

600 Carry Lighted Candles

McCarthyite March Protests Violence

By Frank Mater

Chicago Daily News Service
CHICAGO, Aug. 29—

About 600 convention delegates, alternates and campaign aides of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy marched down Michigan Avenue with lighted candles early today to protest Chicago police brutality.

Leaders of the 3 a.m. march said they also were protesting the adoption by the Democratic Convention of a "warmongering platform."

The marchers included a former top adviser to President Kennedy, two Congressmen, Sen. McCarthy's two speech writers, and the Democratic candidate for

U.S. Senator from New York.

The candle-lit march could be the forerunner of a march away from the Democratic Party and its new presidential candidate, Hubert H. Humphrey.

"We're not walking out—yet," said Paul O'Dwyer, New York senatorial candidate.

The protesting delegates were principally from New York, California and the District of Columbia.

Some—more upset with Mayor Richard J. Daley and his police force than with Humphrey—talked about forming a new party.

"They just killed the Democratic Party in this caucus," fumed a redfaced New York delegate.

"Your Mayor Daley just killed the party,"

The delegates' protest march started almost by accident. After the adjournment of last night's session, many McCarthy delegates and alternates met in caucus at the International Amphitheatre. A scattering of supporters of Sen. George S. McGovern also came.

Many of them had left the convention floor earlier to

watch telecasts of the police-hippie encounters at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. By the time they reached the caucus, they were obviously incensed.

There were bitter denunciations of Daley and the Chicago police. There also was resentment over the convention's adoption of a hawkish plank on Vietnam. They also were bitter because of Humphrey's victory over McCarthy earlier in the night.

The caucus decided to march the six miles from the Amphitheatre to the Conrad Hilton to protest "police brutality and a warmongering platform."

Leaders decided the march would take too long. Instead, it was decided to bus the group to a rallying point near the Conrad Hilton, convention headquarters hotel. They then could march to the hotel, which still was ringed with troops and police.

When the marchers stepped off at 3:10 a.m.,

these figures were in the vanguard:

O'Dwyer, jaunty and white-haired; Richard Goodwin, speech writer for John F. Kennedy and for the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and now a McCarthy adviser; Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.); Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.); McCarthy's two speech writers, Paul Gorman and Jeremy Larner; and Henry Badillo, president of the borough of the Bronx.

The marchers carried long green and red candles. Except for a scattering of

young McCarthy campaign aides, most of them were over 30 and strictly middle class in their dress.

They softly sang freedom songs, particularly "We Shall Overcome." Folk singer Theo Bikel, a New York delegate, led a song that began: "Tell Richard Daley that he will be removed . . ."

The marchers took up the song with gusto. A delegation of hippies greeted the convention marchers north of the Conrad Hilton, and thanked them for their support.

Refugees Stay In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (AP)—Hong Kong authorities gave up efforts to make 98 refugees from Red China return to the mainland and arrested them Wednesday on charges of illegal immigration.

The move virtually guaranteed asylum here for the refugees, who told authorities they feared death for not meeting fishing quotas if they returned to China. Refugees arrested as illegal immigrants normally

are permitted to remain in the colony.

The 98 were among more than 200 refugees who fled China aboard 18 sampans Tuesday and landed on one of this colony's outlying islands.

Authorities towed the sampans back to Chinese waters Tuesday night, but eight sampans stole back to Hong Kong's Cheung Chau Island under cover of darkness and fog.

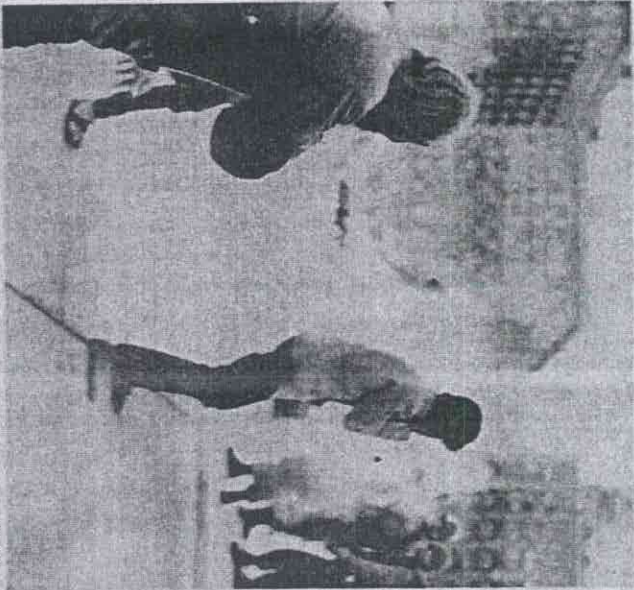


Candle-carrying delegates staged a mile-long march that ended in a joint demonstration with youthful protesters.

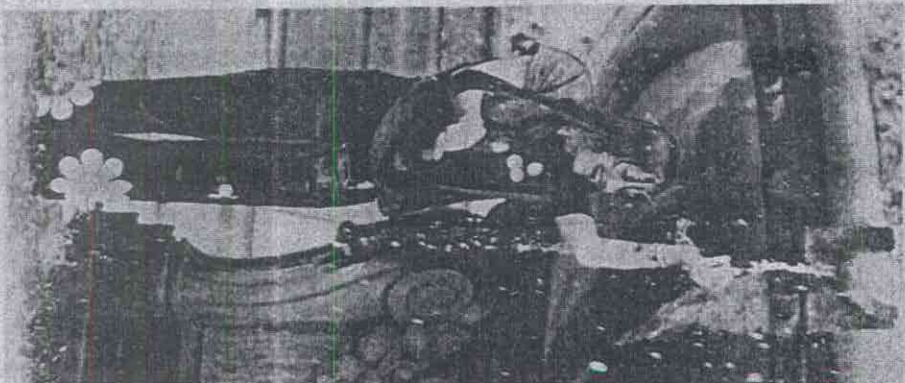
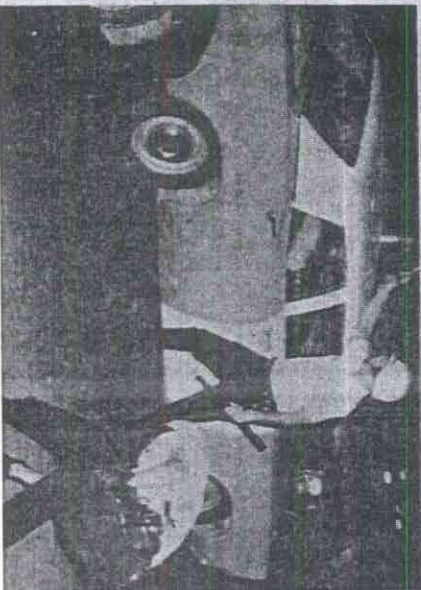
United Press International

