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The UF-Iranian Link

Engineering participates; Africa probed

Text by Paul Anderson,
Frank Blanchard, Andrea Murray
and
Mark Scheinbaum

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EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a three-part series dealing with the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, other intelligence-gathering organizations, and related governmental activities on the UF and other campuses. Today's report details the dual subjects of the Iranian-CIA University connection in Gainesville and elsewhere, and past evidence of CIA activities at UF which are in direct disagreement with the agency's disclaimers on the subject.

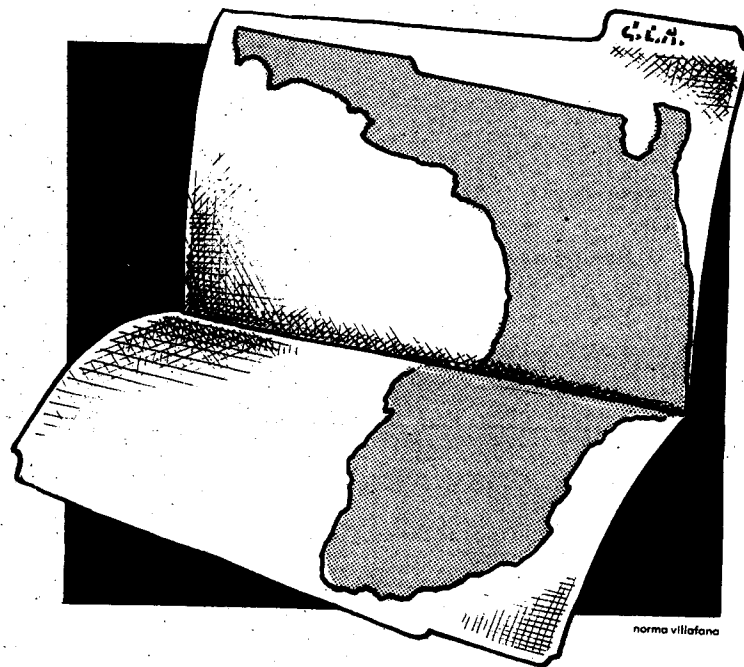
The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency on the UF campus have included two substantive cases of information-gathering involving foreign countries.

SAVAK, the Iranian secret police, which Newsweek, Jack Anderson and others confirm was established by the CIA in 1956, has assisted agents of the Shah of Iran in penetrating UF and other campuses in search of data on Iranian dissidents.

The second case involved the direct refutation of the CIA's claim to The Alligator that only "voluntary" cooperation is sought from UF professors. The case centered around CIA attempts to learn about Chinese activity in the African nation of Burundi, with former Political Science Chairman Dr. Manning Dauer serving as intermediary.

THE ROLE of UF in helping the Shah's regime is tiny compared to that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and other schools, but is nonetheless tied to a complex web of international finance, nuclear politics, and internal affairs in Iran.

The investigation has revealed that the Shah's spies operate on the UF and other campuses with assistance from the CIA. This week's CBS-TV "Sixty Minutes" program reported the Shah's activity on more than 50 campuses na-



tionwide.

According to several published reports SAVAK has engaged in the harassment surveillance, arrest, torture, murder of dissident students at home, and sometimes arranged for deportation of students abroad.

The Iranian Embassy in Washington has denied that any such activity exists.

IN THE TWO areas The Alligator has found:

- UF is giving some pro-Shah Iranian students the education needed to learn how to build nuclear weapons. In turn, those students could be involved in the Shah's attempt to buy nuclear reactors from such international giants as General Electric and Westinghouse.

- The CIA continues to be provided with information written by UF scholars, sometimes without prior approval of the author, on the grounds that professor's research will be made public at some later date anyway.

- A UF Iranian student was sought by SAVAK through the FBI, while attending another Florida school, to the point that his professor's office was ransacked for files.

There are an estimated 17,000 Iranian students in the

(see 'Prof's page 10)

Prof's file rifled in search of records

(from page one)

United States, several hundred of whom attend schools in the Florida university system. Among these are eight students in UF's nuclear engineering program, according to department chairman Dr. Edward B. Carroll.

He said, "As far as we know they are paying their own fees and have nothing to do with the CIA or defense, or defense intelligence work."

However, checks with Iranian exiles in Gainesville, Houston, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, and Boston, revealed that most, if not all of the students are from pro-Shah families whose tuitions are being subsidized by the Iranian government. This is part of an overflow from an Iranian nuclear engineering contract with MIT, officials in Boston and New York told The Alligator.

