

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 funds last month, more than \$1 million was accepted from the Agency for International Development (AID), an agency said to be connected with the CIA during the Vietnam war.

At least two MSU trustees and several persons connected with the University, past and present, have expressed concern over the large amount of AID grants accepted 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 1972, according to Carl K. Eicher, agricultural economics professor on leave this year.

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

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 accepts, saying 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 channeled through MSU by AID."

Ramparts Magazine in 1966 published a story 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

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 Hannah.

Sheinbaum, now residing in 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 26)

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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" Larowe,
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 Administra-
tion in South Vietnam."

Larowe said that after the
program had been going for
about a year with approxi-
mately 40 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, Larowe 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
Larowe. The article criticized
South Vietnamese government

because of oppression.

"Any AID project is a natural
for infiltration of CIA agents,"
he said, "or 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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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 policy 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. Brazil is clearly an American puppet, made all the more strategic to the U.S. multinationals because of the threatened loss of South Africa. At all cost, Brazil must be "saved" from socialism so that we can continue to extract as much surplus value as we can from the world.

These realities of geopolitics are so apparent that it is incomprehensible that they should not be evident to President Wharton, Dean Ralph Smuckler of International Programs and Prof. John Hunter of the Latin American Center, each graced with the credential of a doctorate. Especially, these realities should be evident because they exist also with slight variation in other parts of MSU's international empire like Iran and South Korea.

But let us say, just for argument, that these elementary propositions are not persuasive. There is still another and 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 of the world that tortures political prisoners as a matter of public policy. The source for this information 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 Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

Again, why don't our administrators know this, or if they do, act upon it? Do they have to see and hear the torture? Or do they see only what they want to see?

Why we enter these contracts with such shabby regimes is truly a conundrum. Perhaps it is our ideological love affair with capitalism, maybe it is stupidity or insensitivity to the poor, or maybe it is the 60 per cent overhead that can be earned on a \$7.5 million Brazilian contract.

Whatever the reason, it is time to call a halt. The bell is tolling, and it is tolling for the members of our board of trustees. Apparently, they are the only ones that can help us regain our respectability as an academic institution.

Taylor is a professor of economics.

COMMITTEE STUDYING HARASSMENT IN STATE

Bullard asks for FBI documents for use in political spying probe

Rep. Perry Bullard, D-Ann Arbor, chairperson of the state House Civil Rights Committee, 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 said 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 this 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 sending out anonymous letters attacking 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 JOURNEY

Lash's secret mission

By C. PATRIC LARROWE

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

"Where ya off to, Doctor?" he asks. "You must be freezing in that safari 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 summertime 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

"I've been promised a Secret Service escort. Anyway, you haven't told me what's so bad about Brazil."

"It's all right here in this report from Amnesty International," he answers, tapping a pamphlet he pulls out of his pocket. "Here's what happened to a student handing out leaflets on a street corner in Rio: for three months, she was beaten and whipped, tortured on the electric table and suspended for seven-hour intervals."

"Sounds like an isolated case to me," I says. "Anyway, she was probably a troublemaker. But I'm not going down there to leaflet against the generals. I'm going down there to help out President Wharton."

"I can see that," he says, looking

"I didn't know it was that bad. . . . but after our Brazil Project has Americanized the Brazilians, they'll grant amnesty to their political dissidents, way we've done with all our Vietnam war resisters."

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 Adidas. "But if you think that's an isolated case, listen to the rest of the report:

"Brazil has 12,000 political prisoners, and in few countries are political opponents suppressed so ruthlessly. It names 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 Brazil Project has Americanized the Brazilians, they'll grant amnesty to their political dissidents, way we've done with all our Vietnam war resisters."

While I'm talking, I notice he's staring at the golf bag propped up against my suitcase. "Hey, Lash!" he bursts out. "Now I know why you're going to Brazil! Look at those initials on there! CRW! Those are Clif's clubs! Why, you're nothing but an errand boy for Wharton!"

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

Larowe is a professor of economics and faculty grievance officer.

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

Secrecy clouds national intelligence unit

By JOE SCALES
State News Staff Writer

A cloud of controversy has arisen from recent investigations into a previously little known and questionable organization called the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU).

The cloud is also 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.

According to a recent copyrighted article in Penthouse magazine, the LEIU consists of a vast network of intelligence units throughout the United States and Canada, which gather and exchange dossiers and files compiled on individuals who have been investigated by various LEIU police intelligence squads.

