## '69 Moratorium

# Army Computer Had a Bad Day

**Washington**

At the start of the first Vietnam Moratorium on Oct. 15, 1969, army computers put together a detailed catalogue of "anticipated" disturbances in nearly 200 city squares and college campuses around the country.

Events proved it to be an essentially misleading estimate of a peaceful day of anti-war protest.

A 31-page computer printout of "civil disturbnaces, anticipated activities or events," obtained by the New York Times last week, suggests that the army's surveillance was even wider than the Pentagon acknowledged when it ended the program last year.

It also indicates that the army's information was a haphazard mixture of rumors and fears, private judgments and common knowledge, containing only a few solid nuggets of investigative intelligence.

Some of the reports came from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many came from campus and big-city newspapers. The majority, however, are attributed to the army intelligence command.

**WEST POINT**

At the United States military academy at West Point, N.Y., the army intelligence report said, "girl students from Vassar College and the State University of New York at New Paltz will offer sex to cadets who sign an antiwar petition."

From Salt Lake CIty, the intelligence command warned of a "parade and possible demonstration" at an "unknown site," led by "unknown sponsors."

Under the heading, "United States — Nationwide," a plan to "capture heads of many universities" was attributed to the radical Students for a Democratic Society.

Under the heading "New England," the computer noted that "political participants" in the moratorium included Governor Francis W. Sargent of Massachusetts and Governor Kenneth M. Curtis of Maine, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Senator George McGovern of South Dakota — all democrats except Sargent.

"Favorable comments from the political sphere continue," the report said. "The Boston and Cambridge (Mass.) city councils passed resolutions in support. Senators Kennedy and McGovern will speak on the subject in Boston. A bipartisan group of nine senators and congressmen have endorsed the moratorium."

**ERVIN**

In response to a critical inquiry last year by Senator San J. Ervin Jr., (Dem-N.C.), and the senate judiciary subcommittee on constitutional rights, army officials acknowledged that they had been engaged in an extensive domestic surveillance program for three years. However, they had not disclosed the existence of the computer that prepared the moratorium report for the Directorate of Civil Disturbance Planning and Operation — recently renamed the Directorate of Military Support.

Ervin also insists that the army has not answered fully his questions about who ordered the surveillance, what its scope was, how the information was used, and how the program was assessed by



**GOV. FRANCIS SARGENT**
**Computer noted him**

the army.

Pentagon spokesmen indicated this week that they did not know who had the moratoriumireport prepared, where it was distributed, or how many computer studies like it had been prepared on other occasions.