

Analysis of Student Protests Finds

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The first complete study of student protests last year at colleges and universities shows that most were nonviolent and did not interrupt routine, that new left groups were a minor factor, and that the protesters were less concerned with the Vietnam war and related issues than with conditions on the campuses.

The study, covering 232 campuses from January to June, 1969, was conducted by the Urban Research Corporation of Chicago, a private commercial organization that monitors trends on the domestic scene and prepares reports for a range of groups and institutions.

John Naisbitt, president of the corporation, a former as-

sistant to John W. Gardner when Mr. Gardner was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that many of the findings "seemed to contradict the general wisdom" about campus protests and disorders.

He said that the formal study and analysis was undertaken when information arriving at the corporation in Chicago "seemed to conflict with many widespread impressions."

The study showed that 215,000 students actively participated in 292 major protests on the 232 campuses, which have a total enrollment of 2,200,000, or one-third of the national college student population.

Although the study covers only the first six months of 1969, Mr. Naisbitt said that student protests in the current academic year were also monitored and added, "There have

been no noticeable trends that contradict the findings."

The corporation compiled a profile of each protest, using a number of sources of information. Each profile was sent to students and administrators involved for corrections and comments. The information was coded for computer analysis. Some of the findings are listed in an advertisement on page 51 of the Wednesday issue of the New York Times, and the complete study will be published later in a book.

Demands b Blacks

Forty-nine per cent of the 292 protests concerned demands by black students for such concessions as black studies, more black faculty and students, and better facilities.

Forty-four per cent were for more student power—by blacks and whites—and 22 per cent

concerned such war related issues as military recruiting, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, military research and the war itself.

Large Schools Affected

"The incidence of war as a major factor in protests was far less than the incidence of race or 'student power' issues," Mr. Naisbitt said. "This would tend to contradict major assumptions by national policymakers that an end to the Vietnam war and the draft will end campus problems. The draft, for example, was a major factor in only 1 per cent of all protests."

When students asked for more power, they usually sought a larger voice in policy, not control or veto, the study found. Students sought control in 4 per cent of the protests. The protests occurred on

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Most Nonviolent, With New Left a Minor Factor

campuses of all sizes and in every region of the country, but most occurred in large universities with more than 1,000 students. And schools with high admission standards had more protests than the average.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and others have said that New Left political groups were to blame for much of the campus unrest. The study found that the New Left was involved more in white protests than in mixed or black protests, "but the striking finding about white student protests is that they were not dominated by the New Left."

"Students for a Democratic Society and other organizations with identifiably radical views, commitments and rhetoric were active in less than half of the white protests and in only 28

per cent of all protests," the study said.

3,652 Students Arrested

The study found that 26 per cent of the protests involved blocking entry to classes or occupying a building so that its normal use was restricted. There were injuries in 22 per cent of the protests and property damage in 19 per cent.

Altogether, 3,652 students were arrested, 156 were expelled and 708 were placed on probation. The police were called to the campuses in 19 per cent of the protests.

Blacks were more successful than whites in gaining at least one demand from the authorities.

"Demands made by white students alone and mixed groups were rejected more than twice as often as those made by black students," Mr.

Naisbitt said. In 49 per cent of the protests, at least one black demand was met.

The study also found that the longer the protest the more success the students had. Seventy per cent of the protests lasted more than two weeks.

A Correction

A report in yesterday's New York Times that former Water Commissioner James L. Marcus pleaded guilty to a charge of having solicited and received a bribe from the Consolidated Edison Company was in error. Marcus did agree to solicit and accept the bribe, \$20,000, but, as the indictment said, "from another person," not Consolidated Edison. The bribe was to permit Con Ed to rebuild its transmission line in Westchester County.