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February 22, 1977

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STAT



Legislative Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington D. C. 20505

STAT

Dear [redacted]

STAT

Pursuant to your request I have enclosed the material I have sent to Mr. [redacted] and Mr. Maury. Please let us know as soon as possible whether a representative from the CIA can appear with Mr. Maury. If you have any questions about the format or purpose of the symposium, please do not hesitate to call me or Mr. Gary Wilson.

Sincerely,

Bob Stark

Robert Stark
Executive Assistant
ASMSU Student Board
355-8266

Gary Wilson
355-8266

8 Mar

Encl: 25

LLM:

RS/sg

Do you have to respond to the attached?

N.

Agency linked to CIA gives MSU grants

By SUE STEWARD
State News Staff Writer

Of the \$1.9 million accepted by the board of trustees in gifts, grants and scholarship this month, more than \$1 million was from the Agency for International Development (AID), an agency said to be linked with the CIA during the Vietnam War.

At least two MSU trustees had several persons connected with the University, past and present, have expressed concern over the large amount of AID grants received for research at MSU.

The five AID grants accepted by the board of trustees include two grants for major agricultural economics research projects on farming problems of Africa's drought-stricken Sahel region.

The Sahel region, which suffered a major drought from 1968 to 1974, includes the countries of Chad, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Niger.

MSU agricultural economics faculty members have been advising these countries through AID contracts since 1968. One faculty member, agricultural economics professor on leave this year,

Eicher is working with AID in Washington, D.C., on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship.

But, Trustee Patricia Carrigan, D-Farmington Hills, questioned at last month's board meeting the number of AID grants which MSU is receiving and why they make her nervous.

Trustee Jack Stack, R-Alma, later commented, "Any member of the board during

the Vietnam War will remember that subversive activities of the CIA were financed through MSU by AID."

Stack, who has since been published as being accusing MSU of cooperating with the CIA in undercover activities in an extensive MSU technical aid program to South Vietnam from 1955 to 1966. The introduction to the article was written by a former

"Any AID project is a natural for infiltration by CIA agents."
— C. Patric "Lash" Larrabee

MSU economics instructor and member of the MSU program, Stanley K. Sheinbaum. Sheinbaum charged that everyone in the project knew about the CIA involvement, including former University President John Uusitalo.

Sheinbaum, now a resident of California, said he remains suspicious of many current AID programs.

"I, personally, and many, many others hold many AID programs in suspicion," he said. "So much of the economic aid overseas

continued on page 20.

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Agency linked to CIA

(continued from page 1)
is really military aid."

"The CIA is continuing to use
governmental agencies
abroad," he said, "and despite
all the noise, most Americans
see nothing wrong with it."

Sheinbaum said he could see
where there might be problems
with the AID money accepted
by MSU. "Once a university
begins to contract out, whether
to industry or to government,
the university loses indepen-
dence. The priorities of other
institutions begin to dominate
priorities the university should
be setting for itself," he said.

C. Patric "Lash" Larrowe,
professor of economics, came to
MSU in 1956 — at the time the
University was becoming in-
volved in the aid program to
South Vietnam.

"When the French left South
Vietnam they left a vacuum in
the area of civil service," Lar-
rowe said. "The South Viet-
namese were suddenly without
persons trained in areas such as
police protection, fire protec-
tion and tax collection."

"The University president, at
that time, John Hannah, had
been assistant secretary of
defense for the Korean War,"
he said. "So, it was fairly
natural for the State Dept. to
ask MSU to set up a National
Institute for Public Administ-
ration in South Vietnam."

Larrowe said that after the
program had been going for
about a year with approxi-
mately 100 MSU faculty mem-
bers serving in South Viet-
nam at any one time, the South
Vietnamese government said
one area in which it needed help
badly was counter intelligence.

MSU did not have any
trained faculty in that area, but
Arthur Brandstatter, head of
the Police Administration
School, had been a colonel and
general in the reserve Military
Police, Larrowe said.

"Brandstatter had some
friends at the Pentagon so he
brought them in," he said. "The
Pentagon saw this as a golden
opportunity to plant some CIA
agents into the project."

MSU was asked to leave
South Vietnam by the Diem
regime following an article
published in New Republic by
two MSU professors working
on the project, according to
Larrowe. The article criticized
South Vietnamese government

because of its role in
"Any project is a natural
for infiltration of CIA agents,"
he said. "Now what is even more
corrupting is for a faculty
member to become involved in
a project and then to be asked
by a CIA agent to help them
(the CIA)."

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Shady CIA dealings just go on and on...

Menacing CIA activities continue at a deplorable rate. Assassination plots to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, fabricated stories concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's participation in the Kennedy assassination, Ashland Oil Company's use of CIA money for illegal political contributions, and illicit mail-opening operations compose only a small part of the endless list of unwharted and apparently unimpeachable CIA activities.

Most recently this was shown with the disclosure of monetary payments given to Jordan, Kenya, South Vietnam, Zaire, Guyana and West Germany.

Due to CIA payments totaling millions of dollars to Jordan's King Hussein, agents have been allowed to operate freely in that country. This is bribery of the lowest caliber.

Former President Gerald Ford knew about the annual cash payments to Hussein, made for a period of 20 years, through information received by the Intelli-

gence Oversight Board. The board regarded them as improper, yet Ford failed to mention the matter to President Jimmy Carter.

Carter has, at this time, stopped the payments and advised CIA Director Adm. Stanfield Turner to report any further action that may be discovered. However, what is discovered and what is reported are often horribles of a different color with the CIA.

Even the Senate Intelligence Committee, formed last year, was not completely informed by the Ford Administration about the large payments made to Hussein. And if the supposed supervisory group over the CIA has been ill-informed, imagine the degree of misinformation or noninformation that exists among the American public at large.

The payment of money to top foreign officials is one notorious action to make these payments for the purpose of Hussein's assistance in gathering intelligence in the Mideast is yet another unjust action.

John W. O'Connell, Washington lawyer and former U.S. intelligence officer, has records that indicate his law firm has received \$333,000 in legal fees from the

Jordanian government for four years. Perhaps this money is representing Jordan's best interest in Washington.

Carter's intentions for improved intelligence operations are honorable, but so were Gerald Ford's. While the CIA continues to exist — an unfortunate probability — Carter must designate, and enforce, stronger standards for its monitoring. The intelligence gang should be made to shake in their spit-polished black oxfords at the thought of withholding information about their dealings.

