



On THIS Day

Back to Main



- News Summaries
- Daily News Quiz
- Word of the Day
- Test Prep Question of the Day
- Science Q & A
- Letters to the Editor
- Ask a Reporter
- Web Navigator



- Daily Lesson Plan
- Lesson Plan Archive
- News Snapshot
- Issues in Depth
- On This Day in History
- Crossword Puzzle
- Campus Weblines
- Education News
- Newspaper in Education (NIE)
- Teacher Resources
- Classroom Subscriptions



- Conversation Starters
- Vacation Donation Plan
- Discussion Topics

- Site Guide
- Feedback
- Job Opportunities

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ULBRICHT RESIGNS AS PARTY LEADER IN EAST GERMANY

Ends 25 Years in Post, Citing Age and Ill Health—Honecker, Successor, Also Hard-Liner

By DAVID BRUCE
BERLIN, March 5—Ulrich, 67, was the last of the generation of East German leaders who rose to power in the 1950s. He was a hard-liner, a member of the Politburo, the top decision-making body in the German Democratic Republic, and a member of the Politburo's Central Committee, the top decision-making body in the German Democratic Republic.

7,000 Arrested in Capital War Protest; 150 Are Hurt as Clashes Disrupt Traffic

By RICHARD BULLOCK
BERLIN, March 5—A day of riotous protests in East Berlin ended with a curfew and a ban on public demonstrations.

U.S. PANEL ISSUES OIL-PRICE STUDY

By FRANCIS X. CLUNE
WASHINGTON, March 5—A panel of the House of Representatives has issued a study on the impact of oil prices on the U.S. economy.

Latin Bands Turning to Europe for Arms

By JAMES HANCOCK
SAN JOSE, Calif., March 5—Latin American bands are turning to Europe for arms.

The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1978

SUPREME COURT, 6-3, RULES JURIES CAN BE EMPOWERED TO IMPOSE DEATH PENALTY

States Expected to Delay Any Action on Executions

By ERIC CRONIN
WASHINGTON, March 4—The Supreme Court today ruled that state juries can be empowered to impose the death penalty.

Gasoline Runs Short in Strike's Third Day

By CHARLES FRIEDMAN
WASHINGTON, March 4—Gasoline shortages are expected to continue for several days.

2d Off Broadway Play Wins Pulitzer

By PETER ERB
NEW YORK, March 4—The play "The Normal Heart" has won the Pulitzer Prize.



Job Opportunities

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The New York Times
ON THE WEB

Are Hurt as Clashes Disrupt Traffic

By Richard Halloran

Washington, Tuesday, May 4 -- About 7,000 antiwar protesters were arrested yesterday morning after fighting running skirmishes with metropolitan police and Federal troops throughout large areas of the nation's capital.

About 150 were also injured in the six hours of disturbances as the protesters, demanding an immediate halt to the war in Vietnam, were thwarted in their plan to stop Government operations.

Shortly before 11 P.M., more than 12 hours after most of the arrests were made, Will Wilson, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, set up procedures for them to be released.

They were permitted to forfeit a \$10 collateral and obtain their freedom. This is the equivalent of a plea of guilty and is a procedure often used for traffic offenders and other persons charged with minor offenses.

Mr. Wilson said almost half of the 7,000 persons arrested were being detained early this morning were facing charges more serious than disorderly conduct and were being held at the Washington Coliseum, an indoor facility.

Until transfers and releases were arranged late last night, virtually all of those arrested had spent 12 hours in temporary outdoor detention facilities near Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium.

Commenting on those released, a Justice Department official said:

"We couldn't just keep those people indefinitely. We had to do something with them."

The protesters, who called themselves the Mayday Tribe, did succeed in disrupting the city's normal functioning by impeding traffic and

OTHER HEADLINES

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Gasoline Runs Short in Strike's Third Day

Latin Lands Turning to Europe for Arms

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harassing Government employees on their way to work, using as weapons trash, tree limbs, stones, bottles, bricks, lumber, nails, tires, rubbish bins and parked cars.

The police fought these tactics with tear gas and nightsticks. Chief Jerry V. Wilson said the demonstrators numbered 12,000 to 15,000. The 7,000 arrests were a record for a single day in the capital.

At the height of the disturbances, tear gas fumes filled the air over some of the city's most famous monuments, streets and grassy flowered parks. Garbage cans, trash, abandoned automobiles and other obstacles littered some chief arteries.

Those arrested included Renine Davis, a leader of the protesters.

Many of those arrested were herded into buses and taken to the fenced practice field of the Washington Redskins football team, near Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium on the eastern edge of the city, or to the District of Columbia Jail, where they were placed in an outdoor courtyard.

A check with three major downtown hospitals showed that 150 of the demonstrators had been injured, most of them slightly, and that five policemen had been hurt. One suffered a broken leg in a motor scooter accident. Scores of others who were scratched, bumped or shaken up were treated by Mayday Tribe medical units.

