

College Fund to Aid Antiwar Candidates

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By ROBERT REINHOLD

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CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 11—A national antiwar fund, to which every college professor in the country is being asked to contribute at least one day's salary, was created here today.

The sponsors, who include six Nobel Prize winners and several leading scholars and university officials, said they hoped to raise as much as \$15-million for peace candidates in the November election.

In a "call to all members of university faculties" issued at a news conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the group declared:

"We must ensure that the

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coming elections will create a Congress that will be committed to peace, the withdrawal of American military presence from Indochina and the prevention of other Vietnams."

The funds are to be used on a nonpartisan basis to provide television time, advertising and other campaign support to House and Senate candidates "whose election is critical to the cause of peace." These will be selected by a panel to be set up by the fund, which is called the Universities National Antiwar Fund.

The initial sponsors include the Nobel Prize scientists Konrad Bloch, Owen Chamberlain, Salvador E. Luria, Harold C. Urey, George Wald and James D. Watson, as well as Mary I. Bunting, president of Radcliffe College; Jerome B. Wiesner, Provost of M.I.T.; Albert Ullman, Provost of Tufts University, and Lionel Trilling, the author and critic.

A Growing Groundswell

Their action was part of a growing political groundswell on campuses. Even as six of the sponsors gathered at M.I.T. today, normal academic work remained severely crippled on their campuses. At M.I.T., students picketed, attended "emergency meetings" and distributed leaflets. An undetermined number of students continued to attend classes.

Prof. Jule Charney of M.I.T., chairman of the fund's organizing committee, said that "most of us still believe in the electoral process" and that the drive was based on the assumption that many professors would be willing to contribute a "substantial part" of their salaries to elect peace candidates.

"It's too simple a gesture for a professor to dismiss his classes and let his students go out on strike," he said.

He added that, although the initial sponsors were mostly from the Boston area, a drive to organize other parts of the country had started, to an "overwhelming" response.

Professor Wald, a biologist at Harvard who is an expert on vision, urged that scholars treat the fund like the income tax. "One of the biggest difficulties of democracy," he said, "is how expensive it is to get elected to any office. We need big money."

He said he felt one day's

salary was not enough. He suggested that it be raised to one week.

The first donation came from a graduate student, who said his \$10 was more than a day's salary. However, the drive is aimed primarily at faculty members on the presumption that they are both motivated and affluent. The money will be collected and held by the group at M.I.T. until dispersal.

Among the other preliminary sponsors are Prof. Abram K. Chayes of the Harvard Law School; John T. Edsall, professor of biochemistry at Harvard; Bernard Feld, professor of physics at M.I.T.; H. Stuart Hughes, professor of history at Harvard; Dr. John H. Knowles, director of Massachusetts General Hospital.

Also, Dapid Riesman, sociologist at Harvard; Allan Robinson, professor of engineering at Harvard; Bruno Rossi, professor of physics at M.I.T.;

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Albert M. Sacks, associate dean of the Harvard Law School, and Victor F. Weisskopf, professor of physics at M.I.T.

Ex-Science Leaders Disturbed

By WALTER SULLIVAN

All four men who, prior to the present Administration, have held the post of science adviser to the President have spoken out in recent days against United States entry into Cambodia.

The reactions of these men, who served President Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, reflect the extent to which concern over present policy trends has disturbed scientists with both Republican and Democratic loyalties.

One of the first to react was Dr. Donald F. Hornig, science adviser to President Johnson during a period of increasing American involvement in Vietnam.

"As a concerned citizen who will soon take office as president of Brown University," he said in a telegram to President Nixon, "I feel compelled to make my views known."

The date of his message was May 5, the day on which news of the shooting of four Kent State University students by Ohio National Guardsmen was published and four days after the announcement of American entry into Cambodia.

"I appeal to you, Mr. President, to reverse the course of action you have taken in Cambodia and North Vietnam and to continue immediately the disengagement of our troops in South Vietnam," Dr. Hornig said, adding:

"I urge you also to listen seriously to what our young people have to say."

The first man to hold the post of Presidential science adviser, Dr. James R. Kil-

lian Jr., said in a statement to The New York Times, "The invasion of Cambodia is a disastrous mistake."

"The dismay and revulsion which it has created among the youth and other citizens of the nation," he said, "are too great a penalty to pay for this military action."

His successor as adviser to President Eisenhower, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, expressed his dismay in person. He journeyed to Washington with a number of other prominent Harvard figures to confer on Friday with their former colleague, Henry A. Kissinger, now the President's chief foreign policy adviser.

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, science adviser to President Kennedy and, for some time, an outspoken opponent of the Vietnam war, said: "Last week taught many of the country's adults that they could not afford to turn their backs on their

sons, daughters, their grandchildren, their nephews and nieces."

"The students," he said, "are imploring the people of this country to resurrect their dreams, their ideals and the courage of the founding fathers."

Among other leaders of American science who have spoken out in recent days was Dr. Detlev Brink, for many years head of the National Academy of Sciences and more recently president of Rockefeller University.

"I deplore," he said, "those who scorn the serious concern being expressed by the youth of the country. Our country's future is their future. From wide associations with students in schools and colleges I know that they give deep thought to the humane problems our country and all society face—deeper and more continuous thought than many of their elders."