY WERE shoulder-to-shoulder with students from all across the country, listening to speakers decry the fatal shootings of four KSU students, Vietnam, Cambodia and all the other things that have torn the country apart.

They gulped lemonade, devoured vanilla wafers and ham sandwiches and shouted with the thousands of others who had come to protest to a man sitting in a house across the street — Richard M. Nixon.

The crowd just sort of oozed onto the campus with Del Corso because of the destruction of the ROTC building and on information supplied by the patrol that they were dealing with a real and existing danger," McElroy said.

Scores of Kent students were scattered throughout the crowd. Some sat atop a bus.

AS CELLURA talked, a young man who identified himself as Russell Miller, 23, brother of the slain youth, walked toward the crowd.

"Are you from Kent?" he asked. "I've been trying to find someone who saw what happened to my brother."

Cellura then described again Monday's confrontation between guardsmen and students that had torn the country apart.

Miller, who was serving as a Mobe marshal, said his family was taking his brother's death "very good."

"It's a shock there's real hope and maybe a lot of good can come out of it," he said. "It's hard to cry when you see so many people behind him."

Minutes later, the crowd parted as Sens. Edward Brooke and Jacob Javits, Re-

publicans from Massachusetts and New York, walked toward the speaker's stand. Both extended their hands to enthusiastic students.

KENT WAS mentioned throughout the speeches and there were numerous references to it in signs carried by the demonstrators.

Ron Young, a member of the New Mobe Committee, told the throng:

"Not only has the university (KSU) been responsible for the deaths of four students, they have closed down the university so students can't study."

One speaker from Oberlin College, depicting some KSU students as fugitives from the law, invited them to come to Oberlin.

"We will provide sanctuary," he vowed. "We will provide housing, clothes and food for political refugees."

One man wore a black shroud and carried a sickle — representing death. The sickle bore the notation: "41,733 plus 4" — a reference to Vietnam war deaths plus the Kent shootings.

AS THE protest drew to a close, Starr was asked what he thought it had accomplished:

"The demonstration doesn't prove anything," he replied. "Violence doesn't either. They have to come up with something that works, that's practical."

Chiaramonte and they met in the Kent City Building with Del Corso, Satrom, (County Prosecutor Ronald) Kane and some student representatives. During that time he also toured the city and the campus.

During that conference, it was decided that the campus would not be closed.

Kane, however, wanted to shut down the university — and he went to Common Pleas Court to get an injunction.

"Something had to be done," he said.

Meanwhile, President White returned from Iowa. He met briefly with Rhodes before the governor left for Columbus.

"No university official had any private conference with the governor," said Roskens, who returned to the campus Saturday afternoon.

There was more rioting Sunday night. Persons with red arm bands, head bands, handkerchiefs and flowers were seen among those gathered outside the Student Union.

The group suddenly moved by the burned ROTC building and went over the hill between Prentiss and Taylor halls.

About 200 demonstrators sat in the intersection of Main and Lincoln sts. at the campus entrance. They were finally driven back by Guardsmen's tear gas. Sixty-two were arrested for curfew violations.

Who were the demonstrators?

There was no doubt in my mind that off-campus revolutionaries planned the gathering at the ROTC building and the timing — to hit at dusk and get away before we could mobilize," said one high-ranking official. He points to the many little gatherings on the campus that converged at the same time on the building."

There are conjectures that some of the planning may have been done during the last six months, when the four SDS leaders were in jail for their part in last Spring's riots.

Officials emphasized that imported, radical leadership was important to the development of events, but the Cambodian situation served as a rallying point which attracted many non-students.

One administrator said the unfamiliar contingents around the campus seemed to disappear quickly once trouble started.

There is no question that the National Guard gave the orders once troops arrived.

"Everything was being handled from Canterbury's command post on campus," McElroy said.

Portage County Sheriff Joseph Hegedus said he "attended a few meetings, but I wouldn't call them command affairs."

Kane was not consulted on maneuvers until the Sunday morning conference.

"We had a conference with the university people, but the Guard commander was the ultimate authority," said Gen. Canterbury.

Command was assumed Saturday night by the 2nd Squadron of the 107th Armored Cavalry based at Akron-Canton airport.

That unit, as well as the 145th Infantry's 1st Battalion which harried earlier, had been on duty protecting truck drivers in the Teamsters strike since Wednesday morning, April 29.

A total troop strength of 1,300 was available for duty, although only about 800 were assigned at one time.

"There were no recruits in there," said Lt. Col. Charles Fassinger, commander of the 2nd Squadron. "All these men have served at least six months' active duty with the regular Army."

"All of them are trained in riot control. We've seen duty in Hough, Glenville, Youngstown, Akron-On-The-Lake."

Said Lt. Col. Harold M. Finley, control commander of the 2nd Squadron. "We're not untrained people. We've gone through this before, but we've never been as pressed as we were."

The troops were assigned on a shift basis, Finley said. Those on duty were "pretty fresh."

They also remembered the words of Gen. Del Corso during their Teamster duty: "Return fire with fire."

Said Gen. Canterbury: "We have a book that gives the Guardsmen the rules of engagement. It says if somebody shoots at us, we shoot back."

Guardsmen went into action under terms of the Ohio Riot Act, which forbids assembly of four or more persons during proclamations of emergency.

But there were no mass arrests made at any time.

Matsen and Ambler said this was discussed by the patrol, campus security and Guard, but it was decided the university and the city streets were public property. They agreed that if there were no compelling charges, arrests would only incite the crowd.

Donald L. Schwartzmiller, chief of campus security, contends, however, that if mass arrests had been made on the demonstrators at Main and Lincoln sts. Sunday night, there would have been no more incidents.

"They had them all there," he said.

Monday came. "Our sources indicated that all would be quiet in town and that the Guard had the situation under control," Mayor Satrom said.

The Guard . . . "Anytime you get into a situation like this it's a strain," said Gen. Canterbury. "There's no use kidding ourselves."

"Anytime a man's away from home for so long he's got to be under some stress," said Col. Finley.

It was chilly as the sun rose over the budding trees.

And at noon, the victory bell rang, summoning students to the Commons.

Ninety-eight 2nd Squadron Guardsmen who were nearest the area were called to the Commons, facing a crowd of 500.

The students hurled rocks and the Guardsmen advanced, firing tear gas. The students fled behind Taylor Hall and the Guardsmen proceeded to a parking lot.

Ten minutes later the Guardsmen began a return sweep back to the Commons.

The rocks and bricks flew again, and then the bullets . . .