Chicago's 4th Night of Violence

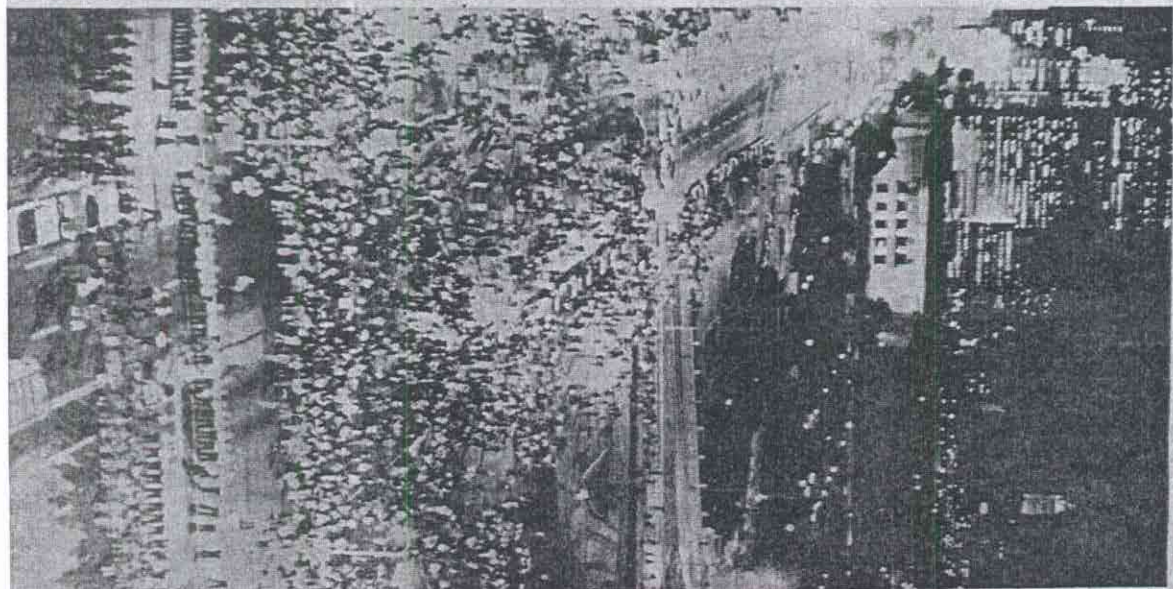
Inside: Cheers for HHH
Outside: Tear Gas, Clubs

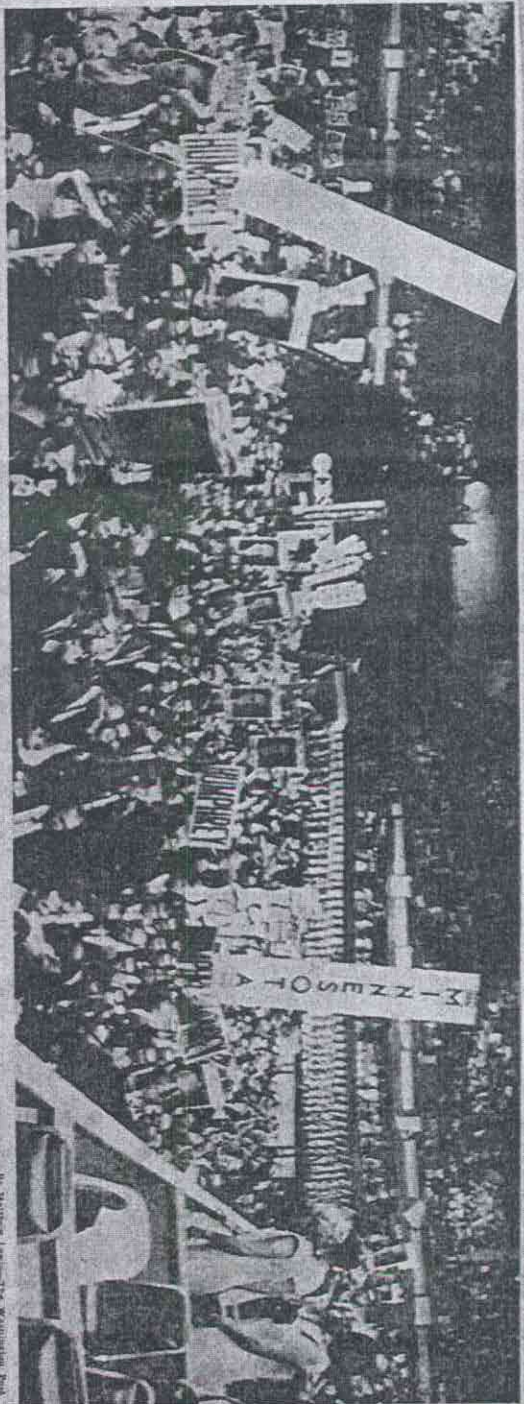


Police fire tear-gas canister at two demonstrators in Grant Park.



A hippie girl, her trousers covered with McCarthy stickers, stands under a Grant Park fountain.





By Walter P. Reuther—The Washington Post
Muriel Humphrey, in white dress, right front, acknowledges the applause of the delegates after the nomination of her husband.



By Carl Kasper—The Washington Post
National Grand Rooms Man Chism, stands yesterday as office workers stride past on their way to their jobs.

LBJ Skips Chicago, Urges Unity

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 29—President Johnson wrote another footnote to the history of his Presidency and another commentary on the times today by declining to attend the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

No reason was given for his decision, but it was apparent that he believed his presence in Chicago would raise more problems for an already divided party.

