

# Students Protest Troop Move; Large Demonstrations Planned

MAY 2 1970

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The national antiwar movement, drained of vigor in recent months, seemed yesterday to have found a new rallying point and an impetus to renewed protest in President Nixon's announcement of direct intervention in Cambodia by United States troops.

College campuses, the focus of earlier mass demonstrations and protests, were once again the scene of student activities ranging from strikes to window-smashing melees.

And in Washington, where the Vietnam Moratorium Committee announced less than two weeks ago that it was disbanding, antiwar groups called for

"immediate massive protests" and announced plans for demonstrations around the country.

Among the general public, Mr. Nixon's speech appeared to harden previous convictions. The opposition of those who had disagreed with the United States role in Vietnam all along was heightened. Those who had generally supported the Vietnam policies of recent Administrations indicated a willingness to extend their support to the new action.

The resurgence of campus antiwar sentiment took a variety of forms yesterday and in-

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cluding the following incidents:

¶Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland ordered 300 National Guard troops to the University of Maryland's campus in College Park after violence flared between students and state policemen following a rally and a hit-and-run attack on the Reserve Officer Training Corps offices on campus.

¶About 2,300 Princeton University students and faculty members voted to strike until at least Monday afternoon, when a mass meeting is scheduled; this will conclude a boycott of all social functions during this "Houseparties" weekend.

¶A student strike at Stanford University developed into a rock-throwing melee on the California campus; policemen used teargas to disperse the demonstrators.

¶About 1,000 persons, mostly University of Cincinnati students, marched from the campus to a downtown Cincinnati intersection, where they staged a 90-minute sit-in until the police, who arrested 145 of the demonstrators, dispersed the crowd.

In Philadelphia, a stalled National Guard tank gave Temple University students a prop for staging an antiwar demonstration on Broad Street, near the site of a campus protest rally. Firebombs were thrown through a cellar window of the R.O.T.C. headquarters at Hobart College, in Geneva, N.Y.; and a single fire bomb was hurled through the window of the R.O.T.C. armory at Oregon State University.

In Appleton, Wis., about 500 students from high schools and Lawrence University walked out of their classrooms and marched to the county courthouse.

At Rutgers University, in New Brunswick, N.J., about 1,000 students shouted their approval of an immediate and indefinite student strike.

## Meeting at Penn Today

Student strikes, or meetings to discuss taking such action, were planned by a number of other colleges and universities. About 5,000 students are expected to gather this afternoon at the University of Pennsylvania to plan such a boycott throughout the southeast Pennsylvania-southern New Jersey region.

Other protest action — its form, often, not yet delineated — is planned by antiwar groups on many campuses, including the University of Texas; in Austin; Vanderbilt University, in Nashville; Bloomfield College, Bloomfield, N.J., and Purdue University, in West Lafayette.

A resolution suggesting the impeachment of President Nixon supported Congressional moves was adopted by 68 members of the Cornell University faculty, who said that although they supported Congressional moves to censure the President, "we believe that the President's unconstitutional action suggests that the appropriate Congressional resolution is one of impeachment."

At Columbia University, a group of eight faculty members headed by Prof. Charles Frankel, drafted a statement to be sent to New York State's two Senators and United States Representatives from New York City asking them to "take urgent action to reverse the course on which the Executive has launched us." The statement was being circulated among the

faculty for additional signatures.

The use of violence to express opposition to the President's course was deplored by Lawrence I. O'Brien, Democratic national chairman, who said, "Violent protest in the streets or on the campuses will only further divide our nation and will seriously damage the cause of reversing the President and ending the war."

Mr. O'Brien called Mr. Nixon's decision to send United States troops into Cambodia border areas "tragic" and "potentially dangerous." However, another leading Democrat, Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, said he was "one who feels we should support our President." He added that he thought Mr. Nixon's decision required political courage.

## Bipartisan Opposition

The formation of a bipartisan group with the goal of convincing Congress "to repudiate the President's escalation of the war into Cambodia" was announced in New York City yesterday by the presidents of the Young Democratic Club and the Young Republican Club.

Joseph L. Forstadt, head of the Republican group, and Robert Saginaw, president of the Democratic club, said they hoped to draw support for their "Coalition Against Escalation in Southeast Asia" from "the

great middle ground of young Americans."

In Washington, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the war in Vietnam said that plans were already being made for mass protest rallies next week in several cities. Carol Lipman, national executive secretary of the student group, said that she also expected that "campuses will be closed down around the country."

Another group, the New Mobilization Committee, said that rallies were scheduled to take place in Washington and Cleveland May 9, in Boston on Tuesday and in Los Angeles and San Diego on May 16.

Other noncampus-based antiwar groups, such as SANE, expressed their dissatisfaction through such activities as a statewide petition campaign, being organized at the New Jersey headquarters in Montclair.

The New Jersey chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, a right-wing group, called for "overwhelming support" for Mr. Nixon's policy and attacked the "fair-weather patriots who would take partisan advantage of the crisis facing our nation."

Outside of the organized groups and off the campuses, reaction to the President's announcement varied from individual to individual, following no immediately discernible pattern, although political loyalties often seemed an important factor.

Richard Dunn, an administrative aide to Illinois State Senate Republican leaders, said in Springfield, Ill.: "I favor the President's action because this whole thing of 'Let's win' is kind of the American ethic or something."

Susan Sullivan, an aide to Illinois House Democratic leaders, said: "I am against sending troops or advisers into Cambodia. History is repeating itself."

But in St. Louis, Edward O'Malley, a truck driver and a Democrat who voted against Mr. Nixon, said: "I'm all for it. I think that's where the enemy are hiding out. It will end the war sooner—before, they had a hiding place."

#### **'Win or Pull Out'**

Frederick Selcke, clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives, said: "I support the President if we are in this to win the war. If not, we should pull out and come home. There is not a gook on earth worth it."

Questioning of the President's authority to make the move across Cambodia's borders came from Howard C. Kling, of Sharon, Pa., an insurance adjuster. "I don't feel a move like this should be made by the President alone," he said. Such action, Mr. Kling said, "should have Congressional approval. It's the old war-to-end-wars routine."

A Cedar Rapids, Iowa, department store executive, Richard E. Scherling, said he was "shocked, surprised and upset." Mr. Scherling said he thought Mr. Nixon was trying to salvage something so we won't have to suffer a bitter defeat, but I don't think he can do it."