Now you can buy where your builder and remodeler buy . . . Ohio's largest manufacturer of quality enclosures.

CALL COLLECT 467-4267 OR MAIL COUPON

Name _____

Street _____

City _____



MARCHERS CROSS THE FORD IN SAND RUN PARK

Metropolitan Park March For KSU Victims Peaceful

By DON RANDY

About 200 youths marched five miles in the hot sun Saturday afternoon as a memorial to the four students killed last Monday at Kent State University.

"We're sick of the violence ... we're sorry what has happened," said one of the organizers, Skip Park, 19, of Bath.

"This is our way to pay respect," added Dean Warner, 19, of Copley. Warner is to leave Monday for the Navy.

Both said the march also was for wounded students and the National Guardsmen injured during the Kent disturbances.

THERE WERE no incidents as the students solemnly marched from Summit Mall

shopping center down Sand Run pkwy. to Sand Run Metropolitan Park.

They wore black arm bands. Two youths carrying American flags led the march.

The organizers warned against violence.

"If any trouble starts, sit down in the street and let the police handle it," Park told the youths before they stepped off.

But there was none.

THE MARCH was put together by the newly formed Youth Peace Movement, composed of youths mostly from the Copley-Fairlawn areas.

Besides Park and Warner, other organizers were Artie Schreiber, Fairlawn, and Jim

Schweitzer, Copley.

At the park the youths held a brief memorial service.

ONE OF THE speakers was the Rev. Walter Chisholm,

pastor of Montrose United Methodist Church, Fairlawn. He offered prayer for the four KSU victims and the National Guardsmen.

"These kids are great. I'm glad they're doing something like this ... this is their thing," said Mr. Chisholm later. He added, "beneath the long hair there is something good. They're really sincere. Ninety-five pct. of our youths are like this."

Mr. Chisholm said he was asked to participate and he agreed because "their motives are good."

Profs Split On KSU Closing; Students Oppose Shutdown

By JEFF SALLOT
and MARILYN STACHER

KENT — Kent State faculty members the Beacon Journal was able to reach are divided on the decision to keep the university closed for the rest of the Spring quarter, while students seem to be pretty much united in opposition to the extended closing.

KSU was closed Monday after a confrontation between students and the National Guard climaxed in the shooting deaths of four students.

Then the school's president, Dr. Robert L. White, announced Thursday that KSU will stay closed until the start of the Summer term.

"THIS SEEMS the only possible decision under the circumstances," said Jay Fischer, an associate professor in KSU's physical education department.

"To allow students back on the campus would be a disservice to them — it would invite further violence."

"Feelings are just too high now."

HOWEVER, cinematography Asst. Prof. Richard Myers said he regrets that the decision to keep the school closed was "out of the hands of students and faculty."

"Many Kent students are now 'without a home' — because the university community is a very real home to them," he said.

"We should be right back up there discussing the issues. But really discussing them, not getting out of hand."

Myers said Pres. White's decision to complete student classroom through correspondence between students and professors presents "some unique problems."

"In my courses," he said, "students film on their own in the field. But many of them don't have access to equipment."

"I will bring equipment to my house and students can borrow it for their film work," Myers said.

Dr. Benjamin A. Foote, associate professor of biology,

said the school closing would "present some very nasty problems for students in upper level biology courses."

"These students need access to labs and to library materials they aren't likely to find in a downtown library."

"Some students will feel cheated (but) there is no alternative. Emotions are so high. Kent has now become a mecca for look groups and we must protect our students."

"I hope time will heal the scars," Foote said.

HERE are the reactions of two other faculty members:

Dr. Stanley Corey, economics professor: "I back the decision. President White has more information about this matter than we do."

Dr. Charles N. Winslow, psychology professor: "I don't like the idea. Students who want an education are being penalized."

TYPICAL of student reactions were these two:

Joyce Horton, a sophomore sociology major from Alliance,

was one of many students who sent a letter to KSU president White asking him to reopen the school.

She feels that a student vote should have been taken before the decision to close the university for the rest of the year was made.

"Some students will feel cheated (but) there is no alternative. Emotions are so high. Kent has now become a mecca for look groups and we must protect our students."

"I think most of the students, no matter how they feel about the situation, want to go to school," she said.

JIM NEWCOMER of 264 Fifty-fifth st. NE, Canton, puts it a little more bluntly: "I think that closing the university is playing right into the hands of the radicals."

Newcomer, 29, is married and the father of three children. He has been attending Kent of a part-time basis for eight years.

"The money for school comes hard for me and I hate to see any of it wasted," he added.

Newcomer too feels that the majority of the students want the school to reopen.

"Why should a minority be allowed to close down a school that the majority want open?" he asked.

At Hiram The Protest Is Peaceful

HIRAM.

— At Hiram College struck by students and faculty since Tuesday — there has been a heavy emphasis on peaceful protest.

Among options permitted by the proposal are withdrawal from classes without credit, electing to stay in some classes on a pass-fail instead of a grade basis, withdrawing from courses and receiving academic credit for the portion of the course completed and completion of some courses with independent study instead of classroom work.

THE FACULTY voted overwhelmingly Saturday to resume normal instruction Monday morning.

They approved a resolution which makes it possible for students to continue constructive opposition to the war in Southeast Asia without placing themselves in academic

DURING the week students

KSU Violence Result Of Planning?

By ROBERT BATZ
and HELEN CARRINGER

Was the violence at Kent State University the result of deliberate planning or a study in mob spontaneity?

If it was planned, who did the planning — KSU students or off-campus revolutionaries?

These are the questions being asked today in an attempt to piece together the events of May 14, which led to the deaths of four students, the closing of the 19,000-student university.

SOME KSU officials and a student who witnessed two campus uprisings in 12 months contend that the violence was planned and directed by off-campus revolutionaries.

On the other hand, some students who claim to have inside knowledge of unrest at KSU say most of the violent events "just happened" though they don't deny planning in the early stages.

ONE KSU official said, "There is no doubt in my mind that off-campus revolutionaries planned the gathering at the ROTC building (May 1) and the timing — to hit at dusk and get away before we could mobilize."

His conviction is based on the fact that many little gatherings over the campus converged at the same time to make a rush for the ROTC building site.

There was such a buildup of small gatherings Saturday starting at 7:30 p.m., he said, that campus officials and security officers alerted the Highway Patrol.

WILLIAM RESCH, a physics student who is chairman of the Graduate Student Council, said, "I saw many familiar faces out there. I had not seen in typical activist gatherings."

