

Police win the day against militant few in march

The October "revolution" in London yesterday failed to live up to its name. Predictably its climax was reached in Grosvenor Square, where the most potent protest magnet, the United States Embassy, stands undamaged. The rest of the march went off as planned in a peaceful and orderly manner.

An estimated 6,000 marchers broke away from the main demonstration against the war in Vietnam to go to Grosvenor Square after a carefully planned tactical diversion by four Maoists with loudspeakers.

With them went about 300 anarchists, who were mainly responsible for such violence as ensued, all of which was masterfully handled by 1,000 police under Commander John Lawlor.

A small proportion from the main body of marchers went too, as Mr. Tariq Ali, the principal organizer of the main demonstration, went on to Hyde Park to make a speech. The turnout for the march proper, at about 25,000, was half the number predicted by organizers and police.

6,000 in Grosvenor Square fail against 'calm wall'

BY THE NEWS TEAM

The official march went impressively from the plan, orderly and comparatively well managed. The main section was led by Mr. Tariq Ali of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, who had said from the start that he wanted no "punch-ups"—and got none.

It quietly fulfilled its aim of public protest through the streets of London, handing in a letter to 10 Downing Street, and ending with a restrained rally in Hyde Park. It left it to the more militant to break away to Grosvenor Square, and the more violent still to cause the trouble, while it proceeded on its passive way.

The expected diversion burnt itself out in Grosvenor Square last night against a calm, unshakable wall of police.

Eye-witnesses and television coverage alike made it clear that the police had not only carried out their duty but had done so with property but had also won a resounding moral victory.

An accolade they will appreciate more than any other is that Mr. Tony Smyth, the general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, who said: "In general the police handling of the demonstrators has been exemplary."

The figures below speak for themselves:—

Arrests	42
Prison judgments	4
Demonstrators hurt	about 50
About 3,000 people who broke away from the main march at Trafalgar Square began to arrive in Grosvenor Square at about 4.30 p.m.	
The trigger which diverted them there was operated with skill by four men connected with the Maoist Britain-Vietnam Solidarity Front—Mr. Henderson Brooks, Mr. Edward Davoren, Mr. Nick Bateson, and Mr. Harpal Brar.	
They interwove the march with their supporters to avoid a plan by the Vietnam Solidarity Committee, which organized the demonstration, to box them in and prevent them from breaking away.	
Mr. A. Manchanda, the most familiar figure and general secretary of the B.-V.S.F., tried to keep the Maoist element on the alert in Hyde Park.	
His four associates, however, made repeated loudspeaker summations to the United States imperialist aggressors' lair, half-far from the time to time while they did so, and urging participants to link arms. They then shepherded as many people as they could up side streets to Grosvenor Square.	
The anarchists, who had always independently planned to go there anyway, went too. So did a few marchers of unknown allegiance.	
As the diverted section spilled into the square, the police closed	

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lines on either side pushed forward and inward. The result was a narrow column of demonstrators found themselves with police in front and on either side, and the rest of the crowd behind them. The charge failed. So did a repeat attempt at 5.55.

With the demonstrators showing signs of going away at the police apparently ready to spend the night in line, a stalemate deepened.

It was at this point that the fringe diversion attempt to provoke another battle of Grosvenor Square failed, though the ramp of the 6,000 who had crowded into the square and its environs stayed on for about three more hours.

The demonstrators seemed to realize their own failure soon enough, as they were reduced to baiting the police before they gave up and left.

The 300 anarchists, who included 45 French comrades in their ranks, caused little damage.

In the streets round the square, a series of skit-like acts, and fireworks were thrown, as were bottles and placard poles and roof staves and sticks, most of them off target.

At 6 p.m. the flag on top of the Embassy was lowered. The coincidental action got the loudest cheer of the evening.

In terms of the avowed aims of the fringe element who went there, the Grosvenor Square venture was a failure, but the march proper continued as planned to Hyde Park.