With the multitude of intelligence-gathering agencies within the government and in the armed forces, there is no logical reason to continue financing and supporting the CIA. We have witnessed enough steady maneuverings to last through another century. Our continued support of the CIA are only pseudo-watchdogs.

Before this country's government and citizens are jeopardized even further by this runaway agency, the accusations against it must be investigated and acted upon. We should look at so the public can feel appropriately informed.



The State News

Thursday, February 12, 1977

Editorials are the opinions of the State News staff and letters are personal opinions.

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CIA-AID

Archibald Shaw urged Taylor to clarify and justify his statements concerning the fact that "Brazil is clearly an American puppet" and about the "perpetuation of the CIA-AID linkage."

A puppet government, Prof. Shaw, is a government that carries out the interests of the imperialist nation that it is dependent upon for its continued existence in power, and that represses nationalistic forces opposing foreign domination and domestic exploitation. Read about the CIA and military participation in the military coup in Brazil in 1964. See the Wall Street Journal article of Nov. 9, 1976, that documents the increase of corruption there since the coup. Inform yourself about the growing American and West European domination of the Brazilian economy and the new economic

industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors.

Read the New York Times and other leading newspapers and magazines to get a better understanding of the situation in Brazil.

(distribution of income is worse than ever, real wages have decreased since the coup). If there has been an agricultural miracle, why do nutritionists estimate that 40 per cent of Brazilians are suffering from malnutrition, that in the state of Bahia malnutrition was cited as the indirect cause of 80 per cent of the 17,000 child deaths in 1974?

While some prefer "to wander in a thick fog of disaster," tens of thousands of political prisoners in Brazil will remain in their torture chambers; thousands of innocent people will be murdered each year by the right-wing death squads; the vast majority of Brazilians will become poorer, while the beneficiaries of United States "aid" programs get wealthier; American business in Brazil will continue to thrive at the expense of balanced economic growth; the Brazilian population will be reduced to a

and, and the nation will be "apolitical." MSI, professing to be the only true Brazilian political party, is

Red Squad snooping results in citizen lawsuits

By MIKE ROBINSON
Associated Press Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — Can a successful middle-aged physician find happiness by being spied upon by a police Red Squad? And, "If I did it nine months ago, as they say, how come they didn't arrest me?" asked Rosner, who can still walk from his office to a hot dog stand, which remains intact.

In Chicago, New York, Detroit and other cities across America, citizens groups and their lawyers have been suing local Red Squads lately, with surprising results.

In New York, the police department's Bureau of Special Services kept spy files on more than 100,000 people and paid informants to worm their way into numerous political and community groups. In Detroit, attorneys say they have sworn testimony at judges and elected officials were targets of snooping. Red Squad files also were handed over to a major employer, Chrysler Corp.

In Chicago, Rosner was far from the only

respected resident to be named in Red Squad files. The Rev. James W. Montgomery, Episcopal bishop of Chicago, also was snooped upon. His file accuses him of harboring a "subversive" in his home.

Attorney Dick Sobel, a member of the House Watergate Committee Republicans and a leading figure in the American Bar Association, had a long file dating from 1953. One of the entries noted the birth of one of his children.

Numerous such surprises were swapped as attorneys from around the nation who are involved in suits against local Red Squads met in a recent Washington, D.C.,

iversity law school for a national conference on Police Spying.

A suit by Marston H. Halperin, former staff member of the National Security Administration and director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, was filed in Washington, D.C., after he was named in a nation against local Red Squads and national intelligence-gathering agencies. Most were filed during the last five years amid disclosures about domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI.

Halperin's own telephone was tapped for 12 months as a "watch" Administration official attempted to plug leaks in the Watergate

case. He is one of many of the spied upon who has taken his case to court.

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Since before the days of the anti-communist movement, Red Squad members have been periodically spotted at the edges of demonstrations, taking pictures and writing down names.

Attorneys who have been fighting the court battles.

"I think they want people to think they are all buffoons," says Val Klink, a Chicago attorney whose suit recently resulted in the release of the names of thousands of persons spied upon, including community organization leaders and other officials of news.

"The image of the Keystone Cop is not reflected by the reality. Some of them are better than others."

Just before Klink's suit, the Alliance for the People's Choice, a group of

red squads are not new in America. The New York police was founded in 1911 and Chicago's goes back at least 50 years. They were most active in the union-organizing days of the 1930s, the anti-Communist red hunt era of the early 1950s and in the civil rights and anti-war movements. The names have changed but the job is always the same, attorneys with a historical bent say.

"Some people are afraid of social change," says Klink, "any kind of social change. The Red Squads are designed as a form of repression to stop social change."

While attorneys hope their suits will bring abuses to light and public pressure on government to curb the Red Squads, few believe that they have cut down on police spying very much.



Burden of proof

Archibald Shaw responded on the same day to Milton Taylor's viewpoint on Brazilian activity by expressing skepticism concerning Taylor's assertions that there exists an AID-CIA linkage and that "Brazil is clearly an American puppet." While I share his skepticism, I am not as skeptical of the view attributed to Frank Smuckler in the State News of February 1974 that the MSU project will "improve the average citizen's lifestyle."

It is easy to document Taylor's statement that "the economic miracle of Brazil is a miracle only for the rich." (See, for example, Fishlow, "Indexing Brazilian Style of Production Without Tears? Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 1974, No. 11.") Taylor says "It is indisputable that Brazil is one of the principal countries of the world that tortures political prisoners as a matter of public policy."

So even if there is no truth in the allegation of AID-CIA linkage and even if the characterization of Brazil as an American puppet, we must still weigh our responsibilities at Brazil's internal policies toward its citizens in the political sphere against the possibility of improving the economic lot of these citizens. In view of the Fishlow report, this possibility seems very remote. The burden of proof is clearly on Smuckler.

not on Taylor

Mark L. ...
Associate ...

the State News

VOLUME 71 NUMBER 39 MONDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1972

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING MICHIGAN 48824

'U' takes \$6 million more from Brazil

By ED LION

State News Staff Writer

The MSU Board of Trustees agreed to accept an additional \$6.1 million Friday from the Brazilian government to cover the final costs of a controversial University-conducted agricultural education program.

The trustee action came amid criticism from several professors that the project was helping to strengthen the right-wing military regime there. A meeting was set up to hear both sides of the issue.

The four-year Brazil Project involves setting up six graduate and library centers for agricultural training in the United States to boost the nation's food output.

