

Four Killed In Anti-War Activities At Kent

By Paul Bernstein

Demonstrations and class strikes are underway on many major college campuses to protest the recent widening of United States involvement in Southeast Asia.

The most violent anti-war demonstrations took place at Kent State University, where four students were reported killed in skirmishes between protesters and National Guardsmen.

Over 300 students had gathered on the Commons area in defiance of an order prohibiting their assembly. Violence broke out when guardsmen attempted to disperse the crowd with tear gas and rifles, while several demonstrators threw rocks and bricks

at them.

The four fatalities, two boys and two girls, apparently occurred when protesters found themselves trapped on top of a nearby hill. The Adjutant General of the Ohio National Guard admitted that his men fired the fatal shots. He said, however, that they were fired on first by snipers. Guardsmen were ordered to fire into the air. It is still unclear who ordered the firing of the shots.

On Sunday night, students burned down the University's Army Reserve Officers Training Corps building (ROTC), in protest of the expansion of the Vietnam war into Cambodia.

A spokesman for the National Student Association (NSA) said yesterday that class strikes would be held at over 200 colleges and universities today.

Student newspapers at 11 major Eastern colleges, including seven Ivy League schools, ran a common editorial yesterday calling for a nation-wide university strike, to allow students to participate in anti-war activities.

The editorial, printed in today's Maroon, accuses President Nixon of ignoring "the constitutional prerogatives of Congress" by sending combat forces into Cambodia and resuming the bombing of North Vietnam. It calls for the immediate withdrawal of all

United States troops from Southeast Asia, as well as an end to the suppression of political dissidents.

The statement also emphasizes that the proposed strike is not directed against universities. "The strike," it says, "is necessary to free the academic community from activities of secondary importance and open them up to the primary task of building renewed opposition to the war."

The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam has called for a massive rally in Washington Saturday to demand the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Southeast Asia.

In Washington, a national strike committee is being convened from delegates of all striking schools. The group is scheduled to hold a meeting at George Washington University tonight in order to coordinate policy.

Class strikes have already begun at several Eastern colleges, and plans to prolong them are being discussed.

At Yale University, where students have been on strike for three weeks in protest of the Black Panther trial in New Haven, a call to withdraw all American troops from Southeast Asia has been incorporated into the original strike demands.

National Guardsmen left the Yale campus early Sunday, after a week-end rally in support of Black Panther defendants in which no major incidents of violence were reported.

At Columbia University, students voted overwhelmingly to endorse the strike. The faculty of the college is scheduled to meet to vote on the action. Columbia's business and law faculty have endorsed the strike.

At Princeton University, a group of about 2300 students and faculty met last Thursday night and voted 3 to 1 in favor of a class strike. Faculty will meet today to discuss support of the strike and the question of penalties for students striking. A spokesman for the Daily Princetonian, the student newspaper, estimated that 80 percent of the student body had stayed away from class.

At Rutgers University, Livingston College, an experimental coeducational school, and Douglass College for women were both closed down by strikes. Douglass canceled

Law Students To Strike; Returning Next Monday

In response to President Nixon's decisions last week regarding Cambodia and to the death of four students at Kent State, over 75 percent of the students in the Law School yesterday voted to begin a strike of classes beginning yesterday afternoon and to continue until Monday morning at 9:30 am.

The decision to strike was made at a meeting in the law school auditorium attended by some 250 to 300 students. The meeting was called by a group of about a dozen law students.

According to strike spokesmen, the action is not intended as a strike against the University. Mark Aronson, who chaired yesterday's meeting, said the strike was a demonstration of "voluntary consciousness" directed toward the legal and constitutional issues involved in the President's move into Cambodia.

It was decided at the meeting yesterday morning that the Law School strike would be independent of the actions taken elsewhere on campus. This decision was reached to allow the law students' strike to focus on the central legal questions of the Vietnam war and not its general political implications.

dorse the strike was voted down by students at the meeting so the strike might be free of coercion and based entirely in personal initiative by concerned students.

At another meeting yesterday afternoon at the Law School, plans were proposed for strike activities. A resolution, to be sent to the press and members of Congress, is being prepared emphasizing the law students' concern at "the President's disregard of the Constitution." This resolution and other plans will be brought before a general meeting of striking law students today at 10 am in the Law School auditorium. At that time, other proposals, such as sponsoring a bus to take students to Washington Saturday or sending a delegation to Washington with the law student's resolution, will be discussed. It was also decided yesterday that law students will pamphlet in the Loop tomorrow afternoon with anti-war leaflets.

At 3:30 pm this afternoon, the law students will sponsor a panel discussion concerning the legal issues of the President's latest actions. On the panel will be Philip Kurland and Gerhard Casper, professors of constitutional law, and Mark Simons, a