

U.S. Indicts 16 In Disorders at '68 Convention

8 Policemen, 8 Protesters Face Trial

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Eight Chicago policemen and eight civilian demonstrators were indicted yesterday on charges growing out of the disorders at the Democratic National Convention last August.

The indictments charged a police lieutenant and seven officers of lower rank with individual action in beating up demonstrators. They charged the civilians, including prominent Yippies and other anti-war figures, with conspiracy to foment a riot.

Justice Department officials indicated that the bundle of criminal charges just about wound up the investigation of the convention turbulence. But they added that the Nixon Administration is far from through with investigations of youth violence, including campus disturbances.

The civilians indicted were David Dellinger, 53, chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam; Rennie Davis, 28, a Chicago Mobilization project director and a leader in the Students for a Democratic Society; Tom Hayden, 28, an SDS founder and Mobilization steering committee member; Abbie Hoffman, 32, and Jerry

Rubin, 30, top officers in the Youth International Party or Yippies; Lee Weiner, 29, a member of Northwestern University's sociology faculty; John R. Froines, 29, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Oregon, and Black Panther leader Bobby G. Seale, 32.

They were accused of conspiring to violate the 1968 Civil Rights Act's ban on interstate travel to incite riots. It was the first criminal charge to be brought under this provision.

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A separate indictment was returned against Enid Roth, a former NBC news director, charging her with trying to bug the Convention's Platform Committee. It was the first charge of illegally planting electronic listening devices to be brought under the 1968 Crime Control Act, which forbids all bugging and wiretapping except when law officers do it under court order.

Although eight persons on each side of the demonstrator-police confrontations were charged with crimes, the grand jury appeared already to have made an important judgment—that the Yippie leaders were riot conspirators, while any repression by Mayor Richard J. Daley's police force was the work of individual lawlessness by single officers.

Conspiracy Penalty

The conspiracy charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and \$10,000 fine. Seven of the policemen, accused under a Re-

construction Era civil rights law, face a maximum sentence of a year in prison and \$1000 fine if convicted. The eighth officer, charged with two counts of falsely denying the use of violence, faces a maximum of five years in jail and \$2000 fine on each count.

Several of the policemen have already been disciplined or recommended for disciplinary action by the Chicago Police Department.

Accused of perjury in yesterday's indictments was 39-year-old Lt. Carl Dobrich.

The other policemen, charged with beating up newsmen and students; were Officers Arthur R. Bischoff, Thomas M. Mayer, George Jurich, Vincent J. D'Amico, Edward M. Becht, Thomas M. Flemming and Ramon C. Andersen.

Victims mentioned in these indictments included Duane R. Hall; photographer for the Chicago Sun-Times; John O. Linstead, a reporter for the Chicago Daily News, and James C. Jones, chief of the Detroit bureau of Newsweek magazine.

Crux of Indictment

The crux of the conspiracy indictment is that the demonstration leaders planned, beginning in mid-April, to go to Chicago with the specific intent of fomenting violence. The defendants, most of whom will appear voluntarily for arraignment by agreement with defense counsel, are expected to deny that they intended anything but peaceful demonstrations against the war.

Included in the indictment were 13 overt acts alleged to



DAVID DELLINGER
... Vietnam foe



TOM HAYDEN
... SDS founder



TERRY RUBIN
... head Yippie

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have furthered the conspiracy. They began with a speech by Rubin last July 23 in New York and ended with speeches and conversations and meetings at Lincoln and Grant parks in Chicago in late August.

The defendants, who have anticipated the indictment for some time, indicated in statements after the convention that they consider their utterances and meetings to be protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech and association and that they acted peacefully until provoked by police.

The indictment charged that

several defendants planned to publish articles and make long distance phone calls encouraging sympathizers to come to Chicago. It said the establishment of headquarters in Chicago, karate training sessions, park demonstrations with or without permits and other activities were likewise part of the plot for violence.

Also linked to the overall conspiracy was the charge that Weiner and Froines would teach other protesters how to make "an incendiary device" that was to have been used in an aborted scheme to blow up the underground parking garage at Chicago's Grant Park.