Resch said one "stranger" demonstrator with a band around his head, dressed in the same clothes Sunday and Monday, was in the front ranks of demonstrators both days, including the scene just before National Guardsmen opened fire that left four dead.

RESCH SAID HE witnessed the student disturbances last Spring and "virtually everything that happened at Kent after Friday night." He said he feels it is his duty as chairman of the council to be in touch with student disturbances and makes it a practice to "go out and view them."

He added that, obviously, he could not recognize all of Kent's 20,000 students, but many of the same students appeared at most demonstrations.

"I saw a significant number in the last week who were unfamiliar," Resch said.

HE WAS ABOUT 150 yards from the site of the shooting Monday, "almost in line with the shots, I have never seen a crowd like that and hope never again."

"They were shouting 'Kill,' 'Kill them,' 'Kill the pigs.' The Guardsmen had fired when four KSU students were killed and nine others wounded last Monday."

THERE HAD been speculation the hole gave proof that a sniper had fired at the Guardsmen.

It was based on the appearance of the hole which left large ragged edges on the side nearest the Guard position.

It was thought those edges were made by the bullet's exit.

Guardsmen had retreated past the sculpture on Monday just before fatal shots were fired into a crowd of students.

The 15-foot-high sculpture by Akron sculptor Don Drummond, was to the right of the Guardsmen and about 30 paces in front of them when the shots were fired.

WITH ASSISTANCE from Drummond, the Beacon Journal obtained a steel plate of the same type used in the sculpture and erected it Thursday on a Suffield Twp. farm.

A test shot was fired at the plate from the same distance and at about the same angle the Guardsmen were from the sculpture.

The team used a rifle and .30-caliber ammunition like that used by Guardsmen in their M-1 rifles.

The test panel showed the larger ragged edge of the bullet hole was on the side where the bullet entered the panel, and the smaller, smoother edge was where the bullet exited.

"THAT BULLET hole is a fingerprint of time," said Drummond. "It is a powerful reminder of a great tragedy."

The rains will wash away the blood spilled and time may ease the horror, but

bands (red symbolizing revolution), flowers in their lapsels, red handkerchiefs or a red head bands?

Dr. David Ambler, assistant dean for students, said many youths in a crowd outside

the student Union last Sunday evening wore one or more of these items.

SOME STUDENTS say it started out to be an organized protest, but then the planning

fell apart and things became spontaneous.

"It was like someone put a bomb on the campus and lit a fuse — without checking to see how powerful the bomb was," said one. "By the time

they discovered its power, the bomb had already exploded."

And some of them say "the old guard radicals" who ran the show a year ago, were in charge this time, too, but stayed in the background.

Many Sign Pro-Guard Petition

A petition backing the National Guard "is receiving tremendous support," says its originator, Mrs. Mara Bucher of 4233 Americans dr., Stow.

Mrs. Bucher, 30, began circulating the petition Thursday to give the "average American" a chance to speak out in the wake of the Kent State University trouble.

She started the petition at General Tire, where she is a compounder, and says: "It has just snowballed. More than 90 pct. of the people who have seen it have signed it."

THE PETITION is now circulating outside General Tire, and Mrs. Bucher is being assisted by William Floto, 32, of 1616 Multnomah av., a General Tire quality control inspector.

They plan to send copies to Gov. Rhodes and President Nixon.

The petition states:

"We support the Constitution of the United States of America. We have voluntarily delegated the protection of our rights to the elected officials of the United States and the State of Ohio."

"We do not condone the initiation of physical force and it is our right to be protected against physical force and violence if necessary."

"We support the National Guard who act on behalf under the command of our elected officials. It is right and proper that anyone who initiates force and violates another's rights by doing violence to his person and/or property should do so at a risk to himself. He who denies another's rights has no claim to his own."

MRS. BUCHER, a chemistry graduate of Ohio State University, said more than 300 signatures were collected in a 24-hour period.

Mrs. Bucher said Saturday: "I want the protection of the American flag and I won't have it unless I support the law enforcement officials."

Both Mrs. Bucher and Floto, a part-time Kent State student working on a degree in marketing, condemned the radical element on the campuses.



ENTRANCE AND EXIT HOLES (FROM LEFT) IN THE KENT SCULPTURE.



ENTRANCE AND EXIT HOLES IN THE BEACON JOURNAL METAL TEST.

Test Shoots Hole In Part Of KSU Sniper Rumors

KENT — Tests by a Beacon Journal research team have shown that the bullet which passed through an abstract metal sculpture near Taylor Hall on the Kent State University campus came from the National Guard position rather than toward it.

"I don't want anyone to touch that bullet hole. It is a record of a tragic time and to me it is a symbol of peace," he said.

Drummond, artist in residence at Bowling Green State University, visited Thursday at Kent where he earned a bachelor of fine arts degree in 1956 and a master of arts in 1958.

"To walk on a scene where bodies lay last Monday was almost too much," he said. "I was near death."

AT BOWLING Green has

Drummond has vowed the hole will remain.

"I don't want anyone to touch that bullet hole. It is a record of a tragic time and to me it is a symbol of peace," he said.

Ironically, he said, his sculpture at KSU was created through National Defense Education Act funds, "a fund that has done tremendous good with a bad name."

He designed the work in 1967 and was aided in welding the pieces of steel together by 25 industrial arts teachers from 20 states who were learning how to bring more creativity into their classes.

DON DRUMM LOOKS AT BULLET HOLE.

Three-Piece Pants Set Weekender

Swinging Sports Trio in Delightful Lightweight Denim

***20 complete set**

New longer demi-fitted jacket with double-breasted front, deep-vested back. Gently flared pants, modified A-line skirt. Plus red scarf with white polka dots. Cool, crisp blend of polyester/combed cotton is machine washable, water-repellent and spot-resistant. Denim blue, charcoal grey. Sizes 10-18.

F.S. Wear the jacket with any other outfit you own—it does double duty as a casual coat!

CHARGE IT

Fast and convenient with your Bond Charge Card or use Master Charge or BankAmericard.

Bond's — 171 S. Main St. • Summit Mall • State Rd. Plaza Lakemore Plaza • Mellot Mall, Canton • Southgate, 21100 Libby Rd. Mail and Phone Orders Filled Promptly, 535-6151

Thursday, July 23, 1970

No. 100, 132nd Year

Ohio's Complete Newspaper



84 Pages

Ten Cents

FBI: NO REASON FOR GUARD TO SHOOT AT KENT STATE

A 8 Akron Beacon Journal

Thursday, July 23, 1970

Commission Task Force Due At KSU

Continued from page A-1

names, ranks, outfits and home addresses of the six Guardsmen who could be charged.

