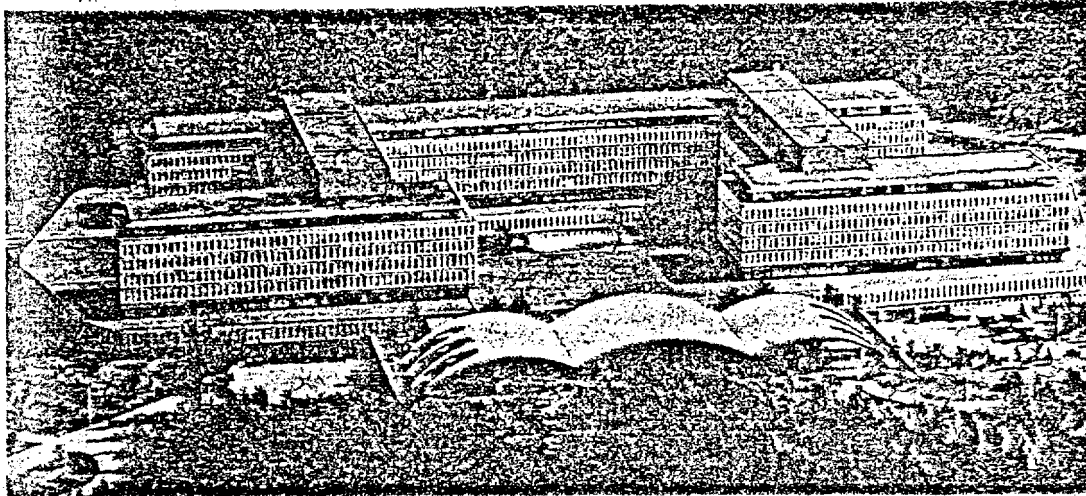


THE CORNELL DAILY SUN  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
19 November 1979

P. Penn, Marcie  
CARLUCCI, Frank  
Princeton

# Official Urges Faith in CIA



—Central Intelligence Agency

**INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS:** The Central Intelligence Agency headquarters lies obscured in the woods of Langley, Va.

CIA 4.01 Covert  
Activist  
CIA 1.03 Hairy  
Herb  
CIA 2.05.3 (P21)  
CIA 2.05.1 FOIA  
Coig under Penn

By **MARCIE PENN**

Special to The Cornell Daily Sun

Washington, D.C. — Flanked by an American flag and a banner bearing the C.I.A. emblem, the agency's Deputy Director Frank C. Carlucci urged a gathering of Cornell and Princeton alumni last week to have more faith in the intelligence community.

"Only our failures come to light," although "there have been a number of...substantial... successes," Carlucci told 480 members of the Cornell and Princeton Clubs of Washington, D.C.

The intelligence chief said he was not at liberty to discuss the successes, because he would have to betray his C.I.A. sources, thus preventing future successes.

He was reluctant to say anything about the current crisis in Iran, a situation the C.I.A. has drawn a lot of heat for.

"Intelligence failure' is too categorical a term" to describe past U.S. actions there, he said.

"As a result of the Iranian experience, we've taken a fresh look at social movements in the Third World as opposed to narrow reporting of political movements."

The Princeton alumnus had taken a break from the Iranian crisis to address Cornell and Princeton alumni on "The State of American Intelligence Today." During his talk he focused on the nature of and need for covert action in any successful intelligence program.

Carlucci explained how the C.I.A. is dependent on accurate information complimented by "superior analysis."

"People think of us as a spy factory. It's more like a university." The C.I.A. does "pure analytical work" using information which originates largely from open sources and, in part, from secret ones, he explained.

### Human Collection

Carlucci said technology, while "impressive," has "distinct limitations" in information collection.

"Human collection will continue to be fundamental," he said.

This aspect of intelligence gathering is especially problematic for the C.I.A., he said, in part because of the "unique" circumstances involved in the clandestine relationship at the "heart of intelligence collection."

Because the C.I.A. must seek out individuals who would otherwise not be in contact with the agency, its sources are often motivated by ideological, rather than material, reasons.

Pay frequently takes the form of an insurance policy to protect the person or his family in case he must leave his country, said Carlucci.

Although a C.I.A. contact "frequently... will violate laws of his [own] country," Carlucci said, "on no occasion" does he violate United States law.