The legality of these files has been questioned.

The members of the LEIU are entire police departments or district 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 keeping 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.

State of Michigan has connections with nationwide computer network

The fate of these files is unclear 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 at this time. In the Penthouse article, LEIU was labeled as a "private club" type of organization and therefore not subject to Freedom of Information (FOI) acts and privacy laws that government agencies are subject to.

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 police agency branch that he said runs the LEIU.

The ACLU is suing the Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence (OCCI) branch to disclose the contents of 300 documents under the California version of the FOI.

The OCCI is a division of the California Dept. of Justice and its head, Charles Casey, is the recipient of government funds awarded to the LEIU, Marson said.

Marson said he was told that the LEIU is exempt from FOI laws, 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 inspect the files secretly this afternoon to see if they should be turned over, Marson said. Whether or not they are subject to FOI acts has not been determined.



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, antidraft 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.

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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



the State News

VOLUME 71 NUMBER 39 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1977

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN 48824

'U' takes \$6 million more from Brazil

By ED LION
State News Staff Writer
MSU Board of Trustees agreed to an additional \$6.1 million Friday to the Brazilian government to cover the costs of a controversial University-funded agricultural education program. The trustee action came amid criticism from several professors that the project is helping to strengthen the right-wing military regime there. A meeting was set for 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. Michigan State University has been paid \$6.1 million from Brazil. The remaining \$6.1 million accepted by the trustees will be paid

in monthly installments through the project's completion in mid-1978. Brazil obtained the money for the project from a U.S. loan from the Agency for International Development.
C. Patric Larrows 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 MSU ought to be involved there," he said. "All it does is shore up 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," he said. "I 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."

"I don't see anything 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 in late 1974, but criticism recently flared anew following a visit earlier this month by University President Clifton R. Wharton Jr. to monitor the project's progress.
At Friday's trustee meeting Trustee John Bruff, D-Fraser, called for a meeting between the trustees and both the project critics and proponents to hear their view on the project. The other trustees agreed, but the date of the meeting has not been set yet.
Hunter said the Brazil Project was aimed at helping the government achieve its target of an annual 6 per cent growth rate in agricultural output. Currently agricultural output in the South American nation of 100 million people grows annually at 4 per cent.

Burden of proof

Archibald Shaw responded on Wednesday to Milton Taylor's viewpoint on MSU's 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 equally skeptical of the view attributed to Ralph Smuckler in the State News of Feb. 4, 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 Albert Fishlow, "Indexing Brazilian Style: Inflation Without Tears? Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 1974, No. 1). And as 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 to the allegation of AID-CIA linkage and to the characterization of Brazil as an American puppet, we must still weigh our repugnance 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 paper, this possibility seems very remote. The burden of proof is clearly on Smuckler and

Red Squad snooping results in citizen lawsuits

By MIKE ROBINSON
Associated Press Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — Can a successful, middle-aged physician find happiness by lobbing an explosive device into a hot dog stand?

"If I bombed it," says Dr. Marvin Rosner, head of gynecology and obstetrics at a Chicago hospital, "how come it's still here?"

And yet there it is, right there in the files of the Chicago police intelligence unit, known for years as the Red Squad. Secretly, recently unveiled by federal court order, it alleges that Rosner is a bomb thrower. "If I did it nine months ago, as they say, how come they didn't arrest me?" asks Rosner, who can still walk from his office to the 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 that 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 belonging to an organization to help black families move to the suburbs.

Attorney Albert Jenner, counsel to 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 at recent Northwestern Uni-

versity law school for a national conference on Police Spying.

A court by Morton H. Halperin, former staff member of the National Security Council and now director of the Project on National Security and Civil Liberties in Washington, shows 28 suits around the 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 21 months as Nixon Administration officials attempted to plug leaks in the Watergate

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

Many of the entries in Red Squad files are perplexing.

Chuck Marson of San Francisco, a lawyer with the Northern California Civil Liberties Union who has filed a police spying suit, says his court action turned up a file on Communist party spokesperson Angela Davis. It had only one entry:

"Has hired flamboyant attorney to attract attention to her cause."

Marson's suit is aimed at the law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, a national organization through which Red Squads trade information. Or misinformation.

Since before the days of the antiwar movement, Red Squad members have been periodically spotted at the edges of demonstrations, taking pictures and writing down names of speakers. They often have had the image among "movement" people of being slow-witted. But the stereotype is false, say lawyers 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, public officials and newsmen.