Already the University has been paid \$1.5 million from Brazil. The remaining \$6.1 million accepted by the trustees will be paid

in monthly installments over the project's four-year life. The trustees approved the money for the project from a U.S. loan from the Agency for International Development.

C. Patric Larrowe of the Economics Department denounced the project as being supportive of a right-wing military regime "which systematically suppresses civil liberties."

"I don't think it's enough to be neutral," he said. "It's done a whole lot for the military government there. I think the administration is there for the bucks."

Bob Repas of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations said that the University's contention that the project is non-political and helps the plight of the regular Brazilian by increasing food output is wrong.

"Brazil is not the type of country where an increase in food production would be fairly distributed to everyone. I don't see this project as only being beneficial to the ruling government."

John Hunter, director of the project, however, said, "We're not engaged in supporting the military, but we are involved in the long-run job of teaching people how to improve agricultural output;

and I see nothing but good coming from that."

Hunter also said that the education fostered by the project could ultimately help in bettering the Brazilian political situation. "I don't know of any cases of a military government being toppled without education," he said.

Faculty members have denounced the

Brazil Project from its start because of criticism recently flared anew when Hunter visited earlier this month by U.S. President Clifton R. Wharton Jr. to monitor the project's progress.

At Friday's trustee meeting Ted John Bruff, D-Fraser, called for a meeting between the trustees and both the project's critics and proponents to hear their views on the project. The other trustees agreed the date of the meeting has not been set yet.

Hunter said the Brazil Project was aimed at helping the government achieve a target of an annual 6 per cent growth in agricultural output. Currently agricultural output in the South American country of 100 million people grows annually at 1 per cent.

Report cites FBI efforts against political figures

LANSING (UPI) — The FBI apparently attempted to use the right-wing Breakthrough group in the 1960s as part of its campaign to harass political figures it viewed as subversive.

The report of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has detailed efforts by the Detroit office of the FBI to instigate actions against political candidates, antitrust activists and alleged Communists.

Though the report does not name the organization which the FBI used, Breakthrough leader Donald Lobsinger said activities described in the committee's report almost certainly involve Breakthrough operations.

The controversial Lobsinger stressed, however, that Breakthrough never has consciously worked with the FBI and said he could not specifically remember the man reportedly used by the FBI to contact his organization.

The Senate committee report quotes 1966-67 memos from the FBI's Detroit bureau which describe a plan to use a "militant anti-Communist right-wing organization" in its harassment and spying operation.

The report states that a fictitious person named Lester Johnson was the bureau's contact with the organization. It said Johnson communicated with the group via letters and phone calls and suggested actions and offered financial support.

It quotes a 1966 Detroit FBI memo as stating that in view of the activist nature of the group and its lack of experience and knowledge concerning the local Communist party, efforts should be made "to take over their activities and use them in such a manner as would be best calculated by this office to completely disrupt and neutralize" the Communist party without the group's knowledge.

The report further stated that on the basis of FBI memos that the fictitious Johnson used the group to distribute fliers and letters opposing the candidacy of a "lawyer running for a judgeship."

That lawyer apparently was Records Court Judge George Crockett Jr., who was elected in 1966.

Crockett also apparently was the victim of FBI harassment in his unsuccessful 1965 campaign for the Detroit Common Council. He reportedly was targeted for FBI harassment because he was one of several National Lawyers Guild attorneys who defended leaders of the U.S. Communist party leadership in a McCarthy-era trial in New York.

THROUGH THE
LOOKING GLASS

"Through the Looking Glass," not to be confused with "Alice in Wonderland," is a first run engagement. "Through the Looking Glass" is a beautiful...

VIDEO TAPE NETWORK

VIEWPOINT: BROAD

Lash's secret mission

BY C. PATRIC LARROWE

I'm leaning against the newsstand out at the airport leaving through Hustler, this guy I'd last seen when he was campus coordinator for Shocks for President comes up to me.

"Where ya off to, Doctor?" he asks. "You must be freezing in that safety jacket. And that pith helmet sure can't be keeping your head warm in this weather."

"I am a bit chilly," I smiles, "but I'm on my way to Rio. It's summer-time down there now, you know."

"Rio!" he yelps. "Gee, Lash, everybody I know thinks of you as the conscience of the campus. I sure never thought you'd sell out, join the Brazil Project!"

"I haven't officially joined the

"There been plenty of Secret Service escort. Anyway, I don't want to tell you what's so bad about it."

"It's all right," he says, "my report from Mexico City says that the answers tapping the phone lines pulls out of the country. What happened to the guy sending out leaflets on the radio for three months? He was beaten and whipped, took a lot of electric shocks and was kept in a seven-hour interval."

"Sounds like a solid case to me," I says. "A way, she was probably a troublemaker. But I'm not going down there to lead against the generals. I'm going down there to help out President Wharton."

"I'm not sure about that,"

"I didn't know it was that bad, but after they 'Americanized the Brazilian' political dissidents, way we've come with all the resistors."

project yet," I says. "Actually, this is only my first trip to Brazil, and the reason I'm going now is to help President Wharton out of a jam he's gotten himself into down there."

"What kind of a jam?" he wants to know.

"All I can say is," I tells him, "an hour ago I got this frantic phone call he says he's in trouble. I gotta get down there right away."

"I don't know, Lash," he says, looking worried. "Maybe you don't realize it, but Brazil's a scary place for a civil libertarian like you."

"What makes you say that?" I asks.

"For starters," he begins, "Brazil's a police state, bad as Iran. Second," he goes on, counting on his fingers, "this Brazil Project of yours is bankrolled by AID, and you know what that means."

"No, I don't," I says.

"A lot of AID projects," he explains, "are a cover for the CIA. You go down to Brazil, couple years from now, it'll come out the CIA picked up the tab for this little junket of yours."

"What's wrong with that?" I asks. "If Uncle Sam is paying the bill, nobody can say my trip came out of student fees."

"Never thought of it that way," he admits. "But I still think it's dangerous for you to go down there, Lash."

"I'm not worried," I assures him.

down at my Aunt's. I'm not sure that's an isolated case, but I'll try to rest of the report."

"Brazil has 12,000 political prisoners, and in few countries are political opponents suppressed so ruthlessly. I name the names of 1,081 torture victims. Lash, and not only that, it says 1,300 other Brazilians have been murdered by death squads—bands of right-wing vigilantes who go around wasting dissidents with the knowledge and silent approval of the government."