On Tuesday, his 60th birth-

day, Mr. Johnson told newsmen here that he would go to Chicago if he believed there was anything "I can do that might be helpful to the Presidency or to the country."

Last night's violence in the streets must have been the final argument to convince him that he could make no contribution to the Presidency or to the country by journeying to the Windy City and running the risk of a hooding or of sparking more violence.

O'Brien Leaving HHH Campaign

Los Angeles Times

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Former Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien, who masterminded the successful drive of Vice President Humphrey for the Democratic presidential nomination, will leave the campaign Friday to take a job in private industry.

He has given the Vice President a 40-page manual suggesting just how to conduct his campaign against Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon.

He wrote the document in the past 10 days in anticipation of his departure from politics.

The document covers strategy, policy, tactics and the organizational aspects of such campaign facets as advertising, press relations, women's organizations, youth organizations and citizens groups.

O'Brien is known to feel that the Humphrey organization particularly needs an infusion of youth from Democratic groups at the state and local level.

But the President applauded the nomination of Vice President Humphrey to be the new Democratic Party standard-bearer and called upon the party to "unite behind him and move forward to victory in the election."

Congratulates Humphrey

He telephoned Humphrey shortly midnight to congratulate him, and White House Press Secretary George Christian, in announcing this, said that the President believed "The Party has nominated an excellent and an especially well-qualified candidate for President."

Mr. Johnson's only comment on the street violence also came through Christian, who said, when asked for the President's reaction, that the President has expressed in any times his feeling "about violence and people obeying the law."

"The President always deplores violence," Christian said. "He has always believed that people should abide by the law."

When asked whether the President was deploring violence by the street demonstrators or by the police, Christian replied: "All kinds of violence."

In answer to another question, Christian said

that the President had not had any telephone conversations in the last few days with Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The FBI investigating some of the incidents in Chicago, particularly those regarding newsmen, Christian said, "The Attorney General is going to proceed on this as expeditiously as possible," he added.

Conflicting Advice

Before the Convention opened, the President received conflicting advice on whether he should attend.

"I think a fellow who tries to point out who should be selected may not be very helpful," the President commented Tuesday. "I am not involved in any of the fights, the rules, credentials, platform or personalities."

When the Convention adopted a platform plank supporting his Vietnam policies and was certain to nominate Humphrey, it appeared a little more likely that the President would go to Chicago.

He had a speech written for the occasion.

It was not until late this afternoon, an hour and a half before the final session of the Convention was to start, that Christian advised newsmen not to expect the

LBJ 1st in 24 Yrs. To Stay Away

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 29—President Johnson tonight became the first President in 24 years to fail to attend a national convention of his party.

In 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt passed through Chicago by train for the West Coast while the Democrats were preparing to nominate him for a fourth term. But he did not attend the convention.

Since then, Presidents have always attended their party's convention until this year. Mr. Johnson remained at his Texas ranch.

President to make the trip to Chicago.

"When we decide where we are going," the President remarked to newsmen Tuesday, "the first person I will let know is Mrs. Johnson and the second will be George Christian."

The President's statement applauding the Vice President's nomination and calling on the party to unite and elect him was his first direct partisan comment since he took himself out of the presidential race on March 31 and said he would engage in no partisan political activities.

The

Violence in Chicago Shocks Britain

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Aug. 29—

Though the British have come to expect violence in the United States, they were nevertheless shocked today by the police behavior in Chicago that has disgraced Hubert Humphrey's nomination.

The Vice President's victory had been expected. But Britons were not prepared for scenes that impelled correspondents to compare Chicago with Prague as a brutally occupied city.

"Blood flows in Chicago as Humphrey wins," ran the headline in the Evening Standard, roughly reflecting the priority of coverage. The Standard's reporter, Max Hastings, began his story:

"After the events of the last 12 hours in Chicago, it will never again be possible to think of either the city or Mayor Richard Daley without getting slightly sick."

Seldom has an American calamity received such extensive British coverage, in part because all media were filled with first-hand accounts by British reporters, a number of whom were beaten, gassed and injured.

Among them was Winston Churchill, grandson of the Prime Minister, who last

night was standing five blocks from the Hilton Hotel along with Mrs. John F. Kennedy's half-brother, James Auchincloss.

Writing in the Evening News, under the headline "Police Horror in Chicago," young Churchill related:

"A young blonde girl ran past to get away from the demonstrators who were being attacked. . . . Suddenly, from the far side of the road, a plainclothes detective with no identification tag or badge of authority dashed across pulling a blackjack — a short cosh — from his hip pocket.

"Hee intercepted the girl and beat her with the club. Mr. Auchincloss went to help her, as did I. We asked the man what his name was. He was to be attacked by him also. Mr. Auchincloss was hit a couple of times and I was knocked to the ground." They were then pinioned to a wall by a police motorcycle.

Witnessing the fracas was another British journalist, Stephen Barber of the Sunday Telegraph, who was cracked on the head and wrist by a police club. BBC, which is reporting the convention via satellite, informed listeners that two of its staff had also been roughed up.

The impression here, fair or not, is (as James Cameron wrote in the Evening Standard) that Mayor Daley "is a man of singular intellectual brutality and ignorance."

Nevertheless, those sympathetic with the United States are trying to put Humphrey's victory in the most favorable possible light by recalling the Vice President's past as a reforming legislator. This said, the prevailing mood is one of gloom about both major party candidates in a country that has prided itself on its special relationship with the United States.

AP dispatches reported these other reactions abroad:

West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt's Social Democratic Party described Humphrey in a statement as a man "who knows the needs of the great American nation and what it needs to maintain its leading role in the world."

The Melbourne Herald's Chicago correspondent said the police "bashing" of demonstrators was reminiscent of South Africa's 1960 Sharpville massacre and Nazi Germany's gestapo-brutality.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia reported "bloody skirmishes . . . brutal outrages against demonstra-

tors who declared their opposition to the Vietnam adventure . . . The rooms of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy in the Conrad Hilton Hotel are filled with wounded persons."

The Soviet news agency Tass noted that the convention approved a platform pledging "a vigorous and sustained campaign against violence in all its forms."

