

ANTIDRAFT GROUP MAPS NEW EFFORT

Would Focus on Professors
and High School Students

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CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Students for a Democratic Society drafted today a new master plan to enlist high school students in its antidraft movement opposed to United States participation in the Vietnam war.

It also hopes to draw even more than it has on help from sympathetic professors even to the extent of asking them to refuse to cooperate with draft officials.

One aspect of the program is to go directly to draft board examination centers with anti-war leaflets urging potential draftees to be conscientious objectors. Another is to picket recruiters for the armed forces and Reserve Officer Training Corps as "war criminals," and to attack local draft boards as "undemocratic."

Neighborhood meetings would be held "for kids who want to know how they can stay out of the Army." The new program goes far beyond the college campus. It would enlist high school students, especially in big cities, to indoctrinate them against the time after graduation when they would be subject to the draft or voluntary enlistment.

Paul Booth, national secretary of the group, outlined its aims in an interview in the organization's headquarters, a

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warren of dank second-floor offices, badly lighted and in wretched repair, on 63d Street, in a Negro slum area.

The plumbing is broken, the mimeograph machine does not work. Stacks of old newspapers litter floors and tables. Outside the dirty windows elevated trains roar by. A young woman with an infant in her lap sat impassively in one of the rooms.

Civil rights and left-wing posters adorn the walls along with some modern paintings. One of the posters, designed by Picasso, has a Communist hammer and sickle; it is signed by the Italian Communist party.

The group's program is based on the theory that student demonstrations are not enough. The group supported the rash of protests this weekend without taking credit for instigating them.

The Justice Department is making a national investigation of the "beat the draft" movement. In Chicago today United States Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan said a "hurried but careful study" was needed to "nip in the bud" the movement to "counsel" young men on ways to stay out of the draft. He said there was a penalty of five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 for "counseling, aiding or abetting" draft evasion.

Students for a Democratic Society urges young men to seek deferment on the ground of conscientious objection. But

Mr. Booth said "I don't know what pacifism is any more."

The law requires a showing of religious conviction. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach said here yesterday. Mr. Booth said today that the organization used "religious" and "moral" interchangeably.

A seven-member administrative committee headed by Mr. Booth prepared the new plan for ratification. The group claims 3,000 members in 88 chapters. Mr. Booth said he expected quick approval.

Mr. Booth, a 22-year-old graduate of Swarthmore College, reported a mood of "moral concern" in high schools and said he expected the best response to the antidraft movement in urban areas, especially in lower-middle and lower-class neighborhoods.

The program said that upon graduation high school students might be "subjected to a barrage of military propaganda and recruitment pitches," and recommended:

"Try to get speaking engagements at high schools; try to debate military recruiters; try to organize high school students for Democratic Society chapters. They should do the bulk of high school organizing, naturally."

The appeal to professors is based in part on the hope that they will refuse to aid draft officials in what the group expects to be a stepped-up drive to draft students.

Mr. Booth said that in a dozen states college students ranking in the lower quarter were being drafted. The new master plan said institutions should be stopped from turning over class rank information to draft boards and said students should "get professors to refuse to hand in grades and to

organize campus strikes aimed either at classes or exams."

In addition to the new action program, the group will put out a handbook giving technical information on how to claim deferment on the ground of conscientious objection, which is the avenue the group is urging and one it declared was legal.

The new program anticipated Mr. Katzenbach's statement yesterday that there might be criminal prosecutions and said a group of lawyers would meet to frame not only a legal but also a "political defense." This meeting is expected early in November in New York or Chicago.

"There are a number of possible approaches to the draftable kids," the master plan said. "One is to set up a table outside the physical examination center, distributing leaflets along the line of, 'why they are trying to draft you,' urging that kids file Form 150 [request for classification as conscientious objector] and getting names and addresses and offering personal help."

The master plan also suggested staging debates between professors and local draft board members and said other "confrontations" could be arranged with recruiting officers.

"These approaches should be used politically, keeping in mind the broad context of the war in Vietnam," the plan said. It added that special attention should be paid to fraternities and to religious foundations, saying the latter could help the conscientious objector program in many ways.

Special attention should also be paid to faculty members "for whom the university and draft issue can be the occasion for a commitment to taking sides,

thereby sharply breaking with the pattern of two-sided debates," the plan continues.

It also said that the draft itself "reveals the undemocratic nature of our society, i.e., young men are not allowed to make the basic individual moral decision of whether to kill—or die—in a war not of their own making."

It suggested that the "undemocratic character" of many draft boards could be indicated and that "undemocratic" features of many American institutions could be "revealed through the vehicle of the antidraft program."

Mr. Booth conceded that the organization had never banned Communists. But he said it would not tolerate undemocratic maneuverings. He repeated a statement yesterday that raising the Communist issue was a diversionary tactic.