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## Chicago's Official Version of Violence Is Presented

### Special Program Shows Little of Clubbing

By F. RICHARD CICCONE

CHICAGO (AP)—A documentary film televised Sunday night to present Chicago's version of the street violence during the Democratic National Convention devoted most of its time to demonstration leaders.

The one-hour program aired by more than 140 television stations across the nation showed little of the club-swinging violence that took place Aug. 28 in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. A 55-minute audio tape, mirroring the sentiments of the film, was broadcast by more than 1,000 radio stations across the country.

The television program was titled, "What Trees Do They Plant?" and subtitled, "Strategy of a Confrontation."

Much of the show was made up of interviews with leaders of both sides. Most of the peace demonstrators' comments were those made before the violence. Police and city officials' comments were apparently made for the documentary.

#### BIAS ALLEGED

Mayor Richard J. Daley, who ordered the program produced because he said the telecasts during convention week presented a biased version of the police-demonstrators conflict, appeared only twice in the show. Both Daley interviews had been seen before.

The film was produced by Henry Ushijima who packed both color and black-and-white film strips of the demonstrators and the violence with the interviews.

The program opened with a color montage of the week's events; the parading down Michigan Avenue, the hurling of missiles by demonstrators, obscenities shouted by the protesters and the idle lounging and preaching in Lincoln and Grant parks preceding the bloody violence of Aug. 28.

Many of the same clips were woven into the remainder of the program. Most of the film strips depicting the Aug. 28 clash were

in black-and-white and the film often rolled too quickly to discern specific incidents of either provocation or violence.

#### COMMENTS HEARD

Most of the first half-hour dealt with comments made prior to convention week by David Dellinger, 50, Tom Hayden, 28, and Jerry Rubin, 30, all of New York City, and Rennie Davis, 28, Chicago, the leaders of the demonstration activity.

Interspersed with their comments, which included for the most part urging youths to come to Chicago for convention week, were the remarks of Thomas W. Lyons of the Chicago Police Department's intelligence division.

Lyons said the underground press had reported the demonstrators threatened, "mass sit-ins, public fornication, putting LSD in the city's water—...Intelligence reports said they also planned to put ground glass in the delegates' food."

Robert Pierson, a patrolman who worked undercover with the Yippies, was shown briefly. "They want to take over the government," he said.

Hayden was shown at a rally saying, "We're marching with or without march permits!"

Davis, in an interview, said "We're training people in defensive tactics and first-aid."

#### 'HISTORY' ALLEGED

Lyons said the four demonstration leaders seen in the film "all have a history... in major disruptions."

Lyons said, after a film showing youths practicing snake dancing in Lincoln Park, "Our undercover informants observed training in karate and judo such as a kick to the groin which I would hardly call a defensive tactic."

He also showed underground newspapers which printed "detailed maps of the city" with a list of what he said were targets.

"I would say they were battle plans," he said.

Frank Babcock, the film's narrator, said the visiting youths were "hard-core radicals with three objectives: To disrupt the convention, paralyze

the city and discredit government by discrediting the police."

#### MARCH SHOWN

Babcock talked over the film strips outlining the week's events. A strip showed the youths marching Sunday (Aug. 25) to welcome delegates at the Hilton.

Babcock said, "One could almost detect a preplanned" attempt to confront the police before the television cameras at the Hilton on the night of the nominations (Aug. 28)."

"Monday," Babcock continued, "the face and sound of the crowd changed."

There were a few brief shots of police using tear gas in Lincoln Park but there were no references to the club-swinging events that took place Monday in which several newsmen were swatted.

The film showed the afternoon

rally in Grant Park on Aug. 28 where the initial conflict occurred after police arrested a youth who lowered the American flag.

#### RANGE LONG

Many of the camera shots were from a long range.

Babcock said "Davis (Rennie Davis) is jubilant because they launched the first confrontation with police."

A series of smashed storefronts in the Lincoln Park area were shown along with bonfires in park trash cans.

In describing the youths gathered Wednesday in Grant Park, Babcock said, "There were frequent glimpses of Castro-type costumes."

Cmdr. R.M. Rock of the Los Angeles Police Department, who was sent to Chicago to observe the events, said that when the marchers attempted to leave Grant Park, "they were stopped, but no aggressive action was used by police."

"Police acts of restraint," Rock said, "were beyond reason. The organization restraint was excellent and the individual

restraint was fantastic."

#### 'NOT A SHOT FIRED'

As the film clips showed the 18-minute conflict, the narrator intoned, "Not a shot was fired, no one was killed and few spent even a night in a hospital."

Another police officer displayed weapons allegedly taken from demonstrators.

"Here is a baseball bat," he said, "with 'Cops are pigs!' on one side, and 'Love' on the other."

Nearly the last third of the show was an analysis of the events, featuring Harry Home-wood of the Chicago Sun-Times and Richard C. Wade, a profes-sor of history at the University of Chicago.

Wade said he was a witness to the violence and saw two things that he said must be complete-ly understood.

#### CLUBBING ALLEGED

"One," he said, "there were missiles thrown and there was harassment of police. That hap-pened. Two, clubbing without regard to innocence or guilt of an individual also happened."

A University of Columbia co-ed was asked if she thought she was duped by agitators. She said there were too many people assembled for the demonstra-tion to be dismissed as agita-tion.

A Chicago policemen beaten by youths described how he was kicked repeatedly and was final-

ly saved by an unknown citizen.

The only reference to the clubbing of newsmen was near the end of the program.

Robert Hunter, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Defender, said one reason for newsmen being struck was "that many had their credentials in their pockets and police didn't see them. I think the city has been

unfairly criticized."

Hunter said his credentials were plainly in view and he had no trouble with police.

#### CROWD SHOWN

The final film strip showed a crowd of youths. Superimposed on the screen was a quote: "We're going back to create 200-300 Chicago's in our own

communities."

More than 100 television sta-tions and 1,000 radio stations aired the program free of charge.

WGN Continental Broadcast-ing Co., Chicago, said TV sta-tions taking the program includ-ed 25 outlets each of the NBC and CBS networks, 22 affiliates of the ABC network, 4 National Educational Television, 1 Brit-ish Broadcasting Co. and 25 in-dependents. The five Metrome-

dia television stations also car-ried it.

The Mutual radio network will release the audio version of the show to its 500 stations. Others broadcasting it included 360 sta-tions subscribing to UPI audio service, the Intermountain Net-work of 73 stations and more than 70 independents.

LA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1968