THE IS understood the report raises the question about whether the student-Guardsmen confrontation can be classed as a riot. The finding suggests that because there was no immediate threat to life or property, the demonstrators on the KSU Commons were not rioters even though they were warned to disperse.

Raising the question of whether or not there were riot conditions takes on considerable significance. Under law, if it is determined there was a riot, then no Guardsman could be prosecuted for his actions. In the absence of riot conditions, it could be that criminal charges could be filed.

Killed in the shooting were Allison Krause, 19, of Pittsburgh; Sandra Scheuer, 20, of Youngstown; William Schroeder, 19, of Lorain, and Jeffrey Miller, 20, of Plainview, N. Y. Nine students were wounded.

FBI investigators say the firing lasted 11 seconds and their report pinpoints the victims' distances away from the Guardsmen. It says four of the students were shot in the front, the others in the side or back. Altogether 13 were hit with bullets.

ONE GUARDSMAN is said to have told探者 he saw a "three-inch log" flying toward him just before the shooting started. It is not known, the FBI advises, whether this touched off the midday shooting in front of Taylor Hall.

Another Guardsman in the squad which opened fire said he used up a clip of ammunition, but is quoted as saying "I didn't see any people falling . . . I didn't think I was hitting anyone."

Two Guardsmen maintain they fired their weapons only into the air. Another is pictured by investigators as running around and shouting hysterically, "I shot two teen-agers . . . I shot two teenagers."

AN FBI spokesman in Washington said the Justice Department, and not the FBI, must decide whether any crimes will be charged and what those crimes might be.

"It's their show," he said.

Another FBI source suggested his agency is continuing to work on the Kent State investigation — that the probe is not yet closed.

FBI findings are expected to be used by the

Commission on Campus Unrest, headed by former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton.

port of the FBI or any other federal agency on the KSU shootings.

The FBI report also may be used if there is a grand jury investigation in Portage County. Portage County Prosecutor Ronald Kane is currently seeking \$100,000 from the state of Ohio to finance a grand jury probe.

Gov. Rhodes indicated Tuesday he will consider naming Kane as a special state aide in order to make funds available. Ohio Atty. Gen. Paul Brown has said that the state cannot legally finance a county probe.

A spokesman for the Scranton Commission told the Beacon Journal today it had not asked for nor received the re-

DISTURBANCES at KSU began Friday night, May 1, with rampaging through the Kent business area by a crowd of hundreds. Store windows were broken.

Trouble moved to the campus Saturday evening when demonstrators stormed the Army ROTC building and set it afire.

Gov. Rhodes visited the troubled campus Sunday

morning, May 3, and left about noon, leaving orders for the Guard to break up even peaceful assemblies. That night 200 demonstrators defied Guard troops and staged a sit-down

in the intersection of Main and Lincoln sts. at the campus entrance.

AT NOON on Monday, May 4, the Victory Bell rang on the Commons, summoning students to a rally. Thirty minutes later, the shots rang out.

University President Robert White closed the 20,000-student campus within hours, sending 8,300 from their dormitory rooms. Classes were canceled for the rest of the Spring quarter, although commencement was held.

The campus reopened for the Summer session June 22 under tight security.

Could Charge Six Guardsmen, Report Says

Copyright 1970 Akron Beacon Journal

The FBI has concluded the campus shooting by the Ohio National Guard which led to the deaths of four Kent State University students was "not necessary and not in order."

And the Justice Department has advised Ohio officials that six Guardsmen could be criminally charged, the Beacon Journal has learned.

The FBI says the Guardsmen were not surrounded by demonstrators, had not run out of tear gas and could have controlled the situation without shooting.

More than 100 FBI agents investigated the May 4 shooting on the KSU campus. Their findings are

A Beacon Journal Exclusive

contained in a 7,500 page report, and summarized in a 14-page report.

THE Beacon Journal has learned that the summary says:

THE SHOOTINGS "were not necessary and not in order."

ABOUT 200 demonstrators who were heckling Guardsmen could have been turned back if arrests had been made or more tear gas fired.

NO GUARDSMEN were hurt by flying rocks or projectiles and none was in danger of his life at the time of the shooting. There was no hail of rocks beforehand.

ONE GUARDSMAN fired at a student who was making an obscene gesture; another fired at a student preparing to throw a rock.

A Justice Department spokesman told the Beacon Journal's Washington Bureau that the document was a memorandum for Ohio officials prepared by the Justice Department's office of civil rights and signed by Jerris Leonard, chief of its civil rights division.

According to the Justice Department, the memorandum contains investigative material collected by the FBI for possible use in a grand jury probe. The memorandum also sets forth various possible courses of action that Ohio officials could take.

ATTY. GEN. John Mitchell has not seen the memorandum, the Justice Department spokesman said.

He added that the Justice Department still is deferring federal action to allow Ohio authorities to act on their own. But the spokesman said "we have not foreclosed federal action."

The Beacon Journal learned the report lists

See COMMISSION, Page A-8

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

Friday, August 7, 1970

No. 115, 132nd Year

Ohio's Complete Newspaper

★ ★ ★ ★

54 Pages

FBI Only Investigates

Hoover: We Did Not Make KSU 'Conclusions'

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has taken issue with a portion of the Beacon Journal's article of July 23. The article dealt with the FBI's investigation into the Kent State shootings and subsequent memorandums drawn from that investigation by the U. S. Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover, in a letter to John S. Knight, President and Editor of the Beacon Journal, primarily challenged the sentence which read: "The FBI has concluded the campus shooting by the Ohio National Guard which led to the deaths of four Kent State University students was 'not necessary and not in order.'

The main point of Mr. Hoover's complaint was the word "concluded."

Mr. Hoover said that the FBI makes no conclusions on its own.



In reply to Mr. Hoover, Mr. Knight wrote that, "We are of course aware that the FBI does not draw conclu-

sions nor make recommendations. We should have used the word 'reported' rather than 'concluded.' I regret this mistake."

The July 23 article spelled out that the FBI had made an investigation into the Kent State shootings. Results of that inquiry were transmitted to the Department of Justice. This is standard operating procedure for the FBI, which is an arm of the Department of Justice.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice does not dispute the facts published by the Beacon Journal. He does agree they were not the "conclusions" of the FBI.

The Department of Justice explained that an investigation at Kent State had been made by the FBI and that the results had then been transmitted to the Department.

Two memorandums were drawn by the Justice Department from the FBI reports. One was 20-30 pages long. The second contained 14 pages.