"Many delegates at the convention, newspaper correspondents and, of course, peace demonstrators, feel that this section of the Party's election program is less than meaningless in view of what is happening on Chicago's streets," the dispatch said.

Radio Hanoi said the U.S. Government "was forced to use tens of thousands of Army troops and security forces to protect the U.S. Democrat Party Convention from the American people who resolutely oppose the unjust aggressive war against the Vietnamese people."

It did not mention Humphrey's nomination.

Red China's official New China News Agency said "Fascist police and troops in full battle gear" clashed with "the American people" who defied beatings and arrests to protest against the war in Vietnam.



Violence in Chicago at the Democratic Convention steals the headlines from nominee Humphrey in London.

United Press International

Hangover in Chicago

Democrats Awake to a Party in Ruins

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—The Democratic Party woke up today with the worst hangover in a century.

It was not the usual nomination night celebration that left the delegates and party leaders holding their heads this morning. Alcohol was infused in large quantities after Wednesday night's session at the International

News Analysis

Amphitheatre, but spirits did not rise at a rate proportional to their consumption.

This was the kind of drinking a man does to steady his nerves after a thoroughly unsettling experience. The anger and bitterness in the convention hall and the violence on the

streets had "shaken the Democrats' eye teeth," as George Wallace would say, and left presidential nominee Hubert H. Humphrey looking very much like the general of a defeated and mutinous army.

The whole question of this Democratic convention has not been whether Humphrey would win the nomination but whether he would take over a party or a ruin. The answer is that the wreckage is more complete than even the pessimists had predicted when the delegates arrived in Chicago last weekend.

The Democrats' reputation—and Humphrey's—is indelibly tarnished for millions of television viewers who saw Humphrey's nomination as a piece of the ugly mosaic of police clubbing young demonstrators, of brawling and booing galleries, and of the Party leaders who put Humphrey in office mouthing obscenities at speakers who protested the violence.

Somehow, Humphrey has managed the not inconsiderable feat of disillusioning his supporters on both flanks of the Party. The Southerners—including John Connally's Texans, whose support was seemingly a major objective of the Vice President's convention strategy—were expressing open skepticism that Humphrey could best

See DEMOCRATS, A14, Col. 1

DEMOCRATS, From A1

Richard M. Nixon or Wallace in their states.

A Texas delegate said of Humphrey's prospects in that State: "He might finish second."

Liberals Biting

Meanwhile, the anti-admi-

nistration, anti-war liberals, who were defeated on both the platform and nomination fights, were streaming out of Chicago with the declared intention of concentrating on local campaigns and letting the national ticket fend for itself.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, Humphrey's leading dove rival, said, in effect, that he would not support the Vice President this fall. Sen. George S. McGovern, the other anti-war candidate, gave Humphrey a lukewarm endorsement, conditioned on his becoming "his own man" on Vietnam policy.

President Johnson—the man Humphrey served with consummate loyalty for four years—decided to stay home in Texas, rather than stand up with Vice President tonight. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the party's brightest young star, made the same decision.

In the face of all of this, Humphrey, one of the eternal optimists in American public life, began the task of rebuilding his shattered Party.

His first step was to designate as his running mate Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, whose competence, candor and quiet intelligence have made him one of the most widely admired men in the party.

Popular Choice

Muskie is probably as popular a choice as Humphrey could have made—at least among the Senators, Governors and Party officials who know him. In a normal year, he might well have served to "bridge many a gap and many a gulf . . . in the Party," as Humphrey said today he hoped Muskie would do.

But the situation has deteriorated so badly in the brutal atmosphere of Chicago that it seems doubtful that Muskie's brand of quiet diplomacy can salvage much for the ticket. He tried to be the honest broker on the Vietnam dispute in the convention and failed. Whether he can be more successful in the campaign in bringing together the divided Democrats is open to question.

The basic fact that Humphrey and Muskie confront is that many and perhaps most of the men who are running for office and managing the campaigns in the states and congressional districts are convinced today that their national ticket is a loser.

These men have two objectives: to save themselves from the expected ruin, and to position themselves for the power struggle that would follow the Democrats' ouster from office in Washington next November.

Many of them are, cynically or realistically, more interested in controlling the wreckage than in repairing it.

The best defense they offer for their attitude is that the Party is overdue for a blood-letting, that it cannot govern effectively again until it has rid itself of its deadwood. If defeat is the price of renovation, these Democrats seem willing to pay the price.

Familiar With Trend

Humphrey is familiar with the trend, for he tried unsuccessfully just two years ago to combat it in his own Minnesota Democratic Farmer-Labor Party.

The rebellion in the DFL that defeated Gov. Karl Rolvaag, the last relic of Humphrey's generation of Party leaders, has proved to be a harbinger of national party trends. Young leaders tried to beat Rolvaag for nomination, charging that he had lost touch with the people and the Party workers. When they failed, they acquiesced in his defeat by the Republicans, seeing that as the only way to gain time and room for new leaders to emerge.

Exactly that attitude has been building up in the national Democratic Party during these last years of its long reign in power.

Young House Democrats have been chafing at the faltering leadership of Speaker John W. McCormack. Rebels in the Illinois organization have criticized the iron rule of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Young unionists have balked at the political tactics of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

It is Humphrey's misfortune at this moment that he is considered the choice and the spokesman of the McCormacks, the Daleys and the Meany's of the Democratic Party.

The Meany's of the Democrats, fairly or unfairly, do not accept him as their own. Their impulse to change found only one expression within the convention — when Gov. Harold E. Hughes of Iowa obtained a sweeping rules reform that will make it far easier in 1972 for those who are now on the outside of Party deci-

sion-making to gain a share of influence.

But outside the convention hall — in that assemblage of dissidents encamped across the street from the Conrad Hilton Hotel — the demand for reform was heard loud and clear.

In that "second convention," held under the gaze of rifle-carrying National Guardsmen during the pre-dawn hours today, a New York delegate declared: "Four years from now, those people who ran things at the Amphitheatre will be relics

—pieces in a museum, you understand me."

Richard Goodwin, who moves in all political worlds, came to the "second convention" at 4 a.m. to report his view of the status of the intra-Party struggle.