"The image of the Keystone Cop is not reflected by the reality. Some of them are rather brilliant."

Just before Klink's group, the Alliance to End Repression, sued to obtain the Chicago Red Squad files, the Police Department burned an estimated 100,000 such records, but many were kept and finally ordered released by a federal judge.

Attorney Dick Soble says his suit has resulted in sworn testimony that Detroit Red Squad records were turned over to Chrysler Corp., which kept them in a "plant security file," which was stored separately from regular employe personnel files.

Red Squads are nothing new in America. The New York version was founded in 1912 and Chicago's goes back at least 50 years. They were most active in the union-organizing days of the 1930s, the anti-Communist redhunt 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.



OPINION

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000300530013-0

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 legal political contributions, and illicit mail-opening operations impose only a small part of the endless list of unthwarted 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 horses 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 government money to top foreign officials is one horrendous 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 interests 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 of its shady maneuverings to last us through another century. Our supposed protectors who oversee 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, not just looked at so the public can feel appropriately horrified for a short while.



The State News

Thursday, February 24, 1977

Editorials are the opinions of the State News. Viewpoints, columns 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 natural resources, about the denationalization of the industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors.

Read the New York Times of Aug. 16, 1976, to understand that the Brazilian "economic miracle" has been miraculous, for the most part, only for the well-to-do

(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 thicket of diatribes," 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 native Indian population will be completely exterminated because of the "need" for more land; and the national capitalists and "apolitical" MSU professors and officials will continue to participate in the \$7 million rip-off.

Barbara Thibeault
East Lansing Peace Education Center
1118 S. Harrison Road

Paper says Helms may finger Kissinger in Chilean overthrow

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Former CIA Director Richard M. Helms has told CIA officials and others that if he is indicted on perjury charges he will name former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as the man who ordered him to lie, the Sunday News Journal reported.

Helms could not be reached for comment but sources within the CIA, Justice Department and State Department said that Helms' vow is the reason pressure is being applied to prevent a multiple count indictment by a federal grand jury, the newspaper reported in a copyright article.

The grand jury has spent a year investigating alleged perjury before a Senate committee by Helms; Harold Geneen, chairperson of ITT; and other present and former CIA and ITT officials, according to the News Journal.

The testimony involved charges that the United States played a role in the overthrow of the Marxist government of former Chilean President Salvador Allende.

According to these sources, Helms first warned during a 1974 Justice Department investigation that he would publicly discuss Kissinger's, ITT's and former President Nixon's Chilean involvement.

Then Atty. Gen. William Saxbe and Helms' attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, reached an agreement that Helms would not be prosecuted, Justice Department officials told the News Journal Saturday.

Saxbe did not return a telephone call from a reporter, and Williams has been unavailable for comment for the last two

days, his Washington office said.

The grand jury has been probing testimony before the Senate subcommittee on Multinational corporations in 1973 and the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence in 1975.

The alleged perjury concerned charges that ITT funneled \$350,000 to opponents of the late Allende.

Helms and Geneen both denied to committees that the CIA and ITT had worked together for such purposes or that money had been sent to Chile to undermine Allende.

Detroit figures harassed by FBI

By CHRIS PARKS

LANSING (UPI) — Detroit Records Court Judge George Crockett Jr., the clerk of Detroit's Court of Common Pleas and a prominent black minister were reportedly among the targets of FBI political spying and harassment campaigns in the 1960s.

Information contained in the reports of the U.S. Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence Activities indicates that Crockett was the victim of an anonymous letter-writing campaign carried out by the FBI's Detroit bureau when he ran for the Detroit Common Council in 1965. Crockett lost that election, but was

elected to the Records Court bench the following year.

The letters implied that Crockett had a "communist background."

The Senate committee report, which was based on FBI documents, does not name Crockett or any other victims of the FBI operation. But Crockett said it is evident from the description of the incident that it involved his campaign.

Another apparent victim of anonymous letters sent by FBI agents was Willie Baxter, a former member of the Democratic State Central Committee who now is clerk of the Common Pleas Court.

A somewhat different tactic was taken with a black activist minister. According to the committee report, FBI agents sent the Detroit minister a death threat designed to look as though it had come from mobsters.

State Rep. Perry Bullard, D Ann Arbor, and chairperson of the House Civil Rights Committee, has filed a formal request under the Freedom of Information Act for release of FBI documents upon which the Senate committee report was based.