Mr. Hoover's letter and Mr. Knight's reply follow:

J. Edgar Hoover's Letter

Honorable John S. Knight
President and Editor
Akron Beacon Journal
44 East Exchange Street
Akron, Ohio 44309

Dear Mr. Knight:

On July 23, 1970, your newspaper published an article which falsely stated that the FBI had drawn certain conclusions concerning the propriety of the activities of the Ohio National Guard in connection with the slayings of four Kent State University students.

I thought you would want to know that this inaccurate article — which has been quoted by news media across the Nation — has caused scores of knowledgeable and concerned citizens to write me inquiring whether the FBI has departed from its time-honored role of serving strictly as an investigative agency, and not as a prosecutor, jury or judge of the facts gathered by our Agents, such as you have strongly implied. These letters are being answered as follows:

"I can assure you any comments you may have seen in the news media to the effect that the FBI drew conclu-

sions indicating guilt on the part of National Guardsmen in the shootings at Kent State University are absolutely and unequivocally false. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency and did not make any conclusions in this case and has not done so in any other case."

The results of our inquiries into the Kent State matter were furnished to the United States Department of Justice without recommendation or conclusion. Contrary to the misinformation contained in your newspaper, we have made no accusations nor expressed any opinions concerning prosecutive action to officials of the Federal Government or the State of Ohio.

In view of the wide attention which your distorted article has received, I must request that this factual reparation and clear statement of truth be accorded an equally prominent position in the pages of your newspaper.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

John S. Knight's Reply

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 31, 1970, in which you take exception to an article concerning an FBI report to the Department of Justice which appeared in the Beacon Journal on July 23, 1970.

We were in error in saying "The FBI has concluded . . . " rather than "the FBI has reported" the campus shooting by the Ohio National Guard which led to the deaths of four Kent State University students "was not necessary and not in order."

Our story accurately portrayed the facts of the FBI investigation as delivered to the Department of Justice. As our July 23 article pointed out, "a Justice Department spokesman told the Beacon Journal's Washington bureau that the document was a memorandum for Ohio officials prepared for the Justice Department's office of civil rights and signed by Jerris Leonard, chief of its civil rights division."

We are, of course, aware that the FBI does not draw conclusions nor make recommendations. We should have used "reported" rather than "concluded." I regret this mistake.

But an exercise in semantics must not be permitted

to obscure the fact that our article was essentially correct and not "distorted," as you allege.

It is interesting that you have not contested the pertinent information contained in our story, but only the contention that the FBI made a "conclusion" about the tragedy at Kent State.

Furthermore, I am surprised at the hostile tone of your letter which is evidently intended to modify public opinion.

There is no occasion to lecture the editor for, as you know, we are quite as dedicated to the quest for truth as the FBI.

Sincerely,

John S. Knight
President and Editor

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

Final

Friday, October 23, 1970

No. 192, 132nd Year

Ohio's Complete Newspaper



62 Pages

Ten Cents

Says He Quotes FBI

Guard Fabricated KSU Peril--Young

Beacon Journal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a statement he says is drawn from the FBI report on the Kent State shootings, Sen. Young (D-O) says National Guardsmen "fabricated" the story that their lives were endangered by the students.

"Most of the National Guardsmen who did fire their weapons do not specifically claim that they fired because their lives were in danger," Young said in quoting what he says are FBI findings.

THE FBI finding, according

to Young, conflicts with the conclusion of a special state Grand Jury which investigated the disturbances on the KSU campus which led to the shooting deaths of four students May 4.

Young's remarks were contained in a speech made on the Senate floor Oct. 13. The statement went unreported at the time, but was noticed in the Congressional Record.

THE SPECIAL state Grand Jury, announcing that 25 persons had been indicted for the campus disorders, said this about the role of the National Guard:

We find, however, that those members of the National Guard who were present on the (Blanket) hill adjacent to Taylor Hall on May 4 fired their weapons in the honest and sincere belief and under circumstances which would have logically caused them to believe that they would suffer bodily injury had they not done so."

HERE IS the portion of Young's speech attributed to the FBI findings:

"Most of the National Guardsmen who did fire their weapons do not specifically claim that they fired because their lives were in danger. Rather, they generally state in their narrative that they fired after they heard others fire. We have reason to believe that the claim by the National Guard that their lives were endangered by the students was fabricated subsequent to the event.

"The apparent volunteering by some Guardsmen of the fact that their lives were not in danger gives rise to some suspicion. One Guardsman admitted that his life was not in danger and that he fired indiscriminately into the crowd. He further stated that the Guardsmen had gotten to

gether after the shooting and decided to fabricate the story that they were in danger of serious bodily harm or death from the students.

The Guardsmen were not surrounded. Regardless of the location of the students following them, only a very few students were between the Guard

and the Commons. No Guardsmen claims he was hit with rocks immediately prior to the firing."

Young was not available for comment, but a spokesman in his Washington office said Young was quoting directly from a part of a report of FBI

See YOUNG, Page A-2

Young Was Stirred By Student's Version

Continued from page A-1
findings to which he had access.

AN FBI spokesman told the Beacon Journal Washington Bureau today, however, that "Sen. Young has had no access to any FBI report or investigation. Furthermore, the FBI draws no conclusions and makes no determination of guilt or innocence. It never has and never will."

The spokesman added: "We have no comment on this. We cannot comment on FBI evidence."

A spokesman for the Justice Department said: "There is nothing we can say about it."

YOUNG apparently made

his speech to challenge a statement on the Kent State shootings by a 20-year-old student, James Young of White River Junction, Vt.

The Senator said that James said in a radio interview that the Guardsmen "had to fire to defend their lives."

He said the student claimed to have seen the shooting from a dormitory window 150 yards from the firing line.

The student's view, according to the Senator, was that the gathering on the KSU campus constituted an angry mob and Guardsmen had to fire to defend their lives.

He said the student had speculated that if the Guard had tried to fight its way out, the mob would have beaten them to death, and that the Guardsmen had no alternative but to shoot.

THE SENATOR described the student's account as "fantastic."

According to the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, headed by former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton: "The leading edge of the crowd appeared to have advanced to a point no closer than 60 feet from the Guardsmen, with the main body 180 to 225 feet away, before the gunfire began."

Young also quoted from other portions of the FBI findings. These findings were first disclosed by the Beacon Journal in a copyrighted story last July 23. Those highlights of the findings, Young said, include:

"THE SHOOTINGS by National Guardsmen were not necessary and not in order."

"NO GUARDSMAN had

a federal grand jury would be convened soon to further investigate the Kent State unrest.