5,100 Police on Duty

The entire force of 5,100 metropolitan police, acting under Administration instructions to be "firm," was on duty yesterday. They were backed up by 1,500 National Guardsmen and 500 park police. In addition, 10,000 Federal troops were in reserve or deployed to support the police.

Many Government employees avoided the disruptions by going to work early. The Pentagon parking lots were about half full by 5 A.M., and other agencies similarly asked their staffs to report early.

Those coming in later were delayed from one to three hours in some instances but the Civil Service Commission reported that attendance was about normal.

A spokesman for the Mayday Tribe conceded that "we didn't stop the Government this morning, but we've never done this before." For future protests of this order, he said, "we'll be more together."

Leaflets being distributed by the Mayday Tribe stated that the organization had selected four targets for demonstrations early today. The leaflets said the targets were Dupont, Thomas and Scott Circles and Mount Vernon Square, all downtown areas.

After being released, some of those arrested went to students' residences

at American University and some to churches that had been kept open for their benefit.

A significant number - but an unknown percentage- of those arrested also decided to leave Washington after their release. Some said they were going home.

This marked the beginning of the third week of protests in the capital over the war.

The first week was entirely peaceful, beginning with a group of perhaps 1,000 young veterans camped on the Mall, a block from the Capitol, who spent the week lobbying in Congress, and continuing through a massive march and rally April 24.

Last week the theme was civil disobedience as small groups blocked the doors of Government buildings and allowed themselves to be arrested. This was the first time that the police had to use riot control tactics to break up the demonstrations.

The scene for yesterday's conflict was set Sunday at 6 A.M., when Chief Wilson unexpectedly announced that the tribe's permit to camp along the banks of the Potomac River had been revoked.

Throughout the morning, some 30,000 youths streamed out of the littered campsite, some heading for home, others seeking refuge in universities, churches, and private homes. Sunday night, they regrouped to plan their assaults.

Before dawn yesterday, they drifted silently in groups of five or 10 toward their designated targets. Regional units had been assigned to the four bridges leading into Washington from Virginia and to major intersections on roads from Maryland. One group assembled at the Washington Monument to march on the Pentagon.

Pentagon Group Dispersed

Police "flying squads" moved to scenes of trouble on motorcycles, motor scooters and aboard buses.

The police did not wait for the protesters to seize a target. Instead, they dispersed the demonstrators with nightsticks and tear gas.

The police tactics broke the protesters into small bands -- some as small as 10 to 20, the largest numbering 50 or 100 -- that roved the streets trying to stop traffic and to plead with motorists to join the demonstration.

The group that headed for the Pentagon was dispersed before reaching the 14th Street Bridge across the Potomac. It split into bands that sat down on Maine Avenue underneath the bridge. These protesters were tear gassed and fled.

Another group tried to stop cars by holding hands and spreading across a southbound lane.

Much of the tear gas thrown along the approaches to the bridge floated into cars and buses bringing Government workers into the city. Dozens of employers were seen hurrying to their offices with tears streaming down their faces.

Only a handful of protesters reached the Pentagon. About 20 Vietnam veterans crossed a railroad bridge and flung paper bags of chicken excrement on the steps of the mall entrance, shouting that it was "for the chicken colonels."

Some protesters driving their own cars, stalled traffic on the Memorial Bridge by driving two or three abreast at five miles an hour. But police helicopters hovering overhead warned the police on the ground.

Another area of conflict was Georgetown, west of the State Department and near the university, where many of the demonstrators spent the night. As they were driven back from the Francis Scott Key Bridge, they cluttered the intersection of M Street and Wisconsin Avenue with cars, wooden railings and garbage cans. Police men cleared the obstacles away in about 15 minutes.

At Dupont Circle, where Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire Avenues intersect, small groups dashed into the circle and out again to draw off the police, while others abandoned trash on a side street to jam up traffic.

Along 21st Street, just west of the circle, traffic was blocked for more than an hour by youths who found a supply of cinderblocks and lumber and placed them in the street along with two automobiles.

Rennie Davis, a leader of the Mayday Tribe, who is a militant activist and was one of the Chicago Seven convicted under the Federal anti-riot law, was taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about 4 P.M. as he emerged from a news conference in midtown Washington.

He was held on \$25,000 bond on a charge of conspiring to violate citizens' rights to travel in interstate commerce and to work for agencies of the United States Government.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of John Froines, another member of the Chicago Seven, on the same charge. Mr. Froines was acquitted by the Chicago jury.

Mr. Davis, 30 years old, has made numerous speeches about the planned demonstration in the last few months. The position in the Mayday organization of Mr. Froines, 30, was not clear.

[Back to the top of this page.](#)

[Back to today's page.](#)
[Go to another day.](#)

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