### Can't Keep a Secret

The C.I.A. is faced with the problem that the United States government is developing a reputation as "a government that can't keep a secret," Carlucci said.

A contact who believes his information will reach the press and be traced back to him is not likely to offer that information, he explained.

Yet, "we live in a climate where we glorify the whistle-blower, the investigative reporter... National security... [has] become a discredited term," he said.

In response to a question on the role of the media, Carlucci said he is not in favor of "abridging freedom of the press," but would argue with those who give out information "for their own purposes."

Media representatives are much less likely today than they were years ago to check with the C.I.A. on the sensitivity of a particular piece of information, he said. Carlucci described "distribution" as a contributing factor in the

as, Jo  
CIA 401 MK ULTRA  
Wiener, Anthony J. (ca.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1977

# Extent of University Work for C.I.A.

## Is Hard to Pin Down

P. 78

By JO THOMAS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Despite three days of Congressional hearings, no one yet knows the degree to which some of the nation's most prominent universities were compromised in the Central Intelligence Agency's secret mind-control research in the 1950's and 1960's.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, said in Congressional testimony last August that the C.I.A. covertly sponsored research at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges and universities, from 1953 to 1963. The research was part of the project code-named MK-ULTRA, which sought to control human behavior through such means as hypnosis, drugs and brainwashing.

The Senate Health Subcommittee, which wanted to hear the academicians' reaction, quietly invited the presidents of 20 institutions to testify at its hearings Sept. 20 and 21. Only one president accepted; he was not scheduled to testify because all the others declined, explaining that they had previous engagements.

The list of the 80 institutions given to Senate investigators is still classified, but each of those institutions has been notified separately by the C.I.A. that in some way, knowingly or unknowingly, it played host to C.I.A. research, and 26 colleges and universities have acknowledged this publicly.

### Research Varied

Inquiries at these institutions disclosed that C.I.A. research on campus varied from innocuous sociological surveys to tests aimed at finding better ways to administer drugs to unsuspecting subjects. The attitudes of current administrators likewise ran the gamut from outrage to indifference.

The passage of time, more than 20 years in some cases; the C.I.A.'s secretiveness during the project and the fragmentary nature of the records the C.I.A. has made available to universities have combined, in most cases, to make a reconstruction of what happened difficult or impossible.

At many universities, money for these projects was channeled through foundations so that neither the university nor the professor doing the research knew the true sponsor or purpose of the work. Sociological, cultural and anthropological studies were financed through the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, based at Cornell University. Biochemical and medical research was often financed through the Geschickter Fund for Medical Research Inc., headed by Dr. Chaim Geschickter, a Georgetown University pathologist.

### Sense of Injury

"I feel that I've been done an injury, personally, by the C.I.A.," said Dr. Anthony J. Wiener, who in 1957 received a \$12,000 grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology. At that time Dr. Wiener was a guest at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Cen-

ter for International Studies; with Herman Kahn, he later wrote the "The Year 2000."

"I would not have lent myself kind of deception, and I don't think should have practiced any sort of tion on me," Dr. Wiener said.

When he first heard about the s Dr. Wiener said, he was looking money with which to continue a of the social role of Soviet sci Twenty years later he learned th C.I.A. hoped to find out "what c can be developed in spotting and ing such persons as potential age cruits" from his study.

"They made no attempt to poi in that direction," Dr. Wiener said I never gave them any material for fying potential defectors. That was interest at all."

### 7 Projects at Stanford

"We've been made guinea pigs, said Robert Freelen, director of g ment relations at Stanford, which tingly lent its name to seven C.I. search projects. These ranged from vey of the literature on human groups to a project that simply cha money to a psychiatrist, a memt the Stanford clinical faculty, who it paid for such enterprises as a surt the ways in which criminals gave to the unsuspecting.

### The Stanford projects were fin

either through foundations or th payments made directly to clinical f members, thus bypassing the univ

Mr. Freelen said he was not sur the university could guard agains in the future. "Obviously there's a to how much investigation you can do on the sources of funds and their credibil- ity," he said. "If they lie and you believe, I don't know how that problem gets solved."