"We didn't make it last night," Goodwin said, in a feat, "but we came a long way in eight months. And in another two years we will take the Country away from the Connallys, the Meany's and the Daleys."

Perhaps the most moving spectacle of this week—and one with portent for the

Party—was the march of candle-bearing delegates down Michigan Avenue to the demonstrators' encampment early today.

It was the first real meeting of the two conventions, and in the darkness, one delegate tried to bridge the generation gap with words that seemed singularly appropriate:

"You young people," he said, "who have been called enemies of the Establishment, have established in this park, this little plaza, a citadel of freedom for all of us."

Friday, Aug. 30, 1968

THE WASHINGTON POST



By Matthew Lewis—The Washington Post

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy rides in Chicago in a Poor Peoples Campaign mule wagon being led by Hosea Williams (at right with beard).

A 6

Friday, Aug. 30, 1968

THE WASHINGTON POST

Muskie: Self-Effacing

Moderate Emerges as Power

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

When Edmund S. (for Sixtus) Muskie first arrived in Washington he disclaimed any presidential ambition, with crisp New England pragmatism.

"This is not a very practical dream," the tall, lanky Senator-elect from Maine told newsmen, "even if I were inclined to dream, which I am not."

Now, after 10 years of shying away from power and accumulating it anyway, Muskie has been chosen by the ebullient Hubert Humphrey to stand a heartbeat away, as the Democratic Party's candidate for Vice President.

Outwardly, it might seem a surprising climax for a man who has made a virtual career of mixing politics with self-effacement. That Muskie should have entered public life at all must have surprised even his own mother who once recalled that "he wouldn't even play with other children, he was so bashful."

Republican Environment

The unlikely Senator from the unlikely State is used to defying the laws of political probability. He grew up in a Republican environment where, even in the high-water mark of the New Deal, Muskie was, by common consent, the only Democrat on the Bates College campus.

Maine is still predominantly Republican. But its voters have also become accustomed to electing the 54-year-old Muskie to public office by bigger and bigger majorities.

First elected to the Senate in 1958, after two terms as Governor, he made his debut in Washington by landing in Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson's doghouse.

Since then, the articulate, moderately liberal Muskie's rise has been that of good soldier and patient climber of the Senate ladder. "Sham and pretense," says an aide, "grate on him like sandpaper." Some Senate liberals have been known to complain that he is not outspoken enough on the burning issues of the day, but, as Muskie's staff observes, "they always come running to him when they get themselves in a wringer."

So, on a variety of issues in more recent years, has President Johnson. A team player, Muskie is in many ways a scriptwriter's running mate for Hubert Humphrey, a counterweight by every measure from temperament to national origin.

His biggest drawback is his relative national obscurity.

The second of five children, Edmund Muskie was born on March 28, 1914, in Rumford, Maine, a mill town where his father, a tailor named Stephen Marciszewski, settled after emigrating from Poland. To make life simpler, the Senator's father changed the family name to Muskie. The devout Catholic parents chose the boy's middle name from a long line of famous popes.

The shy youth began to come out of his shell in high school where he joined the debating team and put his six-foot, five-inch frame to work as a high-scoring center in basketball. He graduated in 1932 in the middle of the Depression and worked his way through Bates as a bellhop at a summer resort and as a college waiter and dormitory proctor.

A Phi Beta Kappa, he went on to Cornell Law School, served in the Navy in World War II, then returned to practice law in Waterville, Maine.

There, the young attorney found clients scarce and decided to run for the State legislature while waiting for his practice to build up. In 1946, he began the first of three terms in the Maine House where he soon became minority leader of a thin band of Democrats.

By 1954, after the Eisenhower landslide, Muskie and a few other World War II vets found themselves in charge of the state Party by default. Muskie was picked to run for Governor "because they couldn't get anyone else."

He campaigned on the theme, "Maine Needs a Two-Party System," and won defeating incumbent Republican Burton M. Cross and the state GOP, which had left Maine voters with a variety of grievances.

The voters knew they were electing their first Democratic Governor in 20 years, but not a few Yankee Protestants were subsequently astonished to find they had been casting their ballots for a Polish immigrant's son and a Catholic to boot.

Muskie stressed economic development in the sagging state, proved himself adept at getting along with the Republican legislature, and doubled his winning margin for a second two-year term.

In 1958, he ran for the Senate and became the first Democrat to win a seat from Maine since the days of William Howard Taft's Administration. Muskie took

60 per cent of the vote in ousting GOP Sen. Frederick G. Payne who, it turned out, had accepted a vicuna coat and other favors from the ubiquitous Bernard Goldfine.

His arrival in Washington was an inauspicious one. Paying a courtesy call on Majority Leader Johnson, Muskie took LBJ's advice too much to heart. Counseling Muskie on strategy, Mr. Johnson told him that he personally liked to keep his options open on an issue "until the roll call gets to the J's."

Several weeks later, at a caucus with all the freshmen Democrats, Mr. Johnson asked for their support in defeating the biennial liberal attempt to change the Senate rules and make it easier to cut off Southern filibusters. The others assented, but Muskie told his leader: "You'll know how I vote when I vote." When he did, he lined up with the liberals.

The impertinence earned Muskie assignment to three sluggish committees that could hardly be said to be of his own choosing: Government Operations, Public Works, and Banking and Currency.

Muskie, who had his heart set on the Foreign Relations Committee, was desolate, but he set to work accumulating seniority and expertise on such esoteric and widely ignored subjects as air and water pollution, and intergovernmental relations. On these he built his reputation and on these committees he remains, having repeatedly passed up opportunities for a "promotion" to Foreign Relations.

The thaw with Mr. Johnson came early in the LBJ Administration as one after another of Muskie's pet subjects became Great Society projects. But often, Muskie, a firm federalist who has not forgotten that Maine is basically Republican, would insist on stronger regional state and local prerogatives than the Administration would propose.

Muskie's finest legislative performance came in winning Senate passage in 1966 of the model cities bill. Few gave it a chance. When the President asked him to be its floor manager, Muskie said he doubted he could even vote for it.

But the Senator relented after modifying it to cover smaller cities and won the day with eloquent floor debate that even caused a few Republican colleagues to change their minds, a rare occurrence.