"I didn't know it was that bad," I says, "but after our trip to Brazil, I'm Americanized the Brazilian, they'll want amnesty for all political dissidents, way we've come with all the Vietnam war resisters."

While I'm talking, I notice he's staring at the golf bag propped up against my suitcase. "How, Lash!" he bursts out. "Now I know why you're going to Brazil! Look at those initials on there! CRW! That's a CIA code! Way, you're nothing but an agent for Wharton!"

"That may be the way you see it, but," I snaps. "But here's the real world to think about. How is the going to stay up with the generals? He keeps slicing into the woods with those borrowed clubs, he's been using down there?"

Larowe is a professor of journalism and faculty advisor at the

Not surprised

Being a foreign student at MSU, I like to keep my ears open to everything that is said which concerns my country.

When I read Friday's State News and what Milton Taylor had to say about Brazil, I was not just surprised. I concluded that there are more irresponsible people in this world than we may imagine.

First, the contracts for agriculture programs MSU has signed with Brazil do not have anything to do with the current political situation. Taylor was not thinking when he complained about the lack of campus manifestations against the University's involvement with Brazil. Taylor also used some "repulsive" terms to refer to Brazil. I am sure when he talked to the reporter, he was not aware of what he was doing.

If his affirmations did not bother Brazil itself (it is too far away to be upset), it did hurt the feelings of more than 100 Brazilians that, like me, left their country to study at MSU.

P. Mayer
Okemos

COMMITTEE STUDYING HARASSMENT IN STATE

Bullard asks for FBI documents for use in political spying probe

Rep. Perry Bullard, Democrat, of Michigan, has asked FBI Director Clarence Kelley for 25 bureau documents he plans to use in a committee probe of bureau political spying and harassment in Michigan.

Bullard said Tuesday that as far as the information requested goes, "the real question is how do we effectively stop political spying, and possibly worse activities, by police agencies."

"That's the question that the legislature must work on."

Bullard told Monday the report of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Operations details a number of questionable operations conducted by the Detroit FBI office in the 1960s, including inducing Detroit newspapers in 1960 to attack then-Wayne State University President Clarence Hilberry for allowing a man with alleged Communist connections to speak on

campus.

"The question of possible state and local police activities in sabotage activity is very important," Bullard said.

Bullard used the Senate report as the basis for his request which was filed under the federal Freedom of Information Act. The act requires federal agencies, under certain circumstances, to produce heretofore secret documents.

Bullard said other FBI activities in Michigan listed in the Senate committee report include soliciting various news stories from a 1965 Detroit city council candidate attempting to discredit a college professor in 1966 and mailing anonymous letters to the press and government officials attacking a black member of the Democratic party's state central committee in the same year.

VIEWPOINT: BRAZIL

Regain respectability

By MILTON TAYLOR

Whatever else may be accomplished by President Clifton R. Wharton's recent trip to Brazil, this mission at least has drawn our attention to MSU's project in that country, and has provided an opportunity to open a dialog on our continuing large-scale involvement. This is all to the good, because if we can have some open debate, perhaps we can clarify the moral and political issues involved.

When the State News (Jan. 28) made note of Wharton's departure to Brazil, I was quoted as referring to that country as being fascist. This term is a convenient place to begin, because its use has offended a Brazilian student (State News, Feb. 3), but it also represents one of the principal reasons why we should not be supporting the present military regime in Brazil.

Because of the lesson taught to us by the Nazis, Americans have a tendency to equate fascism with ethnic or religious persecution. Actually, this was a German variant. Basically, fascism is a political system representing severe economic and social regimentation, together with a suppression of the opposition. It is a system that is ostensibly implemented for the good of the state; in actual practice, it benefits the ruling capitalist class and exploits the mass of the proletariat.

What is particularly repugnant, then, about Brazil, and this seems to escape the whole of the MSU administrative hierarchy, is that the Brazilian military dictatorship does not even have the saving grace of being nationalistic and having popular support. Instead, it is rightist and exploits the masses for the benefit of the ruling oligarchy. The economic miracle of Brazil is a miracle only for the rich, while the military is simply the internal police force for the capitalists.

To argue, under such circumstances, that our program in Brazil is apolitical, and that it will rebound to the benefit of the average Brazilian, is sheer sophistry. Quite the contrary, our program there only serves to perpetuate an AID-CIA linkage, of which we are all too well aware of from bitter Vietnam experience. Even more important, our program serves to make the present regime in Brazil even more efficient in its exploitation of the mass of Brazilian people,

and to perpetuate its existence.

The program also serves of course the goals of American imperialism. But it is clearly an American puppet made even more strategic by U.S. multinational interests because of the threatened loss of Brazil to Africa. At all costs, Brazil must be freed from socialism so that we can continue to extract as much of its resources as possible from the world.

These realities are deeply ingrained in the apparent that it is a compromise. But they should not be a precedent to these. Wharton, Dear, is a smugger of international Programs and Prof. John Stuart of the Latin America Center, each of these with the credentials of a doctorate. Finally, these realities should not be a precedent because they exist with aught variety in other parts of MSU's interest in empire like Iran and Chile.

But let us say no for a moment to these elementary oppositions and be persuasive. There is still another compelling reason why we should not support Brazil, and why we should terminate our involvement as soon as possible. It is indisputable that Brazil is one of the principal countries in the world that tortures political prisoners as a matter of public policy. There is no for this suppression is not Moscow. It has been documented by Amnesty International and has been reported by the New York Times and the London Times. The political torturing has even evoked a protest from the United States hierarchy in the United States.

Again, why can our administration not know this, or if they do, why do they have to see and hear the torture? But they see only what they want to see.

Why we enter into contracts with such shabby regimes is only a secondary question. Perhaps it is our need to get the affairs of capitalism, maybe in stupidity or in sensitivity to the poor, maybe it is the 10 percent overhead that can be earned on the 5 million Brazilian people.

Whatever the reason, it is time to halt. The hell is falling and it is falling on the members of the board of trustees. Apparently, they are only ones that can help us regain our respectability in the academic institutions.

Taylor is a professor of political science.

Secrecy clouds national intelligence unit

State of Michigan has connections with nationwide computer network

By JIM CORREIA
State News Staff Writer

Clouds of secrecy have arisen from recent investigations into a nationwide computer network and questionable organization called the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU).

The cloud is now moving a little closer to home as the Michigan State Police, the Michigan attorney general's office and at least three other Michigan police departments are reported to be members of the LEIU.