Young called the Grand Jury's work a "whitewash."

A Justice Department spokesman said the findings of the special Grand Jury are being studied, and left open the possibility that a federal grand jury may be called.

THE SPECIAL jury, in listing the reasons Guardsmen involved were not subject to criminal prosecution, said:

"Fifty-eight Guardsmen were injured by rocks and other objects hurled at them as they moved across the Commons to Taylor Hall Hill and down the practice football field, and were then forced to retreat.

"It is clear that from the time the Guard reached the practice football field, they were on the defensive and had every reason to be concerned for their own welfare.

"THE MEMORANDUM of the FBI advised Ohio officials that six guardsmen could be held criminally responsible for their part in the shootings. And it listed the six by name, rank, unit and home address."

FOLLOWING release of the special Grand Jury report last Friday, Young predicted that

"THE SHOOTINGS by National Guardsmen were not necessary and not in order."

"NO GUARDSMAN had

Excerpts Of FBI Findings On KSU Disorders

As a service to its readers — and for the record — the Beacon Journal today publishes excerpts from a summary by the Justice Department of the FBI investigation on the Kent State University disorders last May 4. The FBI findings relating to the conduct of Ohio National Guard troops were first disclosed by the Beacon Journal in a copyrighted story published last July 23.

** New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — At about 11:30 a.m. (May 4) some members of Company C and Troop G, on patrol since 5 a.m., were told to move to the ROTC building. The troops were moved into position around the ROTC building facing the students about 175 yards away at about 11:45 a.m. Ninety-nine men from the National Guard were present, all led by Gen. Canterbury, Lt. Col. Fassinger and Maj. Jones. Apparently no plan for dispersing the students was formulated.

Most persons estimated that about 200-300 students were gathered around the Victory Bell on the Commons with another 1,000 or so students gathered on the hill directly behind them. A few high school students were present at this rally. A few non-students were also present — some dropouts from Kent State. The overwhelming majority were, however, students enrolled at Kent State.

Apparently, the crowd was without a definite leader, although at least three persons carried flags. An unidentified person made a short speech urging that the university be struck. We are not aware of any other speeches being made. The crowd apparently was initially peaceful and relatively quiet.

Disperse Order

At approximately 11:50 a.m., the National Guard requested a bulletin from the Kent State University police department. An announcement was made that the students disperse but apparently it was faint and not heard since it evoked no response from the students.

Three National Guardsmen and a Kent State University policeman got in a jeep and, using the bullhorn to order the students to disperse, drove past the crowd. Many students made obscene gestures. Victim Jeff Miller was one of this group. The jeep drove past the students a second time. At this time, the students in unison sang-chanted "Power to the People."

The announcement to disperse was made a third time at which time the students chanted "One, two, three, four, we don't want your war," and after which they continuously chanted "Strike, strike . . ."

The jeep then apparently came closer to the crowd saying clearly: "Attention. This is an order. Disperse immediately. This is an order. Leave this area immediately. This is an order. Disperse."

They Chanted

"Siege Hell"

The above announcements were again repeated at which time the students responded "Pigs off campus." The Kent State University policeman then announced, "For your own safety, all you bystanders and innocent people leave." The crowd replied with chants of "Siege Hell."

At some point when the jeep drove by the crowd of students, a few rocks were thrown at it — one hitting the jeep and a second striking a guardman, but doing no damage.

About five grenades were ordered to fire tear gas from M-79 grenade launchers toward the crowd. The projectiles apparently fell short and caused the students to retreat only slightly up Blanket Hill in the direction of Taylor Hall. Some students . . . retrieved the teargas canisters and threw them back in the direction of the Guard. This action brought loud cheers from the students.

They also chanted "Pigs off campus." Again an announcement was made over a loudspeaker ordering the students to disperse. The students responded by chanting "Siege hell" and "One, two, three, four, we don't want your war."

Weapons Landed

Between 12:10 p.m. and 12:15 p.m., the 90 men of Companies A and C, 145th Infantry, and of Troop G, 107th Armored Cavalry, were ordered to advance. Bayonets

were fixed and their weapons were "locked and loaded," with one round in the chamber, pursuant to rules laid down by the Ohio National Guard. All wore gas masks.

Some carried 45 pistols, most carried M-1 rifles, and a few carried shotguns loaded with 7½ birdshot and 00 buckshot. One major also carried a 22 Beretta pistol.

Prior to the advance, Company C was instructed that if any firing was to be done, it would be done by one man firing in the air. It is not known whether any instructions concerning the firing of weapons was given to either Company A or Troop G.

General Canterbury moved with the troops. As they approached the students, tear gas was fired at the crowd. The combination of the advancing troops and the tear gas forced the students to retreat. Some rocks were thrown by the students at this time but were for the most part ineffective. Some students probably came "equipped" with bags full of rocks in anticipation of a confrontation.

Fifty-three members of Company A, 18 members of Troop G and two members of Company C, all commanded by General Canterbury and Lieutenant Col. Fassinger, moved to the south and east of Taylor Hall, pursuing the main body of students.

(One) group retreated to the area of a football practice field southeast and approximately 150 yards from Taylor Hall. The guardmen apparently momentarily halted to allow the students on the practice field time to pass through the two gates in the fence surrounding the field. The Guard then moved down the steep incline from Taylor Hall and onto the field where it took up a position in the northeastern portion of the field close to the fence. Seven guardmen claim they were hit with rocks at this time. They were also cursed constantly.

Some of the students who had retreated beyond the fence obtained rocks and possibly other objects. They then began to pelt them (guardmen) with objects. The number of rock throwers at this time is not known and the estimate ranges between 10 and 30. We believe that the rock throwing reached its peak at this time. Four guardmen claim they were hit with rocks but do not state when they were hit.

Rocks Thrown By Guard

Some rocks were thrown back at the students by the guard. The majority of students who had merely stood aside and allowed the Guard to pass through their ranks, massed on the hill in front of Taylor Hall to observe . . . Thus, the Guard appeared to be flanked on three sides by students while on the practice field.

The Guard shot tear gas at the students in the parking lot and at those to the south of them . . .

It was, as far as we can tell, ineffective. A small amount of tear gas was also fired, without result at the mass of onlookers gathered in front of Taylor Hall.

Just prior to the time the Guard left its position on the practice field, members of Troop G were ordered to kneel and aim their weapons at the students in the parking lot south of Prentice Hall. They did so, but did not fire. One person, however, probably an officer, at this point did fire a pistol in the air. No guardman admits firing this shot.