"He is a Senator's Senator," says Majority Leader Mansfield. "One of the few men I have seen who could literally pull a bill through the Senate with his arguments." He is also, a former White House aide has added, "one of the few liberals who's a match for the Southern legislative craftsmen."

While some liberals fault him for not being more outspoken, it is not Muskie's style. On Vietnam, he has been until recently a consistent though somewhat lukewarm supporter of the Administration's policy on Vietnam. His staff calls him "an owl."

A few days ago, Muskie said he would have stopped all the bombing in North Vietnam earlier this summer as a test of Ho Chi Minh's sincerity, but what reservations he has had on the war, he has largely expressed privately. While he wished that the Democratic platform plank on Vietnam could have represented a compromise with the doves, he wound up speaking for Humphrey in Chicago and supporting the Administration version that the doves so bitterly opposed.

Some have also criticized Muskie for being too hesitant about seeking more power as a liberal mover and shaker in the Senate. He passed up an opportunity in 1965 when the Senate needed a new Majority Whip and then again last year when the No. 3 leadership job, secretary of the Senate Democratic caucus, opened up.

Muskie held back, deferring to other Senate liberals who had more seniority but less of a chance and who proved it by losing.

In Maine, Muskie is fond of saying, "they don't even think of me as a Democrat." He can deliver a stemwinder when he has to, but by and large, he avoids partisan ship, a politic habit for a liberal from Maine. Muskie has, however, recently begun to assert himself as chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee. Few have been as active in the job.

Although Muskie was briefly considered by President Johnson as a running mate in 1964, he never took the prospect seriously. Only in the past few days did he begin to think that he might really be Humphrey's choice. He approached it in characteristic fashion, telling friends that like a girl being courted, "you don't say yes until you're asked."



Associated Press

Sen. Edmund Muskie, Humphrey's choice for second spot, and Humphrey aide Laurence O'Brien, seated.

Running Mate Held 'The Best We Have'

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 — Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine won the Democratic nomination for Vice President tonight after an unexpected floor battle that emphasized anew the deep split within the party.

Muskie's nomination normally would be considered a routine action since he was the choice announced by Vice President Humphrey, the party's presidential nominee.

But when the state of Wisconsin was reached during the call of the states, Ted Warshofsky of Milwaukee arose to place another name in nomination.

He said he realized he was making what may be considered a "symbolic nomination" and put forth the name of Julian Bond, the Negro state legislator from Georgia.

This touched off a wild demonstration from the delegates who had supported Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and Sen. George McGovern in the fight against Humphrey.

Bond asked that his name be withdrawn because he is only 28 years old, and therefore is ineligible to serve as Vice President. The Constitution requires that the President and Vice President be 35 years old.

Humphrey said that in choosing the 54-year-old Muskie for Vice President he believed he had "given to the Nation and the party the best we have."

Humphrey said he had spent hours on the telephone today conferring with political, business, church, civil rights and other leaders across the country and drew favorable comments on the Maine Senator.

He said that among those he talked to was Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who was very high on Muskie.

Humphrey said he had reached a final decision on Muskie early this afternoon, but delayed his announcement until after he could have a long talk with Muskie about the problems of the vice presidency and what he expected of his running mate.

But it was obvious that Humphrey has had Muskie high on his list of possible

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VEEP, From A1

running mates for some time.

He told the press conference that he had informed President Johnson of his choice about an hour before the news conference as a matter of courtesy. He said the President has "long known my admiration" for Muskie, who is one of the most respected men in the Senate.

Humphrey was asked at the news conference about deep divisions in the Democratic Party and the wounds that were opened at this convention.

Humphrey replied that "healing these wounds will take some time." And he added "I am willing to extend a hand of cooperation, willing to walk the extra mile and consult with leaders of my party on planning for the future."

He said he hoped that the selection of Muskie would "bridge many a gap and many a gulf here in the party."

Humphrey said the qualifications needed in a Vice President included knowledge of government, character, sense of responsibility, education and experience.

He listed Muskie's credentials as a two-term Governor and two-term Senator who has taken the lead in pushing legislation to solve urban problems, though he comes from a state of small towns and farms.

Humphrey also noted that Muskie had helped build Maine's long-dormant Democratic Party into a winner, a feat that Humphrey performed in Minnesota 20 years ago.

Other assets, which Humphrey did not mention, are the facts that Muskie is Pol-



Associated Press

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie

Muskie Nominated
HHH Moves to Heal

for Vice President;
Party's Wounds

Washington Post

Times Herald

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ish and Catholic. He is, however, largely unknown outside Maine and Washington.

The super-charged Humphrey said he was attracted by Muskie's low-key, thoughtful manner. He called Muskie "a stable, reliable, judicious, thoughtful man. America needs stability with a sense of social progress."

Humphrey said he had narrowed the field of vice presidential possibilities down to three by this morning. He would not name the other two, but Sen. Fred

Harris of Oklahoma, political strategist Lawrence F. O'Brien, and former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford had been considered well in the running yesterday.

Muskie will carry a heavy share of the day-to-day campaigning leading up to the November election, said Humphrey. As Vice President, he said, Muskie would "coordinate many domestic functions." He mentioned specifically urban programs, an area in which Humphrey himself has been deeply involved as Vice President.

Leaders in three major states with large blocs of electoral votes hailed the choice of Muskie. Robert J. Burkhardt, New Jersey state chairman, said "we could be comfortable with him if he were President some day."

Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania said he admired Muskie and added, "He will help the ticket."

Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio, who backed Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy for President, called Muskie "a good fellow, honest and hard working."

Humphrey Seeks to Close 'Gulf'

By Robert M. Andrews

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Hubert H. Humphrey, in announcing that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine was his choice as a vice presidential running mate, expressed the hope today to "bridge many a gap and many a gulf" with McCarthy dissidents before the election battle.

Humphrey's announcement, made only 2½ hours before the final Convention session, was coupled with an open plea to Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy to close ranks and work for a Democratic victory for a Democratic victory in November.

"We are not so far apart as some would have us believe," Humphrey said of his defeated rival at a news conference in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. "Our views are not really very far apart."

"We both want an end to this struggle," he added. "I believe we'll work together. If the opposition is depending on the two men from Minnesota to work in opposite directions, the opposition is miscalculating."