The LEIU, first mentioned in a 1974 Penthouse magazine, is a nationwide computer network of intelligence units throughout the United States. It is a club-type organization which gathers and exchanges dossiers and has compiled on individuals who have been investigated by police, FBI, state intelligence agents.

The legality of these files has been questioned. Some members of the LEIU are entire police departments or attorneys' offices, and some of these member departments, including the Michigan State Police and the Detroit Police Dept., have been sued for conducting questionable investigations or holding illegal files on noncriminal people.

The Michigan State Police and Detroit Police Dept. were sued in April 1974 by the Michigan Assn. for Consumer Protection in Detroit which says it was illegally investigated, and information on it was entered into the now defunct subversive activities (Red Squad) files of the State Police.

The fate of these files is uncertain at this point, as they were asked to be destroyed. But George Corsetti, an attorney for the association of consumers, said they cannot be destroyed because they are evidence in his case. This case is still pending in Wayne County Circuit Court.

Atty. Gen. Frank Kelley, also an LEIU member, who is acting as defense attorney for the state police, has asked that the files be destroyed.

Corsetti and others, including people in state government, have been wondering if the subversive activities files were put into the LEIU files, perhaps making them accessible to other LEIU members.

Paul Emery, an aide to Rep. Perry Bullard, D-Ann Arbor, said the state police told him the so-called "Red Squad Files" were not entered into LEIU. Questions directed to the state police concerning the LEIU have been referred to officials in the detective

and intelligence divisions, who were not available for comment.

"We do not know if the old subversive files were sent to the LEIU," said Emery. "I would assume they were."

Corsetti said that they have received some files on members named in the suit, and there were notations on them saying portions had been entered into the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN).

LEIN is a state computer system that stores information about vehicle registration, warrants and criminal history and other public record information for the state of Michigan only.

The LEIN system is also connected to other similar outside state computer systems and a national system through a computer interface. Information may be traded between LEIN and the other computer systems through teletype terminals throughout the state and nation.

Only cleared information can go into LEIN, but what type of

information is stored in the LEIU files is not as well known. In the Penthouse article, LEIU was labeled as a "club" type of organization and therefore not subject to Freedom of Information (FOIA) laws that govern government agencies.

Charles Marson, a legal director for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in San Francisco, said "That's bullshit." Marson is currently handling a suit filed by the ACLU against the agency or agencies that he said runs into the LEIU.

The ACLU is suing the Organized Crime and Corrupt Intelligence (OCCI) to disclose the contents of documents under the California version of the FOIA.

The OCCI is a division of the California Dept. of Justice, headed by Charles Casey, is the recipient of government information sent to the LEIU, Marson said.

Marson said he was told that the LEIU is exempt from FOIA, but he contends that it is not a private organization because it operates out of government agencies, using police intelligence gathered information for its files.

When his request was turned down, Marson said, the ACLU filed suit in July 1976.

A California State Court in Sacramento is scheduled to hear the files secretly this afternoon to see if they should be turned over, Marson said. Whether or not they are subject to FOIA has not been determined.



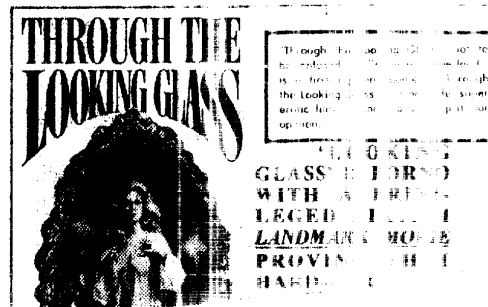
(continued from page 1)

Digest copies gave lists of addresses, phone numbers and names of noncriminal people. Meetings and their proceedings were also

(continued from page 1)

The FBI allegedly hoped the letter would cause the minister to restrict his political activities or leave Detroit. The identity of the minister is not certain, but he is believed to be Rev. Albert Cleage of the Shrine of the Black Madonna.

In a recent analysis of the SWI Red Squad files by the Detroit Free Press, it was reported that information on the group had been exchanged on a routine basis with other police agencies, including the FBI, and had been given out to some private corporations.



18 Michigan State News, East Lansing, Michigan

February 11

Brazil Project controversy

By KARLA VALLANCE
State News Staff Writer
MSU President Clifton R.
Wharton Jr.'s recent trip to
Brazil has touched off a spate of

completely overlooked on this
campus."

The Brazil Project, one of the
largest foreign projects in MSU
history, has a quiet back-

students studying here on the
MSU campus with another 50
students at other campuses
across the country.

This project differs from

movement in the Brazil Project.
Wharton's nine-day trip trig-
gered strong reaction from
several faculty members who
are adamantly opposed to MSU
being involved in any way with
a country whose government is
oppressive, as is Brazil's.

According to Amnesty Inter-
national, an organization which
monitors human rights of gov-
ernments worldwide, Brazil
has over 10,000 political pris-
oners, and regularly tortures
opponents of the regime. The
Roman Catholic Church is
about the only group to take
a firm stand against the "ruth-
less oppression" of the govern-
ment.

"I don't see how MSU could
ethically be engaged in training
personnel who are part of the
government regime," said Zol-
ton Ferency one of the three
MSU faculty members who
went on record at this week's
Academic Council meeting as
voicing opposition to Univer-
sity involvement with Brazil.
"This is no two-bit issue,"
said MSU economics professor
Milton Taylor. "It has been

contract with the Brazilian
government that, according to
an informal report written by
project campus coordinator
John Hunter, cooperated with
it in the expansion and im-
provement of education and
agriculture, particularly at the
graduate level."

The project is funded by a
\$7.6 million loan to the Brazilian
government from the U.S.
Agency for International De-
velopment (AID). Hunter said
MSU has 11 long-term consul-
tants at seven locations, numer-
ous short-term people, plus
about 100 Brazilian graduate

MSU is involved with in that
direct U.S. government aid is
involved, but the project works
for and with the Brazilian
universities, Hunter said.

It was Hunter that developed
the necessary contacts and
nursed the program along until
the contracts were signed with
the Brazilian government.
MSU's involvement has been
helping Brazil with soil survey
teams, library development,
veterinary medicine and gen-
eral coordinating of graduate
agricultural education.

Though the program has
been in full swing since 1975,

there has been little protest
about the program except for a
series of articles written by C.
Patric Lash Larrowe soon
after the Brazil Project con-

When an American univer-
sity enters into a contract with
a foreign country, it lends
respect or credibility to the
regime," Larrowe said.

