

Moos identifies spy subjects

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WASHINGTON D.C.—Sen. Sam Ervin and University President Malcolm Moos met here yesterday and played a game of Who's Who At The University of Minnesota.

After Moos read a brief statement to Ervin's Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Ervin (D-N.C.) produced the much-traveled wooden brown box—formerly the property of Army intelligence—containing file indexes of familiar names and organizations at the University.

The box was obtained from the 113th Military Intelligence Unit by Christopher Pyle, a former captain in Army intelligence, who first revealed the extent of the Army's surveillance of citizens and is now informally assisting

Ervin's hearings on military domestic spying and information gatherings.

This is how the game was played: Ervin would flip through the box—containing the names of about 40 persons and organizations engaged in local political activity—until he found something that interested him.

Then: "Professor David Noble." Ervin would raise his eyebrows and look up at Moos, seated a few feet away at the witness table.

"A very effective speaker," Moos replied, "and very popular speaker."

Back to the file index. "The Minnesota Student Association (MSA)," Ervin called out.

"The official student association at the University. The participation in the elections (of the association's leaders) is not as large

as we think it ought to be, but nonetheless, it is the official student association," Moos answered.

(Neither Rick Macpherson, MSA president, nor Tom Gilsenan, head of the organization last year, are listed in the file, but the name of Joe Kroll, MSA president two years ago, is.)

Then it was Eugene Eidenberg's turn. Eidenberg, assistant vice president for administration, authored the University report which confirmed that before 1970 Army intelligence agents had access to confidential student records despite a 1968 Regents' policy prohibiting such disclosures.

"Evan Stark," Ervin called out. "Former graduate student at the University of Minnesota and active in radical groups, but not to my knowledge an advocate of



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violent overthrow of the U.S. government," Eidenberg answered.

Some of the names Ervin read from the index were those of community leaders.

There was, for instance, Harry Davis, who was described by Eidenberg as "one of the most respected members of the black community" and the DFL-endorsed candidate for mayor of Minneapolis.

Also named in the file index is St. Paul Human Rights Department director Lewis Ervin—and the Department itself.

Sen. Ervin read more than 10 other names from the file, including Lee Warren Smith, former chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance, Grover Maxwell, professor of philosophy, and the Southeast Draft Information Center.

Political surveillance at the University is believed to have begun after President Johnson's 1967 request that the Army gather information which would be useful in the event of domestic insurgence. The request was made after the Detroit racial rioting.

Last June the Army issued an order forbidding its military intelligence agents to "acquire, report, process or store civil disturbance information on civilian individuals or organizations whose activities can not in a reasonably direct manner, be related to a distinct threat of civil disturbance exceeding law enforcement capabilities of state and local authority."

But, Moos told the Senate subcommittee yesterday, "What the Ervin . . . to page 7

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report was unable to specify was the precise percentage of military intelligence inquiries to our admissions and records office that were simply fishing expeditions to gather background information on people suspected of holding views contrary to government policy or the uses to which such information was later put when funneled through the data processing equipment at Ft. Holabird."

The Pentagon maintains its centralized intelligence index at Ft. Holabird, Md. Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Froehlke told the Ervin subcommittee Tuesday that the index contains about 25 million names and about 760,000 cards on organizations or incidents involving counterintelligence activities or criminal investigations.

Eidenberg's report was also unable to determine "the extent of photo-surveillance on the campus by military intelligence ag-

ents," Moos told Ervin.

But, Eidenberg testified, "There is solid evidence that military intelligence agents engaged in extensive photo surveillance on campus and would routinely follow demonstrations in unmarked cars, photographing persons engaged in perfectly lawful activity."

In fact, Eidenberg said afterwards, military intelligence agents were probably photographing a Students for a Democratic Society demonstration on campus as he spoke.

He said the University plans to ask that all information obtained by military intelligence agents in violation of University policy be returned to the University.

A letter requesting the return of the information will be sent Monday to Col. Donald Mattson of the 113th Military Intelligence Unit at Ft. Snelling.

While not specifically referring to continued surveillance at the

University, Moos did testify, "The military has and presumably continues to engage in domestic political surveillance of the sort we uncovered at Minnesota."

And he told Ervin that the suspicion that such surveillance continues at the University "is all pervasive." Students and faculty members now believe "that every unorthodox statement made in a classroom or rally is being recorded. It is," he predicted, "going to take a long time before such suspicions fade."

Moos also warned against overreaction. "Revelations of military surveillance on our campus have produced demands for a total closure of the University and its records to outside agencies—even when the individual involved desires that his records be made available," Moos told Ervin.

Such "panic-responses," he said, seek to close off institutions as a defense against higher authority expanding its influence and activity outside the constraints of citizen preference and control."