The Guard was then ordered to regroup and move back up the hill past Taylor Hall.

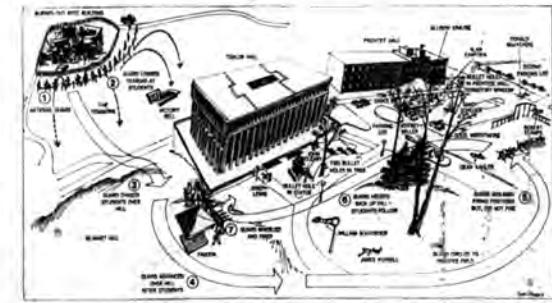
The students at this time apparently took up the chant, "one, two, three, four, we don't want your war." Many students believed that's the Guard had run out of tear gas, and they began to follow the Guard up the hill.

Some guardmen, including General Canterbury and Major Jones, claim that the Guard did run out of tear gas at this time. However, in fact, it had not. Both Captain Srp and Lieutenant Stevenson of Troop G were aware that a limited supply of tear gas remained and Srp had ordered one canister loaded for use at the crest of Blanket Hill.

Some rocks were thrown as they moved up the hill and seven guardmen claim that they were struck at this time. The crowd on top of the hill parted as the Guard advanced and allowed it to pass through. When the Guard reached the crest of Blanket Hill by the southeastern corner of Taylor Hall at about 12:25 p.m., they faced the students following them and fired their

weapons. Four students were killed and nine were wounded.

The few moments immediately prior to the firing by the National Guard are shrouded in confusion and highly conflicting statements. Many guardmen claim that they felt their lives were in danger from the students for a variety of reasons — some because they were "surrounded"; some because a sniper fired at them; some because the following crowd was practically on top of them; some because the sky was black with stones; some because the students "charged" them or "advanced upon them in a threatening manner"; some because of a combination of the above. Some claim



their lives were in danger, but do not state any reason why this was so.

Approximately 45 guardmen did not fire their weapons or take any other action to defend themselves. Forty-seven guardmen claim they did not fire their weapons

There are substantial indications that at least two and possibly more guardmen are lying concerning this fact.

Most of the guardmen who did fire do not specifically claim that they fired because their lives were in danger. Rather, they generally simply state that they fired after they heard others fire or because after the shooting began, they assumed an order to fire in the air had been given. As a general rule, most guardmen add the claim that their lives were or were not in danger to the end of their statements almost as an afterthought.

Six guardmen, including two sergeants and Captain Srp of Troop G stated pointedly that the lives of the

members of the Guard were not in danger and that it was not a shooting situation. The FBI interview of the guardmen are in many instances quite remarkable for what is not said, rather than what is said. Many guardmen do not mention the students or that the crowd or any part of it was "advancing" or "charging." Many do not mention where the crowd was or what it was doing.

We have some reason to believe that the claim by the Guard that their lives were endangered by the students was fabricated subsequent to the event. The apparent voluntary behavior of some guardmen of the fact that their lives

Continued on Page A-31

Monday, November 2, 1970 Akron Beacon Journal A 31

Justice's FBI Summary

Continued from Page A-30

were not in danger gives rise to some suspicions. One usually does not mention what did not occur . . .

A chaplain of Troop G spoke with many members of the Guard and stated that they were unable to explain to him why they fired their weapons.

The story told a conflicting story of what happened just prior to the shootings. A few students claim that a mass of students who had been following the Guard on its retreat suddenly "charged" the guardmen hurling rocks.

A few other students claim that the students were gathered in the parking lot south of Prentice Hall — a distance of 80 yards or better from the Guard — when some of the guardmen suddenly turned and fired their weapons at the gathered crowd. They generally either do not mention rock throwing or say that it was light and ineffective.

A plurality of students gave the general impression that the majority of students following the Guard were located in and around the parking lot south of Prentice Hall. They also state that a small group of students — perhaps 20 or 25 — ran in the direction of the Guard and threw rocks at them from a moderate to short distance.

There are certain facts that we can presently establish to a reasonable certainty. It is undisputed that the students who had been pursued by Troop G and Company A in turn followed the guardmen as they moved from the practice football field to Taylor Hall. Some rocks were thrown and curses were shouted. No verbal warning was given to the students immediately prior to the time the guardmen fired.

There was no request from any guardman for permission to fire. Some guardmen, including some who claimed their lives were in danger and some who fired their weapons, had their backs to the students when the firing broke out. There was no initial order.

There was no request from any guardman for permission to fire. Some guardmen, including some who claimed their lives were in danger and some who fired their weapons, had their backs to the students when the firing broke out. There was no initial order.

One guardman heard someone yell and believed he'd been given an order to fire. Another "thought" he heard a command to fire.

One guardman, Sergeant McManus, stated that, after

the firing began, he gave an order "fire over their heads."

The guardmen were not surrounded. Photographs and television film show that only a very few students were located between the Guard and the commons. They could easily have continued in the direction in which they had been going. No guardmen claims he was hit with rocks immediately prior to the firing, although one guardman stated that he had to move out of the way of a three-inch "log" just prior to the time that he heard shots. Two guardmen allege that they were hit with rocks immediately prior to the time the firing began.

Although many claim they were hit with rocks at some time during the confrontation, only one guardman, Lawrence Shafer, was injured seriously enough to require any kind of medical treatment. He admits his injury was received some 10 to 15 minutes before the fatal volley was fired.

Testimony On Sniper

There was no sniper. Eleven of the 76 guardmen at Taylor Hall claim that they believed they were under sniper fire or that the first shots came from a sniper. Two lieutenants of Company A, Kline and Fallon, claim they saw bullets hit the ground. A .45 bullet was recovered, but again nothing to indicate it had been fired by other than a guardman.

The Guard clearly did not believe that they were being fired upon. No guardmen

claims he fell to the ground or took any other evasive action and all available photographs show the Guard at the critical moments in a standing position and not seeking cover. In addition, no guardmen claims he fired at a sniper or even that he fired in the direction from which he believed the sniper shot. Finally, there is no evidence of the use of any weapon at any time in the weekend prior to the May 4 confrontation; no weapon was observed in the hands of any person other than a guardman.

Specialist 4 James Pierce, a Kent State student, claims that the crowd was within 10 feet of the guardmen. He then heard a shot from the Guard. He then fired four shots — one into the air; one at a male 10 feet away with his arm drawn back and a rock in his hand (this male fell and appeared to get hit again); he then turned to his right and fired into the crowd; he turned back to his left and fired at a large Negro male about to throw a rock at him.