There is an honest dif-
ference of opinion of whether or
not a university's participation
enhances or degrades
the regime," said Hunter. "My
interpretation of the MSU Inter-
national Studies and Programs.
Some believe strongly one
way, and some the other.

Higbee explained the MSU
International Studies and Pro-
grams is a broad-based effort
MSU endeavors to support the
approved by a governing body
fall within the guidelines of

the country has with the

the guidelines, which it does
and if we raise the level of
graduate education in Brazil I
think we should, Higbee said.

We are not dealing with
political institutions. I am
dealing with people who are
trying to improve the educa-
tion.

If the academic community
cannot continue communicating

the program, it is the govern-
ment's responsibility to
cancel the contract, Hunter
said.

Larrowe and Taylor do not see
the Brazil Project as a
university's responsibility to
support the Brazilian govern-
ment's policies.

"Our silence on repression

is a tacit approval of the

regime," Larrowe said.

"We are not dealing with

political institutions. I am

dealing with people who are

trying to improve the educa-
tion.

If the academic community

cannot continue communicating

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AID money funded MSU building boom

The money was spent in part on the construction of the new International Center, the Computer Center, the Music Program building, the Life Sciences Complex and the Biochemical Building.

About \$3.5 million in grants received by MSU from the Agency for International Development (AID) between 1957 and 1967 was placed in a general building fund. This money was part of an overall \$14.5 million fund drawn from various project grants that the University used to finance 17 construction projects over the 10-year period.

Some of the buildings constructed in part with the fund money include the International Center, the Computer Center, the Music Program building, the Life Sciences Complex and the Biochemical Building.

AID, a branch of the U.S. State Department, dispenses money to universities that conduct developmental aid projects in foreign countries — and thus is a method by which the United States gives indirect aid to allies. Between 1957 and 1967 MSU received over \$25 million from AID in return for conducting development projects in such countries as South Vietnam, Thailand, Argentina, India and Brazil.

Critics of U.S. foreign policy said AID-financed projects often

were used to finance CIA covert operations and often helped

to spread U.S. influence in the world. It was charged in a front-page article designed to help the right-wing dictatorship combat the communist view of the world.

According to sources, the building fund operated in the following manner:

- The University would divide all the grant money it received to pay for various projects into direct money — to pay for direct costs such as salaries — and indirect money — to pay for indirect costs such as administrative and physical plant expenses. Money for indirect costs was usually allocated to about 15 per cent of AID grants, or \$2.2 million over the 10-year period.

- The direct money would be used for salaries and direct expenses and the indirect money would be funneled to the building fund.

- State appropriations or other University revenue would then be used as a replacement to finance indirect expenses.

Setting up such a fund was common practice at the time, officials said, and was one of many sources of revenue that enabled MSU to finance 80 construction projects over the 10-year period at a cost of \$198 million.

Officials said the building fund was partly closed until 1969

making such a fund illegal. It was then reauthorized, they said.

"There was nothing wrong with the way the fund was set up," said Howard Grider, director of Research and Contract Administration. "The fund was made from many grants — not just AID — and if you want to attack it you would have to also attack the National Institute of Health, Ford Foundation and the National Science Foundation, from where we got most of our other fund money."

Grider said he thought "highly unlikely" that the CIA was associated with AID and he said he never saw any evidence in the literature or elsewhere to indicate this.

But C. Patrick Larowe, an economics professor who frequently criticizes MSU foreign projects for helping repressive regimes, has said that "any AID project is a natural for infiltration by CIA agents" and he thinks the two agencies have "links of some kind."

"I think many in the University Administration are just impressed with how much we'll get back from a project regardless of the morality of it or who we help," he said. "I don't think the board of trustees gives a damn whether we get money for helping brutally repressive regimes or, as likely in Vietnam, the CIA."

Some of the building money went to the University's endowment

to provide a source of income for the University's operations. Some of the money went to the University's endowment. At least two MSU trustees have voiced concern that large sums from an agency believed to be closely linked to the CIA makes them "suspect."

MSU currently is conducting projects in Iran, Brazil, Ethiopia, Somalia, Indonesia, South Korea and Nepal. Six of these projects are sponsored by AID. Iran, Brazil, Indonesia and South Korea have been cited by Amnesty International as having that money used to help the rights of the people. In Iran, the money has been used to help the rights of the people.

Ralph Smuckler, dean of International Programs, who currently is on leave, has said that the University does not and should not take the political situation of a country into consideration before conducting a project.

The projects are nonpolitical, he said in an interview last spring because they are aimed solely at improving the average citizen's lifestyle. If MSU wanted to exert some influence on a nation's political conditions, Smuckler said, a project would give it the leverage to effect a change.

Secret newsletter found in state files

by J. Edgar Hoover
Copyright, 1977
The Michigan State Police intelligence unit, during an undetermined period of time, received and sometimes filed an underground spying newsletter so secret that even some state police department heads didn't know they had it.

The State News has learned.

"This newsletter, known as the Information Digest, is a right-wing intelligence newsletter" which contains "derogatory information on liberals and the left," according to a New York State Assembly report.

The Digest's publishers took pains to maintain the secrecy and anonymity of the newsletter, evidence indicates.

The Digest, known to the New York State Assembly and the National Lawyers Guild in Washington, D.C., have discovered that much of the information was "laundered" through a U.S. congressman's records to give it congressional immunity.

S. Louise Rees, a woman on the payroll of the Michigan State Police, was the contact for the Digest, the investigators said, and entered information onto the congressional record.

She also was listed on the payroll of the House Internal Security Committee, formerly known as the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Agents of the Information Digest "hid behind a maze of false names and post office boxes taken out under mysterious circumstances."

One of these post office boxes used in 1974 was linked to the Maryland State Police by a New York City chief postal inspector.

Among the applicants to the box were Rees and John Norpel, then research director for the Senate Security subcommittee.

Investigators called the Information Digest a "clearing house of information on the left" and said it "was the string that held together a network of hidden informants."

It has been recently discovered that

the Red Squad collected secret files on thousands of citizens considered subversives because of political affiliation. The Squad has since been declared unconstitutional.

The law on the Red Squad files — dossiers on some estimated 50,000 persons — is the subject of two lawsuits filed against the state police charging illegal spying. A Michigan Appeals Court order prevents the state police from destroying any of the files until some decision is handed down.

To what extent the Digest information

prevents plaintiffs in the now pending Red Squad suits from revealing the names of persons and organizations spied on by the state police and other agencies.