But McCarthy flatly refused to support Humphrey, pledging instead to work for lesser candidates who mirror his views. "I'm going to keep the commitment that I made," McCarthy told a collection of antiwar protesters in a downtown park

See HUMPHREY, A6, Col. 1

HUMPHREY, From AI

that was a battlefield last night.

"My position is that I do not endorse either one of them," he said, referring to Humphrey and the Vice President's GOP opponent, Richard M. Nixon.

[The Associated Press also reported that McCarthy had rejected a bid from Humphrey to join the Democratic presidential nominee on the party's Convention rostrum tonight in a show of party unity.

[Sources said Humphrey asked McCarthy and Sen. George S. McGovern, the man he defeated for the

presidential nomination, to appear with him in an effort to weld the Party in the closing hours of a violent and divisive National Convention.

[The sources said McGovern agreed to appear but not without McCarthy, with whom he was closely aligned in a campaign of opposition to the Vietnam war. A Humphrey spokesman denied that the request had been made.]

Lukewarm Endorsement

But Humphrey did claim the backing of McGovern, the defeated rallying candidate for Kennedy followers. He said they will be "working with us very closely."

McGovern, in a lukewarm endorsement, said Humphrey must become "his own man" on the Vietnam war. McGovern coupled his support for Humphrey with a scathing denunciation of Chicago police treatment of young protesters.

He told a news conference he will support Humphrey but will not still his own criticism of American involvement in the Vietnam war.

He was asked how long Humphrey should wait before becoming "his own man" in regard to Vietnam policy.

"I'd like to see it start this

morning," McGovern replied. McGovern said he is determined that the nation's political system must be opened up to give a broader voice to those who now feel excluded.

"I've about concluded that we ought to scrap this whole convention system," he said.

"There must be new hope held out for the people who feel they have no part in the political life of this nation.

McGovern watched the downtown disorders from his fourth-floor hotel suite as the convention nominated Humphrey Wednesday night.

Humphrey today also ex-

pressed "deep concern about the developing pattern of violence in American life." He voiced strong disapproval of "storm-trooper tactics" whether on the part of demonstrators or police.

Regrets Security

At the same time, in a television interview (Today Show—NBC), he expressed regret that tight security precautions, such as were taken during the Convention, were necessary. He said, "I don't like" being under constant, heavy guard but saw no alternative.

Humphrey then said, "Mrs. Humphrey and I have been threatened with assas-

sination a half dozen times." He did not say when or where the threats took place.

As for demonstrations, he said the past night was at once "one of the most discouraging as well as the most happy" in his life. He was discouraged because of bloody confrontations between anti-war, anti-Administration dissidents, while happy because of his nomination.

"I do not believe that we ought to confuse dissent with disarray, dissent with bad manners, dissent with violence, dissent with just being angry," he said.



by Stephen Northrup—The Washington Post

Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, both in high spirits, talk with newsmen yesterday afternoon.

Strong-Arm Tactics Praised, Condemned

Chicago's handling of demonstrators and newsmen has drawn praise from presidential candidate George C. Wallace and two Southern Governors, condemnation from Mayor John V. Lindsay, demands for a Justice Department investigation, and a threatened loss of revenue-producing conventions.

These were among the principal reactions to the displays of force that have accompanied the Democratic National Convention.

In Montgomery, Ala., Wallace said, "The police ought to be commended for the restraint they used under severe provocation." He indicated that the turmoil in Chicago would probably help his campaign.

In Atlanta, Gov. Lester Maddox said that he thought Mayor Richard J. Daley "deserves a lot of commendation." Maddox also praised the Chicago Police Department, held the national Republican as well as the National Democratic leadership "responsible for the tragedy," and said: "The most distasteful and sickening thing of all was the New York delegation standing there like a bunch of Communists or civil rights demonstrators singing, 'We Shall Overcome.'"

Trash of 50 States

Saying that he would have responded just as did Daley, Louisiana Gov. John McKeithen said, "The trash of all the 50 states descended upon the city to take over."

In New York City, Mayor Lindsay said that the performance of Chicago police is "a disgrace." He said that "there was neither law, nor order, nor justice" and added, "I hope what happened there

will stand as a warning to those who have perverted the meaning of 'law and order' and made it the sole answer to our Nation's problems. Every value, including freedom of the press, was sacrificed."

Republican Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon, who phoned congratulations early yesterday to Vice President Humphrey, withheld public comment on the atmosphere of violence that surrounded the selection of Humphrey as the Democratic standard-bearer.

Demands for investigations were made on Attorney General Ramsey Clark by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Government Operations Information subcommittee; Earl Morse, chairman of the board of trustees of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Dore Schary, chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Newsmen Injured

Moss protested "unnecessary and violent interference" with newsmen — 27 of whom were injured — by Chicago police and National Guardsmen. Morse and Schary protested alleged violations of the civil rights of demonstrators, as well as the attacks on newsmen. These attacks were characterized as "unprovoked and brutal" by the AFL-CIO American Newspaper Guild, which in a telegram to Daley asked the Mayor to fire Police Superintendent James B. Conlisk Jr.

The first major economic retaliation against Chicago was taken in Boston by the American Sociological Association, which ordered its executive council and offi-

cers to abandon plans to hold conventions in Chicago in 1969, 1972 and 1976. In a resolution expressing "disgust and revulsion" over the disturbances in Chicago, the Association also moved to request other professional organizations to follow suit.

Morley Segal, associate professor of government at American University, said that next week, at the convention of the 15,000-member American Political Science Association here, he will introduce a resolution asking that in 1970 the group meet elsewhere than Chicago, which at least tentatively is the convention site.

The Chicago Daily News said in an editorial that in a "security overkill" Mayor Daley had turned the city into such a "police state that freedom of assembly and speech were snuffed out."

Limits of Power

Chicago's American termed it "doubtful" that any other city would have done better "in keeping the violence in limits," but declared, "The limits of police power and the effectiveness of police discipline will have to be settled and settled now."