Sgt. Barry Morris claims

the crowd advanced to within 30 feet and was throwing rocks. He heard a shot which he believes came from a sniper. He then saw a 2d Lieutenant step forward and fire his weapon a number of times.

Sgt. Lawrence Shafer heard three or four shots come from his "right" side. He then saw a man on his right fire one shot. He then dropped to one knee and fired once in the air. He then saw a male with bushy, sandy hair, in a blue shirt (Lewis), advancing on him and making an obscene gesture. This man had nothing in his hands. When this man was 25-35 feet away, Shafer shot him. He then fired three more shots in the air.

In addition to Herschler, at least one person who has not admitted firing his weapon, did so. The FBI is currently in possession of four spent .45 cartridges which came from a weapon not belonging to any person who admitted he fired.

ADDENDUM

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL

Tuesday, November 10, 1970

Kent State Jury Never Saw Justice Department Report

By JEFF SALLOT

RAVENNA — A Justice Department report which questions the claim that Ohio National Guardsmen fired in self-defense was never presented to a state Grand Jury which probed the May 4 shooting incident at Kent State University.

That Grand Jury exonerated Guardsmen who fired on campus demonstrators, killing four and wounding nine, and said the soldiers acted in the "honest and sincere belief that they would suffer se-

rious bodily injury had they not done so."

The chief special prosecutor for the Grand Jury probe, Robert Balyeat, said Monday the 15 jurors never saw a Justice Department report which said there is reason to believe

Guardsmen fabricated the self-defense story.

In addition, a Guard captain who stood among his men as they fired was never called to testify.

THE OFFICER, Capt. Raymond Srp of G Troop, 167th

Armed Cavalry, said his life wasn't in danger at the time of the shooting.

Sep and several unarmed Guardsmen, according to the Justice Department memorandum, told the FBI "the lives of the members of the Guard were not in danger and that it was not a shooting situation."

During a Knight Newspaper investigation of the incident last May, Srp told the Beacon Journal, "I didn't feel threat-

On Page A-20:

Prosecutor Ford stays on in KSU probe.

ened and I was in the center of it."

SRP's lawyer, C. D. Lambros, confirmed today the officer wasn't called to testify before the state Grand Jury that convened here Sept. 14.

If Srp had testified and made statements that ran parallel to what he told the FBI, his views would have run counter to testimony of

See JURY, Page A-20

Jury Distorted Testimony, Says KSU Dean

Continued from page A-1 — men under his command who reportedly told jurors they feared for their lives when they fired.

Srp has been named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed by the parents of one of the slain students and the officer now declines to talk with newsmen.

But, Lambros said Srp's statement to the FBI included only Srp's own assessment of the May 4 situation.

THE JUSTICE Department memorandum, a summary based on the investigation by the FBI, said, "We have some reason to believe that the claim by National Guardsmen that their lives were endangered by the students was fabricated subsequent to the event."

"The apparent volunteering by some Guardsmen of the fact that their lives were not in danger gives rise to some suspicion. One usually does not mention what did not occur."

Special Prosecutor Balyeat discounted the Justice Department summary, saying the Grand Jury depended on "first-hand evidence" presented orally by witnesses.

"We would not normally present to the Grand Jury conclusions reached by another investigative body such as the Justice Department," Balyeat said.

Balyeat said the Grand Jury used the investigative reports by the FBI, the Ohio Highway Patrol and other agencies "as guides" in determining who would testify.

immediately after the Grand Jury released its report, Balyeat, queried about the FBI report, said:

"We had all evidence that the Scranton Commission had."

The Grand Jury report makes no mention of the jurors seeing the Justice Department summary of the FBI investigation, but it does thank the FBI, the Ohio Highway Patrol, the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation and other police agencies for making available their investigative reports.

Their reports and all pertinent information and evidence have been examined in de-

tail," the Grand Jury's report said.

JURY Foreman Robert Hastings, a Ravenna insurance man, said Monday, "We had access to the FBI report."

Asked about the Justice Department memorandum, Hastings said, "That was part of it. It was the last report."

Did the jurors see the Justice Department summary?

Hastings said, "I am not free to say what we did or didn't see. That's part of our oath of secrecy. Contact Balyeat."

Monday, Balyeat declined to comment on what specific

testimony was heard or on the omission of Capt. Srp from the witness list.

OTHERS who did testify, however, told the Beacon Journal that the Grand Jury ignored points which several witnesses felt were important to an investigation of the KSU disorders.

A student government leader, Bruce King of Euclid, said that in his questioning session the prosecutors didn't ask him about the May 4 shooting incident which he witnessed.

King said that although he was in a position to see what happened, the prosecutors instead pressed him for infor-

mation about a leaflet issued May 3 and signed by "23 Concerned Faculty."

The leaflet, which was distributed by King and others, condemned the burning of the campus ROTC building, but also called for the removal of National Guardsmen from camp.

THE JURY's report tagged the leaflet as "irresponsible" and said it contributed to campus tensions.

The report said that Prof. Harold Kline, dean for faculty counsel, lent his office and facilities to the authors of the leaflet.

Kline denies the charge, saying the report was inaccurate by stating the leaflet was authored in his office.

HE SAID the jury distorted and misrepresented his testimony concerning the meeting and "chose to ignore facts."

"The Grand Jury report stated that my office and facilities were used to prepare the document. This is not even technically true. The group met in an empty classroom and I do not know where the questioned document was prepared," Kline said.

Kline said his only connection with the leaflet was that he agreed "to serve as a repository for the signatures with one stipulation, that the list would be available to anyone who wanted to look at it."

The Grand Jury, according to Kline, ignored his efforts to organize faculty peace marshals and attempted to paint a picture of an irresponsible faculty contributing to the turmoil.

ANOTHER professor, Dr. Jerry M. Lewis, said Prosecutor Balyeat asked extremely specific questions, thus preventing full explanation of what the professor saw during the shooting.

Lewis,

a sociologist and an expert in group behavior, said Balyeat wasn't interested in the professor's analysis of why students gathered on the Commons on May 4.

Although Lewis was close to the action at the ROTC building fire, he was not questioned on that incident, he said.

A NUMBER of witnesses said they were asked only to identify persons in photos.

A photographer, student Howard Ruffner, said he was questioned about the shooting incident, but was never asked to identify any of his photos, including one which appeared on the cover of Life Magazine.

A journalism professor, Richard Schreiber, said the prosecutors asked no question about his statement to the FBI that he saw a Guardsman fire a pistol shot over the heads of students several minutes before the fatal volley.

"They (the Grand Jury)