State Police chief of detectives, Col. William Hassinger, refused to comment on the entering of Information Digest sheets into the Red Squad files or any other state police files. He said it would not be appropriate for him to comment on the subject because of the pending lawsuits.

Three state police intelligence officials claimed not to know where the Digest information came from, even though parts of it were entered into some Red Squad files. One person's file contained an entire Information Digest newsletter, though only a portion of it pertained to that person.

George Corsetti, a lawyer handling a Red Squad suit in Wayne County Circuit Court, said Capt. Lewis Smith, head of the state police intelligence division, testified in a deposition at the end of January that he (Smith) did not know if the Information Digest had been put into any of the state police's investigatory files.

Smith testified that the Information

division, would know when the state police stopped receiving it and how many in the state had gotten it.

Lt. Rees, contacted by phone, said she did not know what happened to the Digest after it was received by the state police.

Hassinger, contacted by phone Friday, said he did not know anything about the Information Digest, but took a short list of questions and phoned back about an hour later with answers to some of them.

Hassinger said that the last time the state police got Information Digest was October 1975, and that it came addressed to the Special Investigations Unit.

The state police never contributed information to the Digest, Hassinger said, and was received with a return mailing address of U.S. Rep. Larry McDonald of Georgia.

Hassinger said he did not know how often or how many or when the state police started receiving the Digest.

Information Digest was discovered in early 1976 by New York State Assembly investigators William Haddad and Thomas Burton during investigation of the New York State Police Red Squad.

Finding the Digest prompted the investigators to speculate that the information had been "possibly widely disseminated."



Brazil Project involvement not innocent

MSU's continued involvement in the Brazil Project is a deep concern, in light of the fact that the organization provides aid to the program — the agency for International Development (AID) — has been linked to the CIA.

It is equally troubling that MSU has chosen to involve itself with a brutally fascist government of Brazil, which over the years has displayed a wanton disregard for human rights.

The MSU international projects committee has set no guidelines for these projects that are in need of revision due to their vagueness and lack of thrust.

In 1976, a \$7.6 million loan was granted by AID to MSU for the initiation of the Brazil Project, the second largest program in the history of MSU's international programs.

The supposed purpose of this academic interaction between the University and 150 Brazilian graduate students was to improve the level of graduate programs in a variety of agricultural areas. MSU is assisting Brazil with projects specifically involving soil survey, agronomy, library development, veterinary medicine and coordination of graduate agricultural education.

Similar projects in Iran, Ethiopia, Brazil, and South

process would be to tunnel through the programs through the United Nations, therefore making each project equitable.

The fact that Brazil maintains a fascist government should be a strong enough reason for MSU to discontinue its project efforts immediately. By continuing the project, MSU lends credibility to Brazil's fascist military regime.

The case against a fascist government, however, comprises only half the argument.

Brazil is one of the principal countries of the world that still tortures its political prisoners. The reports reaching American and European cities from the jails of Brazil disclose a shocking picture of the use of physical and mental torture, a consequence of the Brazilian government brutally repressing the slightest stirrings of freedom.

Brazil has some 12,000 political prisoners who, because of their status as political opponents, are ruthlessly suppressed. A vast majority of the prisoners (approximately 10,000) are Roman Catholics. As a result, the Roman Catholic Church has taken a firm stand against Brazilian oppression.

In addition, 1,300 Brazilians have been murdered by death

in any form, and the government has a record of human rights violations.

Higher wages or better working conditions as communist or subversive, and they believe subversive persons must be eliminated. Sadly enough, MSU has

American coordinators and directors of the project believe that MSU involvement is not politically oriented and serves as a beneficial bridge between the University and

aid in education techniques. The program is not involving the United States in the Vietnam War.

Miller Taylor, economics professor, called this sheer sophistry. "Our program there only serves to perpetuate an AID/CIA linkage," he said.

MSU has no business continuing to promote relations with oppressed countries like Brazil when the country condones dehumanization of its citizens.



The fact that MSU is a source of help for the government in light of the fact that the organization providing funds for the program — the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) — has been linked to the CIA.

It is equally troubling that MSU has chosen to involve itself with a brutish regime, propped up by the military, which over the years has staged a number of massacres and has killed thousands of people. These projects have also been criticized due to their vagueness and lack of thrust.

In 1976, a \$7.6 million loan was granted by AID to MSU for the construction of a new building and the largest program in the history of MSU's international programs.

The supposed purpose of this academic interaction between the university and 150 Brazilian graduate students was to upgrade the level of graduate programs in a variety of agricultural areas. MSU is assisting Brazil with projects specifically involving soil survey teams, library development, veterinary medicine and coordination of graduate agricultural education.

Similar projects in Iran, Ethiopia, Somalia, Indonesia, South Korea and Nepal are also being conducted by MSU with support from AID.

Over the last three fiscal years, MSU has received over \$3 million in AID grants, a tremendous sum of money from an agency that may be serving as a front for CIA involvement.

MSU faculty member C. Patrick "Lash" Larowe said a solution to

the MSU program through the United Nations, therefore, making each project equitable.

The fact that Brazil maintains a racist government is not a strong enough reason for MSU to discontinue its project efforts immediately. By continuing the project, MSU lends credibility to Brazil's racist military regime.

The news segment is a continuation of a series of reports from the United Nations and other sources that have been critical of the Brazilian government's human rights record.

countries of the world that who tortures its political prisoners. The reports reaching American and European cities from the jails of Brazil disclose a shocking picture of torture, physical and mental torture, a consequence of the Brazilian government brutally repressing the slightest stirrings of freedom.

Brazil has some 12,000 political prisoners who, because of their status as political opponents, are ruthlessly suppressed. A vast majority of the prisoners (approximately 10,000) are Roman Catholics. As a result, the Roman Catholic Church has taken a firm stand against Brazilian oppression.

In addition, 1,800 Brazilians have been murdered by death squads, who function with the knowledge and silent approval of the government.

Sources of the Brazilian Second Army said Brazilian journalist Vladimir Herzog committed suicide during his confinement in a Brazilian prison, yet they sealed his coffin and barred his body from view during a hasty funeral ceremony. The questionable and unresolved death of Herzog serves

The Brazilian government faces every demand for social progress. Approved For Release 2005/12/05 : CIA-RDP82M00345R000700020109-7

working hard to meet the needs of the people. The government is committed to the development of the country and is working to improve the lives of its citizens.

