

# Antiwar Coalition Calls for Moratorium on May 4

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WASHINGTON, April 20 —

A coalition of antiwar leaders and groups, backed by more than 20 Senators and Congressmen, called today for a nationwide moratorium May 4 to protest the escalation of the war.

Ron Young, one of the coordinators of the group, said that local demonstrations would be set across the country from noon to 1 P.M. on the 4th. The Thursday date was chosen because it is the second anniversary of the demonstrations at Kent State University in Ohio when four students were killed during a protest over the invasion of Cambodia.

However, the National Peace Action Coalition, now organizing demonstrations in New York City and Los Angeles for this Saturday, plans to hold local demonstrations across the country on April 29, five days before the proposed moratorium.

Jerry Gordon, one of the national coordinators for the National Peace Action Coalition, said that he did not view the apparent split as a conflict or competition. "One day builds the next," he said.

## 2 Legislators Speak Out

Senator Fred R. Harris, Democrat of Oklahoma, said that the moratorium should be a "national primary against the war for peace." And Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr., Republican of California, said that "Congress has to be shaken out of its lethargy by public opinion." He urged massive peaceful demonstrations so that Congress, and especially the House, would approve legislation designed to end the war.

Mr. Young said that the May 4 demonstration would mark the beginning of intensive lobbying for end-the-war legislation. He noted that an emergency convocation of religious leaders has been set for May 10-11 to organize lobbying efforts for such legislation. In addition, the National Student

Lobby is now organizing lobbying efforts in that area by students from across the country.

Indications are that the May 4 moratorium will not reach the scale of the one Oct. 15, 1969, when millions of Americans participated in a wide range of activities—from wearing black armbands and boycotting classes to attending demonstrations—to protest the war. Mr. Young said that the May 4 moratorium would be organized around rallies at Federal office buildings in each of the cities involved, with local coalitions organizing the activities.

Marcus Raskin and others at the Institute for Policy Studies aided in developing the moratorium idea. More than 50 groups and antiwar activists

and leaders have voiced support for the moratorium.

Among those appearing at the news conference in support of the moratorium was Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the man said by the Government to have released the Pentagon papers—a secret Pentagon study of the war in Vietnam. "The time has come for Congress to end this war," he said.

Mr. Ellsberg said that he believed President Nixon wanted a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union, such as in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962—when the Russians dismantled their missiles after a showdown with President Kennedy—to "be able to say he faced down the Russians. The former Pentagon official said that he believed Federal offi-

cialists were now working on plans for blockading or mining Haiphong harbor in North Vietnam.

Mr. Ellsberg said that Congress had to hear "the voice of the people demanding an end to the war," and said that if Congress did not approve end-the-war legislation, Congressional doves should obstruct normal legislative business by filibusters and other activity.