

# 350 ASIA SCHOLARS EXHORT SENATORS

## Clergy and Scarsdale Group Also Lobby Against War

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 26—

The antiwar lobbying effort on Capitol Hill was re-enforced today by delegations of nationally known clergymen, scholars and suburbanites.

About 1,000 Protestants, Catholic and Jewish clergymen arrived for two days of lobbying in answer to a call for "an emergency religious convocation on the war in Indochina" issued by 22 religious leaders.

Nearly 350 Asia scholars met for two hours in "an extraordinary convocation" under the chairmanship of Dr. John K. Fairbank, a noted China expert and director of Harvard's East Asian research center, before dispersing to urge Senators and Representatives to support the McGovern - Hatfield - Goodell amendment to limit funds for prosecution of the Vietnam war beyond June 30, 1971.

Approximately 450 residents of Scarsdale, N. Y., visited legislators listed as "undecided" on the amendment, which will probably reach the Senate floor in about three weeks.

Among those issuing the call to clergymen were Bishops James Armstrong and John Wesley Lord of the United Methodist Church; Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Rabbi Roland Gittelsohn, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, president of the American Jewish Congress; Sister Marga-

ret Ellen Traxler, chairman of the National Coalition of American Nuns and Dr. Thomas Kilgore, president of the American Baptist convention.

In their call, the religious leaders said:

"No further military expenditures should be authorized nor appropriations voted without clear and definite provisions for the termination of U.S. military operations in Southeast Asia."

Senators George McGovern, Democrat of South Dakota, Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, and Goodell left the Senate floor to go to the Continental Hotel to address the Asia scholars briefly on their argument.

Mr. McGovern said their amendment now had 23 sponsors, and 12 to 15 more Senators were expected to vote for it. He did not predict that the amendment would pass. But Senator Goodell predicted that President Nixon would be so badly worried about its possible passage that he would announce in mid-June the withdrawal of 50,000 men, the first installment on his pledge to withdraw 150,000 by next April.

At the outset of the scholars' convocation, it was announced that 1,716 professors and students of Asian affairs in 242 American universities and colleges had signed a statement saying:

"From our professional knowledge of Asia and our deep moral abhorrence of a war that destroys Asians and Americans alike, we are firmly convinced that United States intervention must be ended. This military intervention, if not terminated by Congressional action, can lead to an ever widening war in Asia and further deterioration of American society."

Dr. Hugh Borton, a Japan expert at Columbia University, told the convocation that the situation in Vietnam was not

analogous to that of the European democracies in 1939, as defenders of United States policy have so often contended. Rather, he said, United States intervention in Vietnam should be compared to Japan's disastrous attempt to achieve a political solution by military means on the Asian mainland before World War II.

Prof. Mark Mancall of Stanford dismissed what he called "the fallacy of the China threat," arguing that "the escalation of American involvement to well over 500,000 men was independent of any real Chinese threat in Indochina itself."

### Limited Aid Noted

Peking, he said, has limited its aid to North Vietnam to support and has not sent troops. However, he warned that the Cambodian invasion "apparently decreases the options available to China," and thus, "even if one views China as a threat, our present policy is counter-productive."

Dr. David Mozingo of Cornell said that Vietnamization, was merely "the latest label in the passing parade of meaningless names Washington has coined in its search for an anti-Communist force capable of claiming the mandate of Vietnamese nationalism."

Dr. Mozingo said that Vietnamization presupposed a broadly based regime in Saigon, and therefore, "for Vietnamization to become a reality would require the self-liquidation of the Thieu regime, and no despotism has ever done this."

Strategically, Dr. Mozingo said, the only hope for Vietnamization is to confine it to South Vietnam. By expanding the war into Cambodia and diverting so many South Vietnamese troops there, he said, "the Nixon Administration has played into the hands of the other side."

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