

U.S. Censorship Plan Bared

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Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.) said yesterday that he has uncovered a secret contingency plan for national censorship involving Watergate bugging defendant James W. McCord Jr.

Moorhead, chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, said that an investigation of McCord shows that he participated in the drafting of a so-called "National Watchlist" as part of the censorship plan.

"As part of a censorship program which will be put into effect in a national emergency," Moorhead said, the Watchlist would be used as a guide to "information the censors will look for as they open letters, monitor broadcasts and question travelers."

"I fear that this National Watchlist may . . . include the names of 'questionable' individuals, such as those collected during Army surveillance activities, and also collect similar types of information about American citizens," Moorhead said in a statement.



JAMES McCORD
... helped draft list

In other matters related to the Watergate investigation:

• Newsweek Magazine said that a deputy state Republican chairman in Indiana was recruited as a Nixon undercover operative by Donald H. Segretti, who federal sources say was recruited by White House aides to engage in sabotage

and spying activities against the Democrats.

• Time Magazine said that Jeb Stuart Magruder, one of two deputy directors of the President's re-election committee, "played a key role in the Watergate case" by authorizing the withdrawal of secret funds for political intelligence gathering, even though he may have approved the expenditure without knowing about the Watergate bugging.

The censorship plan involving McCord was being prepared by a special military reserve unit of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, according to Rep. Moorhead.

McCord, a former agent for the FBI, CIA and former security chief for President Nixon's re-election committee, was a member of the military unit as a reserve lieutenant colonel in the Air Force until he resigned in February.

McCord was one of five men arrested June 17 in the Watergate bugging incident and has since been indicted

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White House poses questions for McGovern. A7.

WATERGATE, From A1

on charges of conspiring to eavesdrop on Democratic national headquarters.

"When men like James McCord are involved in political espionage and also are responsible for the official collection of information through a censorship system," Moorhead said in a prepared statement, "I have no doubt that the official National Watchlist will pinpoint individuals slated for political reprisal."

The Associated Press reported yesterday that the Office of Emergency Preparedness said the special reserve unit's duties were to prepare "computer procedures for compiling a watchlist," but that "no actual watchlist is maintained by the unit."

Moorhead said he began his inquiry into the reserve unit after a June 20 story in The Washington Post saying that McCord was a member of the unit. At that time sources inside the unit said its purpose was to develop a list of radicals and prepare contingency plans for censorship of the news media and U.S. mail during a war.

In addition to the Watergate bugging, it was revealed in September that McCord was involved in investigating syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and had prepared a two-page "interim report" on Anderson's business and social relationship with Anna Chennault, a member of the Republican National Finance Committee.

In citing what he called "disturbing facts," Moorhead said that a copy of the National Censorship Plan shows that it could be instituted by the President during a limited war such as is now going on in Vietnam.

Moorhead said this contradicts testimony by government officials earlier this year before his Subcommittee that "implied that all of their plans were pointed toward a censorship system for use only in the event of a nuclear attack."

He supported this contention by quoting from a chapter in the plan, saying that censorship would be considered in "limited war, or conflicts of the 'brush fire' type, in which United States forces are involved elsewhere in the world on land, sea or in the air."

"The time has come," Moorhead said, "for a full study of both the plans and practices (for censorship) and, as Subcommittee chairman, I will initiate such a study immediately, asking formal questions of the censorship planners in preparation for full-scale hearings in the next Congress."

He said the existence of the 15-member reserve unit which meets monthly in the annex to the White House offices raises the following additional "smelly questions:"

• Why are military intelligence personnel given responsibility for censorship planning?

• What sort of information, and whose names, will be put on the National Watchlist?

• What other facts about the censorship system have been hidden from the Congress and the public?

Meanwhile, Newsweek Magazine reported today that a deputy state Republican chairman in Indiana was recruited as a Nixon undercover operative by Donald H. Segretti, who federal sources say is an agent provocateur hired by the White House to engage in sabotage activities against the Democrats.

Newsweek identified the Indiana GOP leader as Charles Szhlik, 24, and quoted him as telling friends that the object of the Nixon forces' sabotage campaign was "to swing the convention to McGovern . . . to literally destroy strong candidates like Muskie."

Newsweek said Szhlik's work included compiling dossiers on Indiana's Democratic convention delegates, "covering everything from bank loans to sexual peccadillos."

Szhlik's purported statement about the object of his activities is the latest indication that the Nixon forces' sub rosa campaign may have been undertaken — at least in part — to help Sen. George McGovern win the Democratic nomination. McGovern reportedly was

viewed by White House strategists as the easiest Democratic opponent for President Nixon to run against.

According to information in FBI and Justice Department files, a "basic strategy" of the Nixon re-election campaign was to disrupt the Democrats during their primaries to such an extent that the Democratic Party could not reunite after choosing its Presidential nominee.

According to Newsweek, "Szhlik and his subagents" distributed posters saying "a vote for Muskie is a vote for busing" in the Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin primaries. But other activities aimed at disrupting campaign rallies and throwing campaign schedules into disarray were unsuccessful, according to the magazine.

Segretti reportedly told a friend that one of his "contacts" for spying and sabotage activities was Dwight Chapin, President Nixon's appointments secretary. Segretti hired Szhlik early this year, according to Newsweek.

The magazine said Segretti used the "cover" name "Simmons" in his dealings with Szhlik—the same name that other persons have told The Washington Post Segretti used in attempting to recruit them.

"Simmons' plans were considerably more grandiose than anything his agents were able to deliver," according to the Newsweek account. ". . . Simmons complained to Szihlik that (another agent) in Illinois was 'bleeding him dry' with very small results. Szihlik himself began to be doubtful about his role," the magazine added, and he purportedly told Simmons-Segretti: "You're messing with the very political party structure of this country."

In another matter, Time Magazine reports today that Jeb Stuart Magruder, a deputy director of the President's re-election committee, "played a key role in the Watergate case" by authorizing the expenditure of campaign funds for "political intelligence operations."

However, Time acknowledges that Magruder may have unknowingly provided the money because he told the FBI that "he thought the intelligence money was to be used to get information about radicals and anti-war protesters who might disrupt the Republican National Convention."

On Sept. 18, The Washington Post reported that Magruder withdrew more than \$50,000 from the secret intelligence-gathering fund but that there was no firm evidence that the \$50,000 was used to finance the Watergate bugging.

Powell Moore, spokesman for the Nixon committee, again denied that any of the committee's officers had any involvement in the Watergate incident. "No one in authority at the Committee to Re-elect the President, including Jeb Magruder . . . approved, authorized or had any prior knowledge of the break-in at the Watergate or any other illegal activities," Moore said.

Time says Magruder hired G. Gordon Liddy, a former White House aide and the finance counsel to the Nixon committee, to head the political intelligence squad.

Magruder authorized Liddy to spend up to \$250,000, though it is only known that \$50,000 of that was actually withdrawn, according to the magazine.

Liddy, also a former FBI agent, was one of the seven men indicted in the Watergate bugging.

After the arrest of five of the men on June 17 at the Watergate, Time says that Liddy shredded papers at the Nixon committee for about 30 minutes.

Time also says that earlier Magruder, a former aide to White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, was sent over to another wing of the White House to become deputy to Herbert G. Klein, White House communications director.

Time continues: "A certain conspiratorial mood among the White House staff is illustrated by one of Magruder's assignments there. He moved from Haldeman's stall to Klein's, Time has learned, to watch Klein for Haldeman, who has a habit of keeping a sharp eye on the activities of staff members."