The Senate committee report states that the FBI obtained a conservative mailing list and sent persons on it a letter which referred to the "communist background" of

a common council candidate and branded him as a "charlatan."

According to the report, the FBI also sent a fictitiously signed letter to a television station suggesting questions the candidate should be asked when he appeared on a show the station was producing.

Baxter said he had no idea back in 1966 that his appointment as secretary of the Detroit bus system board had triggered a volley of mail to the reporters, politicians and others smearing him as a "known communist."

(continued on page 18)

Brazil Project controversy still boiling

By KARLA VALLANCE
State News Staff Writer

MSU President Clifton R. Wharton Jr.'s recent trip to Brazil has touched off a spate of controversy over MSU's involvement in the Brazil Project. Wharton's nine-day trip triggered a 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 International, an organization which monitors human rights of governments worldwide, Brazil has over 10,000 political prisoners, and regularly tortures opponents of the regime. The Roman Catholic Church is about the only group to take a firm stand against the "ruthless oppression" of the government.

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

completely overlooked on this campus."

The Brazil Project, one of the largest foreign projects in MSU history, has a quiet background. In 1975, MSU signed a 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 improvement 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 Development (AID). Hunter said MSU has 11 long-term consultants at seven locations, numerous short-term people, plus about 100 Brazilian graduate

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

This project differs from most international programs MSU is involved with in that no 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 brainpower has been helping Brazil with soils survey teams, library development, veterinary medicine and general 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 critical article written by C. Patric "Lash" Larrowe soon after the Brazil Project contract was signed.

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

"There is an honest difference of opinion of whether or not a university's participation condones or abets an undesirable regime," said Homer Higbee, director of the MSU International Studies and Programs. "Some believe strongly one way, and some the other."

Higbee explained that the international projects that MSU embarks on must be first approved by a committee, and fall within the guidelines set up for University participation in sensitive areas.

"If the country falls within 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 the political institutions of the country, but with the universities which will be able to do something for their food production.

"If the academic community cannot continue communicating

with each other, then there are real problems. Over the long run, we hope to maintain communication with the academics in these countries and continue a dialogue, on the important problems," he said.

But faculty members like Larrowe and Taylor do not feel it is morally right for MSU to support the Brazilian government in any way.

"If a country is criticized for their treatment of political prisoners, they can simply point a finger at MSU and say, 'But they're not criticizing us,'" Larrowe said. "It ties the country to the U.S. I would funnel all the AID programs through the United Nations."

"Our silence on repression there in the face of what we

know makes us share the blame for the erosion of human rights," Taylor said. "The U.S. continues to pour in U.S. tax dollars and MSU helps to spend the money. Is this what makes President Wharton proud," Taylor asked, referring to a statement Wharton made about the Brazil Project being "exciting," and how "proud" he was that MSU was involved.

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AID money funded MSU building boom

The construction boom enjoyed by MSU in the last decade was fueled in part with funds obtained from a U.S. government agency which has been linked in some circles to the CIA, the State News has learned.

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 Cyclotron, the Computer Center, the Music Practice 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

serve as "fronts" for CIA covert operations and often help support repressive government. MSU's AID-financed Vietnam Project from 1955 to 1962 was allegedly a front operation designed to help the right-wing dictatorship combat the communist Viet Cong.

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 administration and physical plant expenses. Money for indirect costs usually accounted for about 15 per cent of AID grants, or \$3.5 million over the 10 years officials said.

- 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 perfectly legal until 1968 when laws aimed at trimming the state budget were changed, making such a fund illegal. It was then disbanded, 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 it "highly unlikely" that the CIA was affiliated with AID and he said he never saw any evidence "in the contracts or vouchers to indicate that."

But C. Patric 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 our buildings are conceivably built on blood shed by right-wing fascist governments."

Over the last three fiscal years MSU has received over \$3 million in AID grants. At least two MSU trustees have recently voiced concern that large sums from an agency believed to be closely linked to the CIA makes them "nervous."

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, a group that monitors worldwide human rights conditions, as among the most repressive governments in the world.

Ralph Smuckler, dean of International Programs, who is currently 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 better leverage to effect a change.

18 Michigan State News, East Lansing, Michigan

Secret news letter found in State Police files

(continued from page 1)

has thus far been found in Michigan files and one Lawyer's Guild investigator said it had been found in CIA, FBI and IRS files as well.

