

Militants Old in Fight on War

By LINDA CHARLTON

Many of the 25 people arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in two separate incidents in Buffalo and Camden, N.J., are young. But many of them, despite their youth, are already long-time members of the antiwar movement. For them, the movement is a full-time commitment.

The oldest of them was John Peter Grady, 46 years old, of the Bronx, described by a friend as "probably the most lovable guy in the world—a great big curly-headed Irishman from the Bronx with a laugh you can hear to Chicago."

Mr. Grady, more importantly, was also said to have "spent most of his life working for causes for social change." Married, and with five children, he has a master's degree in sociology, and at one time reportedly taught sociology at Fordham University. He has also worked with action groups in Harlem, and was active in antiwar politics in 1968.

Book Distributor Involved

He was a co-chairman of the Catonsville Nine Defense Committee, and more recently had been running Resistance Book Distributors, handling books by the Berrigan brothers and other movement writers. Several others among those arrested yesterday, including Rosemary—known as Ro-Ro—Reilly, 22, and Kathleen M. Ridolfi, 22, were also involved with the book-distributing group.

The only one of the 25 who was a member of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives was the Rev. Peter D. Ford, a 34-year-old Jesuit priest from Jersey City who lived at 220 West 98th Street, New York City. The East Coast Conspiracy is a group of 11 anti war activists who acknowledged responsibility for the destruction of draft files in contracts in Washington, in February, 1970.

Father Ford was also active in the leadership of the Harrisburg 13 Defense Committee, organized in support of the 13 persons indicted with the Rev. Philip Berrigan on conspiracy charges.

Described as friendly and casual both in manner and dress—"I've never seen him in a tie" let alone in clerical collar, one associate said—Father Ford went to St. Peter's, a Jesuit preparatory school in

Total Commitment Motivates Majority of Draft Raiders

Jersey City, then to Seton Hall and from there to the Jesuit seminary in Plattsburgh, N.Y. He was ordained two years ago.

His involvement with the antiwar movement, like that of many others, grew out of his participation in the civil-rights movement. He worked in Baltimore's inner city, in St. Peter Clavier parish, and was on the Baltimore committee for the Catonsville group. But he was not, a friend said, "a very up-front activist at that point."

Since February, 1970, Father Ford had been a spokesman for the movement, living in the building where many other members of the Jesuit community live, and taking part in such actions as an attempted squatters' take-over of an apartment building owned by Columbia University last spring, while working for "institutional change" in the church as well.

An Act of 'Conscience'

His mother, Mrs. Estelle Ford, 53, said in a telephone interview, "It's an act, on his part, of conscience; he's very much dedicated to his life as a priest. I know it's an act of conscience, and I feel the same way; we've been in this war, and it's an unjust war to begin with and we hoped it would be over—if it was over, these fine young men wouldn't feel compelled to do such drastic acts. I feel frustrated myself."

The response from other families to the news of the arrests was not as understanding. At the Revere, Mass., home of Lianne Moccia, who was reportedly a secretary in the philosophy department of a Catholic institution in New York, a telephone call of inquiry produced denials that Miss Moccia lived there and refusals to comment.

A. W. Dunham of Pelham, N. Y., whose daughter, Anne Dunham, 23, was among those arrested in Camden, said he had not seen his daughter for more than 10 weeks, since she dropped out of Marymount College in Manhattan. He knew, he said, that she was involved with "some kind of antiwar movement. We heard

that she was going around speaking at rallies and distributing literature," he said.

A similar call to the Brightwaters, L. I., home of Rosemary Reilly and her 23-year-old sister, Joan, elicited only a "I'm sorry, I have nothing to say," from a young woman who identified herself as their sister.

One of the acts of nonviolent but disruptive civil disobedience in which some of those arrested yesterday had "taken responsibility"—which means publicly acknowledging that they approved of a certain undertaking, supported it, and would take part in if they had not, in fact, done so—was the "citizens arrest" of Curtiss Tarr, director of the Selective Service System, in Washington.

Among them were Rosemary Reilly and Robert G. Good, 22, of Ohio, an ex-seminarian and former student at Xavier University in Cincinnati, who had worked in antipoverty programs in Cleveland.

One of those arrested in Camden, and sources in the antiwar movement were insistent yesterday that there was no connection between the New Jersey and Buffalo incidents, was Paul Couming of Dorchester, Mass., a conscientious objector who quit his objector's hospital work, in Boston "because he refused to be an accomplice in any way with the Selective Service System," according to a friend.

Mr. Couming, 23, was one of the original organizers of the Resistance, which began in Boston as an antidraft movement. At one time Mr. Couming took sanctuary in the Arlington Street Church in Boston when he was being sought by the Federal authorities for having refused to continue his alternate employment.

He and John Swinglish, 27, were both called to Harrisburg to testify before the grand jury investigating the alleged Berrigan conspiracy plot. Both refused, and both were cited for criminal contempt. Mr. Swinglish, who is from Washington, was chairman of the Catholic Peace Fellowship there and worked at Emmaus House, a community settlement house.

Mr. Couming also signed a "responsibility statement" concerning the October, 1969, destruction of draft-board files in Boston.