Stanford has been making public every piece of information it can gather about its past involvement with the C.I.A.'s mind control research. It was the first institution with any major involvement in the program to do so, although the University of Denver, which hosted a small experiment in hypnosis, tracked down those details with vigor and made them public several weeks ago.

- ORGI Stanford
  - ORGI Georgetown
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  - ✓ Uni. of Rochester
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  - ✓ Uni. of Minnesota
  - ✓ Ohio State Uni.
  - ✓ Uni. of Oklahoma
  - ✓ Uni. of Pennsylvania
  - ✓ Pennsylvania State Uni.
  - ✓ Princeton Uni.
  - ✓ Rutgers
  - ✓ Uni. of Texas
  - ✓ Texas Christian Uni.
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P-LASICA, Joseph DAW...  
CIA 4.01 7KULTRA  
~~Greg...~~  
Princeton  
(original LASICA)

988 MAIN AVENUE, PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY 07055  
A Drukker Communications Newspaper

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August 8, 1977

Gene F. Wilson  
Information and Privacy Coordinator  
The Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C.  
20505

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, the Freedom of Information Act, I am requesting access to any and all documents the CIA has on the two subjects underlined in the enclosed New York Times clipping. Of particular interest to us is the information -- letters, replies to letters, reports, etc. -- regarding the Rutgers University sociology department's being paid by the agency (perhaps through the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology at the Cornell Medical Center in New York) to conduct a study of Hungarian refugees. Also of interest to us is the funding of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton to investigate the relationship between two broad theories of personality.

If there are any fees for searching for, or copying, the records I have requested, please supply the records without informing me of the cost, and bill me if the fees do not exceed \$300.

If any part of this request is denied, please cite the

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*ORG/ Cornell University*

*CIA 104 Rush, Myron*

*ORG/ Academics*

■ **Cornell Students Protest Professor's CIA Ties**

Graduate students in the department of government at Cornell University have denounced the involvement of students and faculty members with the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The protest, in the form of a resolution, came in response to the employment of Myron Rush, a professor in the department, as a "scholar in residence" at C.I.A. headquarters in Langley, Va. Mr. Rush, a specialist in Soviet internal affairs, is on leave without pay from the university while he is with the C.I.A. He is expected to return to Cornell next fall.

The graduate students' broadly worded resolution—an early draft of which called for Mr. Rush's dismissal—urged the university to adopt a policy preventing faculty members' involvement "with organizations which engage in illegal activities."

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ORK TIMES, SUNDAY MARCH 20, 1977

## Professor's Employment by C.I.A. Draws Cornell Students' Protest

Special to The New York Times

IITHACA, March 14—A Cornell University professor of government, on leave this year at the Central Intelligence Agency, has sparked a protest by graduate students in government here who believe faculty members should not be working for the Central Intelligence Agency in any capacity.

The controversy comes at a time when colleges and universities across the country are examining ties and suspected ties to the intelligence agency in the wake of the report by a Senate committee last spring that the agency's links to the academic community were widespread and covert.

The students at Cornell recently charged that faculty involvement with the C.I.A. "undermines the trust necessary for the survival of the academic community and basic academic freedoms." They also said it had a "chilling effect" on the free expression of opinion on campus.

### Involvement Is Opposed

The professor, Myron Rush, a specialist in Soviet internal affairs, was invited last summer to be a "scholar in residence" at the C.I.A.'s headquarters in Langley, Va. He accepted the offer last fall, informing his colleagues and several of his students, according to Dr. George H. Quester, chairman of the government department at Cornell. Dr. Rush is currently on leave without pay from the university while he is with the C.I.A.

This notification was in accordance with guidelines established last June by the American Association of University Professors. The guidelines call on "all academics associated in any capacity with a governmental agency to disclose the nature of this association to professional colleagues, students and others who are affected by it, as well as in publications resulting from" the association with the agency.

The professional group also declared its firm opposition to any initiative by government agencies to involve academics in "covert intelligence operations under the guise of academic research."

As word of Dr. Rush's appointment spread, the graduate students became increasingly disturbed. After weeks of debate they approved a resolution two weeks ago condemning any faculty involvement with the C.I.A. or other organization engaging in "illegal activities." They also urged Cornell to adopt policies prohibiting faculty ties to such agencies.

