

Thousands Of Students Protest War

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Tens of thousands of college students marched, heard speeches, burned buildings and flags, smashed windows and barricaded roads yesterday to vent their outrage at the widened war in Indochina and the killing of four youths at Kent State University.

At Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., students ran up a white flag splattered with blood. In Austin, Tex., police drove several hundred demonstrators from the Capitol grounds with tear gas and clubs.

Almost the entire student body and faculty at Haverford College outside Philadelphia, 675 persons, planned to visit Congressmen in Washington on Thursday to discuss the war.

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Students Across Nation Protest War and Kent State Deaths

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In Boston, more than 15,000 rallied at the State House and compelled Gov. Francis Sargent to lower the flag to half-mast.

In California, students at the University of California campus at San Diego seized the space research laboratory for nine hours. At Berkeley, students chanted "Burn, Nixon, Burn" and the faculty recommended cutting the University's ties with the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore and the Atomic Energy Commission Installation at Los Alamos, N.M.

Last night, National Guardsmen moved onto the University of Wisconsin campus after disturbances broke out for the second consecutive night.

Protesting youths set several small fires, including one at the headquarters of the Naval ROTC building, fire officials reported.

In one fierce battle along the university's fraternity

row, a column of about 30 Guardsmen attempted to break up a crowd of 500 youths lobbing cement blocks, bricks and stones.

When the Guardsmen and police reinforcements hurled tear gas, some of the youths, wearing gas masks, threw the gas canisters back.

In South Orange, N.J., fighting broke out last night between policemen and students at Seton Hall University.

Scores of schools suspended classes or voted to stay out today. The College Press Service counted 208 schools that were either closed or going to close, from Akron to Yale University.

Many were shut with the blessing of their administration.

At Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H., President John Kemeny substituted classes with conferences to consider what he called the "constitutional crisis."

The overflow of emotion seemed barely containable. The

nation was witnessing what amounted to a virtual general and uncoordinated strike by its college youth.

The campus protests began building up after President Nixon's speech last Thursday announcing the new assaults on Cambodia. The demonstrations were sporadic over the weekend. But the slaying of the Kent State youths rasped a nerve that vibrated everywhere yesterday.

Charles F. Palmer, the president of the National Student Association, blamed the killings on "national leaders" who have "plunged the country deeper into morass of the Southeast Asian War." He called for memorial services Friday at schools and towns around the land.

The New Mobilization Committee mapped plans for a march on Washington Saturday. Its student arm declared that "the Kent massacre makes this all the more important."

Leaders of the American Association of University Professors, representing 85,000 teachers, expressed "shock and horror" at the Kent State deaths and called them "a tragic consequence of the prolonged military violence." The statement, which urged "prompt disengagement from the war," was signed by the association president, Sanford H. Kadish, a University of California law professor, and Bertram H. Davis, the general secretary.

The association officials were creating a committee to investigate the Kent State shootings and yesterday dispatched a staff member, Robert Van Waes, to the campus.

On Monday, the presidents of 37 universities wrote President Nixon, urging him "to demonstrate unequivocally your determination to end the war." They warned of "the incalculable dangers of an unprecedented alienation of America's youth." Signers included the presidents of Am-

herst, Princeton, Columbia, Vassar, Johns Hopkins, Notre Dame, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania.

But the striking feature of yesterday's protests, both the violent and the non-violent, was their breadth. They reached colleges as well known as Harvard and as remote as New Mexico Highlands.

When the protests turned violent, the object was almost invariably some symbol of military power. Fire damaged the Navy ROTC building at the University of Idaho in Moscow. Thirty miles away in Lewiston, a National Guard armory was set ablaze and 25 trucks and jeeps were gutted.

Clashes between police and students broke out at many places. In Madison, about 3,000 students at the University of Wisconsin tried to raid a Selective Service office. After battling for ten minutes, police with tear gas drove off the rock-throwing demonstrators.

In Buffalo, N.Y., more than 1,000 students at the State University broke off from a noontime rally to march down Main Street, smashing windows of a bank and other establishments. Several dozen police cars finally blocked off the artery.

Shouting "shoot me, shoot me," they showered police with rocks before tear gas broke up the crowd. The students regrouped at night and battled police both on Main Street and at a Navy project site on the other side of the campus.

In Columbus, a small band of Ohio National Guardsmen broke up groups of students attempting to seal off entrances at Ohio State. Two Guardsmen were struck with bricks. One suffered a broken arm, the other a fractured jaw.

At Duke University in Durham, N.C., the chapel bell tolled four times every hour in memory of the Kent State victims.

Washington Post correspondent Karl E. Meyer reported that tens of thousands of college and high school students in the New York City area boycotted classes, manned picket lines and attended rallies. Most were orderly, although 100 City College students stormed ROTC offices until the police turned them back.

College presidents at Brown, Rhode Island University, Rhode Island State and Providence College wired the Rhode Island congressional delegation to come home and listed to the students. The presidents said that the youths' efforts to reach the Nixon administration were of "no avail."

Mounted police threw a cordon around the United Nations when more than 1,000 protesters, many of them from a nearby high school, converged on Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza. The police quickly broke up the demonstration.