The Chicago Tribune offered a lengthy editorial explanation of why stringent security was necessary, citing the possibility that demonstrators "might arouse violence by Black Power groups." But, the Tribune said, "The city regrets that it was necessary to mobilize the National Guard, Federal troops and many Federal agents to keep order during the Democratic Convention."

Delegates Join In Protests

New Rallies At Convention Are Peaceful

From News Dispatches

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 —

Police and National Guardsmen carrying rifles with bayonets and wearing gas masks today halted marches on the Democratic National Convention led by delegates and a motley band of anti-war protesters.

In one march, delegates walked with hippies who stopped a police van, clambered over it, and painted a yellow peace symbol on it. The other major march was led by 50 members of the Wisconsin delegation to the convention.

As the Democrats prepared to wind up one of the most tumultuous political conventions in history, there was no early repetition of the bloody violence that marked the clashes Wednesday between police, National Guardsmen and thousands of protesters seeking to march on the International Amphitheatre convention site.

But the police and Guard were as ready to make a show of force as on Wednesday, despite protests raised on the convention floor and around the country against the tough tactics used to put down the earlier demonstrations.

The runnerup for the presidential nomina-

tion, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, went across the street from his hotel to address the protest veterans of Wednesday's "Battle of Chicago," which left 267 persons arrested and an estimated 300 injured.

He told the protesters camped in Grant Park that he would endorse no candidate for the Presidency. "I'm going to keep the commitment I made," he said. "There will be no compromise."

It was shortly after McCarthy spoke that a crowd of 2500 to 3000 moved out of the park and began marching down Michigan Avenue, blocking rush-hour traffic and chanting, "We See PROTEST, A1, Col. 1

PROTEST, From A1

want peace . . . we're going back to the park."

Members of the Wisconsin delegation were trailed by hundreds of hippies, ministers and other anti-war protesters.

The column, stretching for 10 blocks along the sidewalk of State Street, had traveled two miles of its six-mile trek before a busload of police rolled up at 15th and State.

Policemen piled out and blocked the sidewalk. The marchers halted.

Donald O. Peterson, leader of the Wisconsin delegation and of the column, demanded to know why they were being stopped. He was told "because you have no permit to march."

"There is no march," Peterson said. "We're just walking. It's a nice day for a walk."

"It is a march," the police officer said.

"I don't want to have any violence," Peterson said. He ordered the column, led by men carrying a gold cross draped in crepe and an American flag at half staff, to turn back toward the Loop.

First to Take Action

Peterson was the first to take action of many who had urged another march on

the Amphitheatre to protest the war in Vietnam and the rough tactics used by police Wednesday to turn back a march of thousands.

The leader of Wednesday's march said he would not order another.

Dave Dellinger, the chairman of the National Mobilization Committee who led Wednesday's marchers, said the protesters "achieved a tragic kind of success. . . . I think the American people have seen the repressive nature of the city of Chicago and what happens to people who try to legitimately protest this country's involvement in Vietnam."

"I can't ask these people to stay here and be beaten again tonight," Dellinger said. "The dirty deed has been done by the Democratic Party. They have nominated another loyal militarist and I am asking my people to go home and work against him and all the policy he stands for."

The "loyal militarist" he spoke of, Vice President Humphrey, announced before dawn that he had been assured of a full FBI investigation of the riot he watched from a 25th-floor window of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

Quiet reigned in the morning hours after Wednesday night's battle be-

neath the windows of the hotel, headquarters for the convention.

Withdrawal Announced

The National Guard had announced it would withdraw by noon but long after the midday lunch break, the troops still lined Michigan Avenue, which separates the hotel from Grant Park.

Shortly before noon, the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, arrived with a mule train of the Poor People's Campaign.

Mr. Abernathy drove one of the three wagons trilled by about 100 persons on foot.

The National Guard allowed the Wagons into the area.

While some 1200 demonstrator-type spectators, convention alternates and delegates, newsmen, plainclothes policemen and television and radio personnel milled in front of the hotel listening to soap box speakers, a group of about 200 sat in a circle in the park singing to the beat of bongo drums and strains of flutes and guitars.

Statement Circulated

An unsigned statement was circulated in front of the hotel asking guests, delegates and observers to join

in a 24-hour vigil of peace. It read:

"Last night television carried to the American people and to those around the world the sight of other Americans being beaten, clubbed and dragged along the streets. We saw helpless people beaten after they were arrested and even as they were put in police wagons.

"In response we intend to assemble a 24-hour vigil in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel where the violence occurred.

"We do this to put the force of conscience against the tear gas, bayonets, machine guns, billy clubs and barbed wire. Our protest will be entirely peaceful. We will not return violence with violence."

Mayor Retreats

San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto, who placed Humphrey's name in nomination at the convention Wednesday night, retreated from a mass meeting of peace demonstrators in Grant Park today after being subjected to shouts of "pig, hog, fascist and liar."

Mayor Alioto, saying he had come to see what all the shouting was about, heard plenty of it himself.

Most of it began when Alioto attempted to grant a tel-

evision interview in the park.

Mayor Daley was justified in preparing to prevent the disruption of the convention, Alioto said, "because these people promised to do just that."

"Dirty pig," a long-haired girl shouted. "Your cops beat up our people in Haight-Ashbury (the San Francisco hippie section)."

"Our police don't use any unnecessary force," Alioto replied with a smile.

Called a Liar

"Fascist liar," screamed a bushy-bearded youth as he thrust his face within inches of the Mayor's.

"Let's get out of here," the Mayor drawled to an aide.

NEW YORK—Hundreds of young persons demonstrated this afternoon outside the midtown hotel where Humphrey has his presidential campaign headquarters. Organizers of the demonstration said it was called to denounce "violence in Chicago."

Al Evanoff, co-chairman of the protest, said the pickets objected both to the handling of the convention in Chicago and to the action of Chicago police in breaking up antiwar demonstrations there.

A few of the demonstrators taunted police, who stood by in large numbers, but there were no incidents.

Similar demonstrators who ended an all-night vigil earlier at Times Square had praised New York City police, contrasting their behavior with that of the Chicago police.



Associated Press

A policeman and a security man lead CBS-TV reporter Mike Wallace from the floor of the Convention Wednesday night after he attempted to cover a dispute which had broken out between security officials and members of N.Y. delegation.