The response to the graduate students' resolution has not been favorable. Several government professors have called it "McCarthyism of the left."

Although no names were mentioned in the resolution, the students behind it acknowledge that it was Dr. Rush's involvement that triggered it. In fact, they say, his name was mentioned in an early draft in which several students urged that he be dismissed from the department.

The controversy at Cornell is unusual in that Dr. Rush has not been particularly secretive about his role with the C.I.A. He denies having had any ongoing relationship with the agency, as some students fear, and defends his use of classified research material that is unavailable to other members of the academic world.

There are problems with using classified research, Dr. Rush said, "but the solution to the problem is not willful ignorance." Dr. Rush is presumed to be analyzing the question of who is likely to succeed Leonid Brezhnev as leader of the Soviet Communist Party, since this is his special area of concern.

Dr. Rush also said he did not believe he was violating the intent of the students' resolution because, he said, President Carter has asserted that the intelligence community is currently not engaged in any illegal activities.

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE 46

NEW YORK TIMES

20 March 1977

*Rush, Myron*

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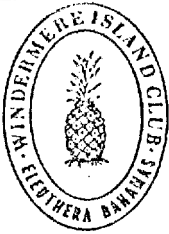
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perhaps unique to our years, such as clandestine pot parties where everyone was smiling and friendly, or the yearly demonstration over some pressing issue just before finals in the spring (with the result of many cancellations), and the surprise when nothing happened our senior year.

There were many experiences, mostly good, some bad; enough to fill more than a single column, and some that cannot be put into writing. But, they are there, and I have to confess that we are glad to have shared in them.

Deborah Cheney Lazar '70  
New York City

### Internships Sought

**Editor:** The Cornell Internship Program (CIP) is revitalizing student interest in finding educational summer employment while affording employers the opportunity to take advantage of the skills of talented Cornellians. Because of the diversity of Cornell's academic offerings, the program encourages the development of opportunities in all career fields.

In brief, the program is designed to refer to employers only those students ideally suited for the specific employment opportunity. The program also helps students procure housing in the area of employment. Financial arrangements between the student and the employer are flexible in order to meet the needs and requirements of everyone involved.

The greatest need for the Cornell Internship Program is to make contacts with employers willing to take advantage of this nearly inexhaustible resource. Over one hundred alumni participated last year. The Cornell clubs of Washington, New York City, and Philadelphia have already adopted CIP as a special project. Many more clubs will undoubtedly

edly participate, but we need to enlist the support of individual Cornell alumni throughout the country. We can supply more information from the Cornell Career Center, 14 East Avenue, Ithaca, Tom McCarthy, Bob Kyle '77

### Cornell & CIA

**President Corson:** As a 1965 graduate of Cornell, I am greatly concerned about the possibility and the extent of covert relations between the Central Intelligence Agency and the university.

In its final report issued in April, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence reported that the CIA carries on clandestine activities on over 100 American campuses. The committee stated, "It is the responsibility of private institutions and particularly the American academic community to set the professional and ethical standards of its members." As an alumnus, I call upon you as university President to accept this responsibility and to take action to end any secret CIA presence on campus or otherwise under the auspices of Cornell.

I do not know if there is currently any such CIA activity at Cornell, but I am aware of considerable covert cooperation in the past. For example, the *New York Times* on February 26, 1967 wrote how the Industrial and Labor Relations school had received \$289,500 from 1961 to 1963 from foundation conduits for the CIA. Additionally, I am aware from my own research of considerable interlocking relationships during the 1950s between a CIA proprietary organization, the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology (later the Human Ecology Fund) and the Cornell Medical school in New York.

The Senate Intelligence Committee did not mention activities as specific as these in its report but did reveal a wide range of CIA operations which raise important questions as to the independence and integrity of American universities. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the relevant passages from the Senate report, which you will note were "abridged" at the CIA's request.

In the past, according to the report, the CIA secretly funded individual professors and even whole departments to carry out secret research and to otherwise perform covert missions for the CIA. In his Executive Order of February 18, 1976, President Ford gave the CIA authority to contract for secret research—

CIA's Academics  
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10 MAR 1976

WASHINGTON POST  
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Colby, William  
Cornell Univ.