The government is committed to the development of the country and is working to improve the lives of its citizens.

claim that Brazil is entering the period of growth, as America is

claiming that Brazil is entering the period of growth, as America is claiming that Brazil is entering the period of growth, as America is

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CIA Still On Campus

Now you see 'em,
now you don't

by Christy Macy
Center for National Security Studies

Unbeknown to most students, the CIA is alive and well hidden on over one hundred campuses across the country, according to a new report.

Report of the General Board of the Central Intelligence Agency, released last week, says that the CIA is active on campus in a variety of ways, including the recruitment of students for intelligence work.



report, "The discussion of the role of US academics in the CIA's clandestine activities has been so diluted that its scope and impact on American academic institutions is no longer clear."

And so clandestine CIA activities on campus continue.

CIA involvement in our nation's colleges and universities goes way back. In 1967 *Ramparts* magazine blew the lid off secret CIA funding of the National Student Association—funding that had begun in the 1950's. During that time the CIA had used NSA to spy on foreign student leaders.

Following this and subsequent revelations, President Lyndon Johnson created the Katzenbach Committee to investigate CIA funding of educational organizations. Hearings were held and guidelines drawn up. Subsequently, a report was issued by the committee.

The CIA responded by establishing a policy of non-interference. The CIA would not start or fund any organization that would be a threat to the security of the United States.

on this period, showing how the Katzenbach Committee was used to take the heat off the agency and make people believe that all CIA ties with the academic community were severed. We now find that the CIA is as much involved as ever on campus, and the issue is beginning to be talked about again for the first time since 1967. It's important for students to know how this clandestine world of international intrigue directly affects them.

Students, of course, are some of the main victims of such secret dealings. Since the CIA and other academic collaborators do not want to publicly identify CIA research projects, graduate students working for their professors on CIA research wind up as unwitting CIA accomplices.

Knowledge of the past at present is the only way to avoid it.

Students who are aware of the CIA's activities on campus can take steps to protect themselves and their institutions. They can demand that their professors disclose any CIA funding of their research.

CIA

(From page 1)

of California (and received as a result of a Freedom of Information Act request) states, "It shall be required that any publication resulting from this contract shall not be attributable to the Sponsor (the CIA) as the sponsor desires to remain anonymous."

In addition, according to the Church Committee report, professors "write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad." Another widespread activity on college campuses is the use of professors to "spot" students as possible future employees of the Agency. The CIA then, without the student's consent, does a security check on the student. An unidentified CIA agent interviews friends, family and professors on the student's life and background.

A major area of CIA activity is with foreign students. The CIA tries to secretly recruit these students—sometimes with bribes or blackmail—to spy on their colleagues and return to their own countries as CIA agents.

In addition, foreign students who come from repressive countries are frequent targets of surveillance and intimidation of their own secret police, often with the assistance of US intelligence agencies.

Students and faculty alike have recently started to publicly condemn such practices, stating that these activities directly threaten

both academic freedom and integrity along with rights of privacy and human decency.

The annual conferences of the National Student Association and the American Association of University Professors have both passed resolutions condemning clandestine CIA activity on campus. Students, acting under the Freedom of Information Act, have started to file for CIA contracts at their own universities. Student governments and faculty senates like those at Ohio University, the University of Florida, and several University of California campuses are in the process of passing resolutions prohibiting secret CIA presence on campus in any form.

The only way this effort will succeed, however, is when a majority of campuses publicly condemn and move to end these practices themselves. The Center for National Security Studies offers information, educational materials, pamphlets and speakers for those who want to join the campaign to end covert CIA activity on campus. Please contact us for more information and ideas on what you can do to organize around this issue.

Write or phone Christy Macy at the Center for National Security Studies, 122 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002, (202) 544-5380.

the system somehow pure unless some corporate bribe is injected into the system? Let us all look at this with our eyes wide open. Payoffs are not the cause of a corrupt political system, but merely just one more symptom of the corruption that defines our political system.

Ending payoffs is like taking Contac for your cold, your nose stops running but the virus doesn't die.

Phil Belfry
217 Center St.

used.

His colleagues will be grateful to learn the evidence he has to justify the clause: "...our program there only serves to perpetuate an AID-CIA linkage. . ."

And, "Brazil is clearly an American puppet. . . is an assertion that his colleagues, whose specialty is not geopolitics, would be glad to have supported. What tests does he apply to a relationship between nations that can yield a confidently made classification of this nature? And how

does the America-Brazil relationship meet these tests?

I propose that only with a clearer understanding of what Taylor means by these phrases, and his justification of them, may we then be able to enter the dialog he proposes rather than continue to wander in a thicket of diatribes.

Archibald B. Shaw
Professor
Administration and Higher Education
Department

Open letter

I have been reading in the State News with more than ordinary interest C. Patric Larowe and Milton Taylor's observations on the Brazil Project (and earlier, international projects as well). I am left with the clear impression that they love freedom more than do the equally able, sophisticated and well motivated colleagues who are closely associated with the project.

A few questions come to mind as I reflect on their words of criticism and advice:

•What countries (and governments) are on their lists as being safe enough for democracy (North American style) for MSU to collaborate with (and what should we do if great bastions of democracy which we may have had the privilege of working with suddenly or gradually change their posture)?

•What contractual provisions should be required, and what rules of behavior for faculty and students should be prescribed other than those which have been hammered out by the Advisory Committee on International Programs, which has spent long and thoughtful hours on these provisions? (Copies of the policy are available to all members of the University community who may wish to have one).

•What travel rules (mode of travel, season, etc.) would be prescribed for the president of the University in exercising his presidential responsibility for international as well as campus activities?

•For Larowe alone: Are his comments to be construed as those of a person who freely exercises his right to comment on all matters without restraint -- or does he have a case of grievance which comes under his official jurisdiction?

Richard O. Niehoff
Professor emeritus

Wandering

In a viewpoint on Thursday Milton Taylor presented his views on the relationship MSU with certain agricultural and educational programs in Brazil. Because I have fidelity in my colleagues who, like "lor, are "graced with the credential of a Lorace," I urge him to make public the "s for just two of the "code phrases" he

FOREIGN US OUR TRESPASSES AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE AS
WE FOREIGN THE DRAFT EVADERS WHO TRESPASSED AGAINST US...



Letter Policy

Letters to the Editor should be typed on one side of the paper, double-spaced, with a margin of at least one inch. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, State News, and should be accompanied by a return address. Letters should be submitted to the Editor, State News, and should be accompanied by a return address.

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