Blast at Kennedy Memorial

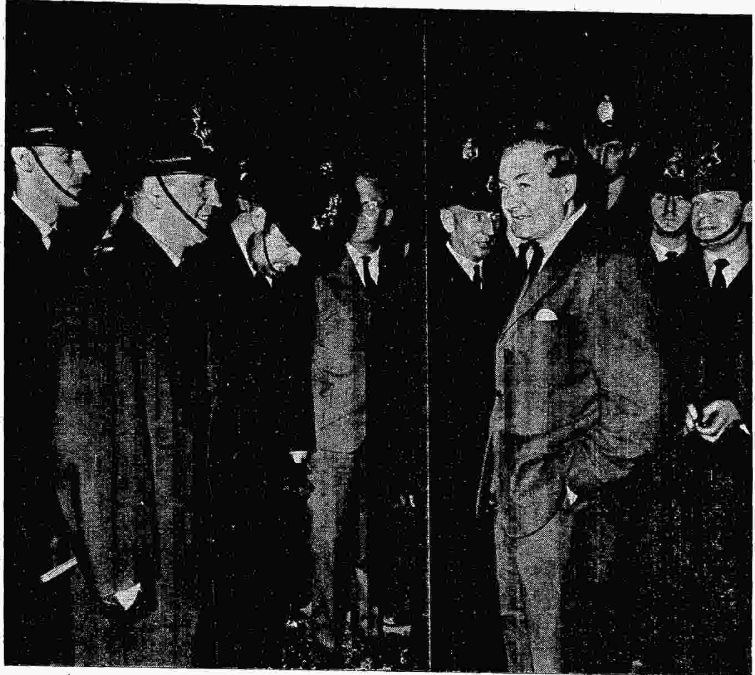
There were fears last night that the Kennedy Memorial at Rumney, near Egham, Surrey, has been damaged beyond repair. An attempt to blow it up over the weekend split its seven-ton plinth down the centre.

The memorial, inaugurated by the Queen in May, 1965, stands on a grassy hillside a quarter of a mile from the Thames. It commemorates President Kennedy who was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1963.

Simon, deputy chief of Surrey C.I.D., said the explosion left 15ft. trails of debris. No special precautions had been taken in connection with the London demonstration. The attack, "could have been an anti-Vietnam protest, or be linked with Mrs. Kennedy's wedding to Mr. Onassis," he said. "But any reason would just be surmise at this stage."

Mr. J. Skelton, assistant National Traffic Commissioner, said he discovered the damage during his routine morning inspection yesterday. He said that he heard what he thought was a supersonic bang on Saturday night, but when he went to investigate then he noticed nothing.

The explosion was heard also by Mr. J. Hickman and his family, proprietors of Priest Hill Farm kennels and stables, near by. Mr. Hickman said: "We heard the bang on the night of 10.11.68. It was quite a crump. I thought



Mr. Callaghan, the Home Secretary, congratulates the police in Grosvenor Square last night.

'Good sense' praised by Callaghan

By NORMAN FOWLER
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr. Callaghan, the Home Secretary, said last night that the rally had been a demonstration of British good sense.

During the afternoon, he had spent about three-quarters of an hour watching the demonstrators at the beginning of the march. Then he went for an hour to Grosvenor Square, where he talked to policemen behind the first cordon.

"Self-control was shown by the mass of the demonstrators", he said last night as he left the Home Office. "Discipline and restraint were displayed by the police, who remained completely calm even at the provocation of the disorderly charging and shoving in Grosvenor Square. I doubt if this kind of demonstration could have taken place so peacefully in any other part of the world."

Since the Grosvenor Square demonstration last March, the police have been under considerable pressure from some outside observers to adopt new crowd control measures. One much suggested device was the water cannon, which can usually break up a demonstration quickly.

When the marchers began to fill the London police handled his latest attempt to storm the United States Embassy must provide a lesson in the use of the police tactics. Virtually throughout this part of the demonstration the police seemed to have the situation under control, and were able to defeat all attempts to break through the police cordon.

It was clear from the numbers of police in the square that this time they were leaving little to chance. But the policemen themselves showed amazing restraint as they ranged from political placards to fireworks were thrown. This point was readily agreed by the National Council for Civil Liberties who often in the past have been one of the police's strongest critics.

In political terms, there is no doubt that the biggest success belongs to Mr. Callaghan. The Home Secretary had refused to be stampeded into banning the demonstrators on the basis of some of the forecasts of violence, and his judgment proved correct.

He relied here on reports reaching him from the area, and he made it quite clear in the House of Commons last week that he did not expect anything like the 100,000 demonstrators which had been forecast for the march.

One of the features of the demonstration that will now come under scrutiny will be the publicity given beforehand and the predictions of serious violence. One theory last night was that many demonstrators had been persuaded by these stories from attending at all.

The National Council for Civil Liberties complained last night of police brutality to one of their members, Mr. G. H. Jones. Mr. Holey Griffs, the observer, reported to the council that he was pushed from behind and got caught up with the police as they linked arms to clear the crowd. When he said, a policeman grabbed his coat, he was kneed in the groin, his hair was pulled, his spectacles were knocked off, and he was finally pummelled in the back and bundled over a hedge.

27 killed in Suez artillery duels

From MOSHE BRILLIANT—Tel Aviv, Oct. 27

Israel lost 15 dead and 34 injured last night in an artillery duel along the entire Suez Canal front from El Qantara to Suez. Oil refineries at Suez were hit by Israeli fire and were still burning tonight.