## Colby Says Hill <sup>V</sup> Could Handle Data

ITHACA, N.Y., March 9 (AP) William E. Colby, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said Monday night that a small group of legislators could be told all of the nation's secrets "as long as they don't leak them to everybody else."

Colby's speech was interrupted several times by applause and about an equal number of times by jeers from a capacity crowd of 2,000 at Cornell University's Bailey Hall.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200320001-0

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
7 March 1976

Farber, Harold

Cornell Univ.

CIA 101 Colby, Wm.

## CORNELL DEPLORES TREATMENT OF KY

### Faculty Committee Declares That Freedom of Speech on Campus Was Violated

By HAROLD FARBER  
Special to The New York Times

IITHACA, N.Y. — A special faculty committee on academic freedom at Cornell University issued a report last week concluding that freedom of speech on the campus had been violated when Nguyen Cao Ky, the former vice president of South Vietnam, was booed off the stage here last December.

The report took on special significance because it was issued a few days before another controversial speaker was scheduled to appear on the campus, with student groups organizing heckling and boeing demonstrations and other protest activities.

William H. Colby, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is to speak at 8 P.M. tomorrow in his first appearance on a college campus since his retirement. His topic will be "Secrecy in a Free Society."

In an editorial last Thursday, The Cornell Daily Sun, the undergraduate newspaper, drew a distinction between the two appearances, criticizing Mr. Ky as "a mercenary" but describing Mr. Colby as "in his own eyes a patriot." It urged students to listen to Mr. Colby as an educational experience.

#### Academic Freedom Affirmed

"For if William Colby could come to believe that illegality in the name of liberty is not a crime, what is to prevent the products of the rest of America's bureaucratic and educational establishment from doing the same?" the editorial said. "The answer can only be found by listening to Colby and by trying to understand him."

Both speakers were invited by the same student groups, the Interfraternity Council and the Omphale Fellowship of the Sigma Phi Fraternity. The fellowship was set up as a private endowment by Sigma Phi alumni to bring contemporary speakers to the campus. The fee for Mr. Colby's speech reported to be \$2,500.

The faculty committee's report on Mr. Ky's appearance was a strong affirmation of academic freedom on the campus, with a recommendation that faculty members who interfere with or incite others to interfere with free speech be subject to suspension or dismissal.

The report, issued at a special faculty meeting last Wednesday, defined the rights of dissenters to make their opinions known as long as they did not interfere with the speaker's ability to give his views or of the rights of others to listen.

The report listed the rights of dissenters as the following: distributing leaflets outside the meeting room, picketing peacefully, boycotting the speech, walking out, asking pointed questions and, with limits set by the moderator, expressing displeasure with evasive answers.

"Exercise of the right of free speech ought not to depend on the speaker's willingness to endure prolonged, massive verbal hostility and a shouted collective demand to leave, lasting over two minutes," the report said, referring to the Ky incident.

About 1,500 people attended that meeting, which the report described as a boisterous and demonstrative gathering, hostile to the point that the moderator concluded that Mr. Ky could not give his prepared address. By agreement with some of those attending and the speaker, the format was changed to a question-and-answer session.

#### Report Called Unfair

Although the faculty committee said it was not reaching a judgment that any individual had violated any law or university regulation, it singled out two professors by name as those who had spoken at the meeting before Mr. Ky left the stage. They were Michael C. Parenti, visiting professor of government, and Richard M. Miller, assistant professor of philosophy.

"I feel that the report is not fair and misrepresents my role," Professor Parenti said, adding:

"It implies, without presenting evidence, that I had something to do with a disruption. There were those there who were dead-set to disrupt the meeting. I attempted to salvage the meeting by offering another format, which was voluntarily accepted."

Professor Miller, who is on leave teaching at the University of California in Los Angeles, was not available for comment. But Professor Parenti said he felt that the report also misrepresented Professor Miller's role. "All he did was make a statement," he said.

The report said that, following Professor Parenti's remarks, Mr. Ky had made a three-minute statement and then had answered questions for 10 minutes, when Professor Miller spoke.

"At this point the crowd exploded," the report said. It

"The response was electric. Part of the crowd (common estimates are 150 to 250) rose to their feet. At first the crowd was shouting and clapping. It then turned to rhythmic applause and the chant of 'Out, out, out, which continued until Ky left the stage.'"