One Digest notation on a June 17, 1972, issue suggested that information had been stolen. It read:

"To protect sources, this material should not be used in this format. It is also noted that every attempt was made to restore the list to its owner, without success, as it is realized that under certain circumstances the publishing of stolen lists is illegal."

Several times the Digest had notations telling subscribers they could obtain additional information by getting in touch through previously established contacts.

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

recorded.

According to some persons watched by the Digest, the only way certain information could have been known was if agents had infiltrated the groups. One issue had a notation that said, "NOTE: Audio Tapes of the (an antiwar organization, name withheld by the State News) panel are available on request."

Lists were made of people who had signed petitions, who had parked their cars, perhaps unintentionally, near certain meetings, and even those who had supported such things as the move to stop the deportation of John Lennon.

A notation in one issue suggested how subscribers could funnel payments through some secret network. "In order to maintain the confidentiality of the services we cannot appeal for funds directly," the issue reported. "However, each recipient knows how to make contact with some other person having a direct contact with the Information Digest."

The Nov. 19, 1971 issue, has a note which instructed subscribers, "It is requested that you keep the Information Digest for use within your own organization and do not share it with others."

"This issue (Nov. 19) in particular is sensitive and should not, under any circumstances, be leaked to any organization or newsman, however well-established their reputation. If, in your judgment, material should be disseminated, please do not use it in I.D. (Information Digest) format; scramble and rewrite!"

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

FBI harassed Detroiters

(continued from page 1)

According to the Senate committee report, an anonymous letter was sent to then Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh with carbons to two newspapers protesting the use of taxpayers' money in the appointment of a "known communist" to a well-paid job.

Similar letters were sent to various politicians, the American Legion and the Wayne County prosecutor, while a letter bearing a false name was sent to bus system board members stating that Cavanagh had "saddled them with a commie secretary because he thinks it will get him a few Negro votes."

According to the Senate committee report, the death threat incident was part of an FBI effort to create dissension between black numbers runners and "the Italian hoodlum element" in Detroit in 1968.

Quoting FBI documents, the committee report stated a letter was sent from the FBI to "the best known black militant in Detroit."

The FBI hoped the minister would assume "the Italian hoodlum element was responsible for this letter," report this to the Negro numbers operators and thereby cause them to further resent the Italian hoodlum element," the report said.

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.

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 super erotic film -- and that's not just our opinion...

'LOOKING GLASS' IS PORNO WITH A PRIVILEGED AIR... A LANDMARK MOVIE PROVING THAT HARD-CORE

Secret newsletter found in state files

By JOE SCALES
State News Staff Writer
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 claimed they didn't know where it came from, 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.

Recent investigations into the Information Digest by 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 U.S. Rep. Larry McDonald, D-Ga., 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 circum-

stances," one of the New York reports said. 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.

Notations on many of the newsletters gave strict orders for recipients to maintain the secrecy of the Digest sources. "Uncontrolled dissemination of this information can have the most serious consequences," one issue remarked.

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

portions of Information Digest were entered in files kept by the Michigan State Police intelligence division's Special Investigation Unit, the Red Squad.

The Red Squad collected secret files on thousands of citizens considered subversives because of political affiliation. The Squad has since been declared unconstitutional by two Michigan courts and ordered dismantled.

The fate of 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

was used by the state police in compiling Red Squad files has not been fully determined. Only the Red Squad file on the Socialists Workers Party (SWP) and a few individual plaintiffs have been released to date.

Control of the SWP file, a 5,000 page report containing about 2,000 names, was given to only four people. A court order prevents plaintiffs in the now-pending Red Squad lawsuits 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

Digest came in the mail and had no return address; the sender was unknown. He said Lt. Lawrence Rees, of the intelligence division, would know when the state police stopped receiving it and how many people they had gotten it.

Lt. Rees, contacted by phone, said he did not know what information the Digest contained or where it came from. He refused to answer any questions over the phone and hung up.

Hassinger, contacted by phone, said he did not know anything about the Information Digest, but took a short break from 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 in 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 how many or when the state police started receiving the Digest.

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

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

(continued on page 18)



with the Brazil Project is a source of deep concern, 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 the brutally fascist government of Brazil, which over the years has displayed a wanton disregard for human rights.

The MSU international projects committee has set up guidelines for these projects that are in need of revision due to their vagueness and lack of thrust.

In 1975, 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 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 Jones said a solution to

the AID 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, 1,800 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 unexplained death of Herzog comes

as another example of the rampant corruption in Brazil.