The Egyptians also landed some 50 commando men to lay mines and attack Israel forces. They penetrated to a depth of over a mile, killing two Israelis in a skirmish, and laying at least 12 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines which were found this morning.

The heavy Israeli losses were explained by the suddenness of the attack about 40 minutes before nightfall when men were not in their dugouts. There had been no incident requiring an alert.

Egyptian claims that an Israel rocket attack on Port Tewfik started the battle were flatly denied here. The Egyptians were to have opened fire at El Qantara and the shooting spread within minutes all along the front.

A cease-fire arranged by United Nations observers was observed until 10 p.m. when shelling resumed in the Suez area where the Egyptians apparently renewed the attack to cover the retreat of their commando force. During this exchange the Israelis directed shells at the refineries.

Paul Martin writes from Beirut:—

Egypt reported 12 civilian and military dead with a number of houses destroyed in the battle which was the fiercest since the two sides engaged in a four-hour artillery duel early last month.

New York, Oct. 27.—The United Nations Chief of Staff in the Middle East reported tonight that Egypt had initiated the artillery fire on the Suez Canal yesterday.

The commander, Lieutenant-General Odd Bull, reported that at 14.45 G.M.T. yesterday a United Nations outpost observed "mortar and heavy artillery fire initiated by United Arab Republic forces"—U.P.I.

Liver patient receives a transplant

Britain's fourth liver transplant operation has been carried out at King's College Hospital, London.

A statement said it had been completed "satisfactorily" at 1.45 a.m. today.

An earlier statement by Mr. J. D. Banks, the House Governor, indicated that the name of the donor was not to be disclosed by the hospital.

The recipient is Mr. William Ewell, a Worcestershire man.

In the first statement Mr. Banks said: "A liver transplant operation is now being performed at King's College Hospital by the same team which performed the previous liver transplant operation at King's."

This is led by Professor Roy Calne, who carried out the first liver transplant on a woman at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, in May.

He is being helped by a team of assistants from Addenbrooke's together with Mr. J. L. Dawson and Mr. P. Cullum of the Department of Surgery at King's College Hospital.

Kennedy and the Cuba missile crisis

We publish today the continuing story of the Cuba missile crisis of October, 1962, as told by Robert Kennedy, together with a summary of the first instalment which appeared yesterday in the Sunday Times.

In today's instalment Robert Kennedy describes the debate among the President's advisers about whether or not the first Russian vessel to pass through the blockade, the tanker Bucharest, should be stopped. Then the scene moves to New York, to Adlai Stevenson's dramatic confrontation with Valerian Zorin in the United Nations Security Council.

Finally in today's chapter Robert Kennedy describes the U.S. Navy's first inspection of a foreign vessel and the gloom that was spreading among the President's advisers. They and the President shared the view that the combination of limited force and diplomatic efforts was not proving successful, and that a direct military confrontation was becoming inevitable.

Robert Kennedy's account of the Cuba crisis is on Page 7.

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Johnson goes all out for Humphrey

From EVELYN IRONS—New York, Oct. 27

President Johnson made a surprise foray to New York today to give a powerful boost to the election chances of Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, speaking at a Democratic "Salute to Humphrey-Muskie" luncheon, he called the Republican presidential candidate, the former Vice-President Richard Nixon, "a man from the past" who would be bent on November 5. He predicted that Mr. Humphrey would repeat the unexpected triumph of Mr. Truman in 1948.

The difference between the parties, he said, was that Democrats faced problems while Republicans deferred them. Mr. Humphrey had faced up to America's problems all his life, never deferred or ignored them.

Nine days from now, the President said, the nation would have as one of its choices "a veteran of the time when America's problems were deferred and her needs were ignored," a man who talked vaguely about ending "wasteful" programmes being by the

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Soviet plan to link spacecraft

Moscow, Monday morning—The Soyuz-3, making Russia's first manned space flight in 18 months, was sent up to develop docking systems linking spacecraft in orbit, Pravda said today. It did not claim that this mission had been accomplished yet.

Colonel Beregovoi, the pilot, had twice approached the unmanned Soyuz-2 satellite in rendezvous exercises during his first two days in space. The two satellites were continuing their flight in tandem orbit—A.P.

Gold medal won by Canada

The team show jumping, the final event of the nineteenth Olympic Games, was won in Mexico City yesterday by Canada, with France second and West Germany third.

Britain, the favourites, were leading at the half-way stage, but their chance vanished because of the course of a disastrous second round by Marion Coakes and Stroller. A refusal, a fall, and a misunderstanding over signals led to Miss Coakes's elimination.

Olympic report, page 11.