

# Radicals Map Strategies to End War

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MILWAUKEE, June 28—

Radicals from a wide spectrum of organizations gathered here this weekend to plan new strategies to end the war in Southeast Asia.

It was a meeting marked by speech-making and argumentiveness and by a deep sense of crisis caused by the events of the last few months, particularly the incursion into Cambodia and the slaying of four students at Kent State University.

While the conference did not formally agree on any course of action, the sense of crisis was reflected in two strategic plans that were presented. Both were aimed at the creation of disruption and chaos.

"The situation is so bad," one radical said, "there's a feeling we've just got to do something to end it."

The Strategy Action Conference, held at the Milwaukee campus of the University of Wisconsin, grew largely out of the feeling that past tactics, particularly mass marches in Washington, had had little effect on national policy.

## Wide Range of Dissent

The conference was called by leaders of a variety of groups, including the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Black Panthers, the National Welfare Rights Organization, the Conspiracy, the Moratorium, the New Mobilization Committee and religious and labor organizations.

The several hundred participants covered the range of dissent from an officer of the Republican Ripon Society, Women Strike for Peace and

G.I. organizers to "collectives" of youthful revolutionaries springing up in several cities.

One action proposal, largely the work of Rennie Davis of the Conspiracy and Arthur A. Was-kow, a radical theoretician, was termed "the Long Long March."

It envisioned the formation of "collectives" in various cities to carry out antiwar organizing and demonstrations that would build up to massive marches on Washington—possibly from Kent, Ohio; Jackson, Miss.; Lexington, Ky., or Philadelphia—probably in October.

Once in Washington, the demonstrators would engage in militant civil disobedience, such as blocking streets and sealing off Government buildings to create a crisis aimed at forcing the Government to end the war.

The conference voted to hold a series of regional conferences to discuss the plan.

## Second Proposal Made

The plan was opposed, however, by some women's groups and other radicals who argued that if martial law were imposed on the capital the city's large black population would suffer most.

The second action proposal, presented by Prof. Douglas Dowd of Cornell, called first for a series of demonstrations termed "Before the Day."

In the event of what was felt to be a disastrous Government action, however, such as stringent welfare legislation, police or court action against the Black Panthers, bombing of Hanoi or other sites in North Vietnam — there would be a second series of demonstrations called "The Day After."

Then the demonstrations would become "much more dis-

ruptive, verging on and passing into illegality," Dr. Dowd said.

"There would be deliberate blocking of all kinds of transportation" and other actions aimed at creating "as much upheaval and disruption as possible."

Both strategies reflected the widely held belief among the radicals here that the country was moving into a deepening crisis, that more demonstrating students would be shot and that the Administration would begin a saturation bombing attack on Southeast Asia or possibly use nuclear weapons there.

## Youth Caucus Meets

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BOSTON, June 28 — The

Youth Caucus endorsed today for Congress a Roman Catholic priest, a black lawyer and a former school teacher in three Massachusetts Congressional districts.

About 750 persons whose average age was 19, attended the all-day caucus in Kresge Auditorium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, on leave of absence as dean of Boston College Law School, was endorsed on a first ballot as the caucus candidate in the Third Congressional District. He is a Democrat.

The incumbent, Philip J. Philbin, 72 years old, did not attend the caucus. He, too, is a Democrat.

In the Ninth District race, David Nelson, a 36-year-old Boston lawyer, won over the Rev. John White, a 39-year-old Roman Catholic priest from Boston. Both men are Democrats. Mr. Nelson is a prominent member of Boston's black community.