The Brazilian government labels every demand for social progress, higher wages or more humane working conditions as communistic or subversive, and they believe subversive persons must be eliminated. Sadly enough, MSU continues its affiliation with a government torn by corruption and chaos.

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

Brazil, that will improve Brazilian food production techniques. They claim that Brazil has had the period of growth, as America did in the 1940s.

Milton Taylor, economics professor, called this sheer sophistry. "Our program there only serves to perpetuate an AID-CIA linkage, of which we are all too well aware of from bitter Vietnam experiences," he said.

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



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. Scores of professors, administrators and graduate students, according to the final report of the Church Senate Committee on Intelligence, are actively engaged in secret CIA work. These academic "spooks" recruit American and foreign students for CIA activities, write propaganda literature, perform CIA research and travel abroad on spy missions using their academic status for cover.



Though the Church report acknowledged CIA involvement on campus, it provided few details. A majority of the senators on the committee allowed the CIA to censor the report. This left a situation where, according to a minority

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. Johnson gave a dramatic speech and ordered the CIA to stop such activities.

The CIA responded by changing its mode of operation. While the CIA severed most organizational funding, it began to actively recruit and fund individual accomplices on campuses across the nation.

The Church report sheds some light

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 relationships. Since the CIA and their 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.

Although much of the actual research is just handed over to the CIA, books and articles are occasionally published as a result of CIA-funded work. These publications never mention the source of funding, and students and scholars alike read them as independent scholarship. As the CIA contract for weather research now being conducted at the University

(Continued on page 4)

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 Bellfy
217 Center St.

Open letter

I have been reading in the State News with more than ordinary interest C. Patric Larrowe 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 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 Larrowe 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 a grievance which comes under his official jurisdiction?

Richard O. Nishoff
Professor emeritus

Wandering

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

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



Letter Policy

The Opinion Page welcomes all letters and viewpoints. Readers should follow a few rules to insure that as many letters as possible appear in print.

All letters and viewpoints should be typed on one side, back and triple spaced. Letters and viewpoints must be accompanied by a local address, student, faculty or staff status, and phone number. No letters or viewpoints without these items will

be considered for publication.

Letters should be 25 lines or less and may be edited for State News style and conciseness to fit as many letters as possible on a page. Viewpoints may be no longer than 75 lines, and may also be edited.

No unsigned letters or viewpoints will be considered for publication. Names may be withheld, but only for good cause.

opinion

Wharton must abandon Brazil Project

Amid the controversy over MSU's participation in the Brazil Project it is most difficult to understand why the administration and board of trustees persist in their involvement. On Friday MSU accepted an additional \$6.1 million from the Brazilian government to continue its participation in the project.

With the Brazilian government systematically abusing the masses of its country it is inhumane that this University would continue to work with it. When the project was begun in 1974, the University accepted \$1.5 million from the Brazilian government — funds that originated from the Agency for International Development (AID). AID has been linked with the CIA and there is at least a distinct possibility that MSU is being used as a tool for the CIA through the Brazil Project.

President Clifton R. Wharton Jr. should pay strict attention to what he allows MSU to be involved in and alter his priorities to place a greater value on human rights rather than reaping the profits made through the project.

It makes one wonder if economic gains are the primary concern of Wharton and the trustees, or whether the rights of the Brazilian citizenry matter.

Apparently, the administration and trustees care little about the views of faculty and students who have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the University's participation.

Similar projects are conducted in Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Somalia and South Korea that

are also funded by AID. Presumably, the most recent funds Brazil gave the University are also from AID.

It is understandable that money is needed to improve a university. It is also perceivable that research helps to better an educational system. But is it conceivable to allow the rights of humans to be violated by a fascist regime?

With all the controversy surrounding the CIA-linked Brazil Project it would seem logical — and ethical — that withdrawal should be an immediate goal.

If Wharton wishes to continue working in Brazil he must be ready to accept any consequences which may occur. Involvement with such governments lessens the reputation of the University while

lending credence

The continued preservation of worldwide is motivated by MSU's Brazil. The accepted \$6.1 million only outrage of students who justly demand the Project be halted answered.

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The continual fight for the
preservation of human rights
worldwide is most certainly weak-
ened by MSU's cooperation with
Brazil. The acceptance of another
\$6.1 million only heightens the
outrage of students and faculty
who justly demand that the Brazil
Project be halted. The call must be
answered.