"Newsweek" reported last year that, "To bolster his prestige abroad he (the Shah) has already purchased nuclear reactors from France." "Newsweek" reported a year earlier that, "... among other prospects he now plans to dispatch two dozen Iranian graduate students to study nuclear engineering at MIT next year at a cost of \$250,000 a year in tuitions alone, and he has bestowed \$400,000 on Harvard."

CARROLL SAID, "The Shah has ordered a number of nuclear reactors, six in all, from Westinghouse corporation's European subsidiary. The Shah realizes that his oil is going to run out, and when this happens his income will drop. As for nuclear weapons? Well, once any country has nuclear reactors they could be generating plutonium and making weapons."

He confirmed "Newsweek's" reports and said, "The Iranian government recently entered a contract with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to train nuclear engineering students."

At the Department of State, Iranian Desk Officer Hildegard Shiskin said if students were learning the tools of nuclear weaponry, "We would not be involved." She quickly added, "For information on Iranian students, you should contact Dr. Arthur Lewis (UF College of Education chairman of Division of Curriculum and Instruction) at your school. He's my direct contact there and runs the foreign student program."

LEWIS is on a trip to Africa and unavailable, according to his wife.

As reported by "Business Week" earlier this year, the Shah is engaged in a program which could leave Westinghouse holding the bag, and boost the sales of General Electric. It boils down to a Westinghouse management which has heavily banked on orders from the Shah and other countries which are banned from buying nuclear reactors directly from the United States.

"Business Week" said Westinghouse stands to lose a possible \$2 billion and faces financial crisis because of its promises to provide Iran and other countries with uranium at the pre-inflation price of \$9 per pound. It now sells for \$41 per pound and the customers are forcing adherence to the old price of \$9.

JAMES KOHL reported in "The Nation" that the Shah's nuclear investment is "\$10 billion." The Shah is buying technology and protection of his investment from dissident students at American schools, he said, and added: "While MIT will receive 27 students (20 per cent of the total number of graduate students in its nuclear engineering department), more than 250 other Iranian students will be arriving at nuclear engineering departments around the United States."

One Iranian student at UF who is opposed to the Shah, and carries around newspaper clippings from the United States and Europe on the Shah's torturing and murdering



ISA PROTESTS SHAH'S EX... they are targets of SAVAK

Iranian students is "Bahram Azeleh." This is not his real name. In fact he chose the pseudonym because it is part of the name of an Iranian patriot who was gunned down in Iran last November. The use of fake names and wearing of masks by Iranian students at demonstrations is "to show political repression in Iran," according to an official of the Iranian Students Association (ISA). BAHRAM HAD been a student elsewhere in Florida, and

although he publishes The Alligator, he found it difficult to find the FBI in office in



RENE LEMARCHAND
...CIA contacted him twice

Lemarchand

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By FRANK BLANCHARD

and
MARK SCHEINBAUM
Alligator Staff Writers

The current CIA administration, and the agency's former Florida chief emphasize the "voluntary" nature of any contacts with faculty and students at the UF and elsewhere.

Dr. Rene Lemarchand of the UF political science department, a specialist in African political development, disagrees with the CIA's claims.

In an article entitled, "The CIA in Africa: How Central? How Intelligant?" Lemarchand wrote, "For those of us accustomed to engaging in more conventional modes of social science investigation, prying into the murky underworld of CIA activities raises obvious difficulties."

Lemarchand should know. Citing one of his own difficulties, a statement made in one of his footnotes (later deleted by a journal editor) follows:

"I became vividly aware of this issue in 1965, when, shortly after my return from Burundi, I was contacted by the CIA through its representative in Miami, Mr. Justin F. Gleischauf. In the Spring of 1965 and again in 1966, I was 'invited' by my chairman, Mr. Manning Dauer, to meet in his office with Mr. Gleischauf and this, I might add, at a time when I did not have tenure. Mr. Gleischauf then proceeded to ask me general questions about the circumstances of Chinese penetration in Burundi, which I answered in general terms, laying primary emphasis on the historical backdrop and the various factors and circumstances, which, I thought had made the Burundi authorities receptive to Chinese overtures.

"BUT WHEN I was asked by my interlocutor to cite specific names of Burundi officeholders whom I could identify as being particularly friendly towards Chinese diplomats. I categorically refused to do so. The following year the same scenario occurred, with Mr. Gleischauf again asking me to cite specific names. I again refused, despite Gleischauf's insistence that this information was to be used in the interest of the U.S. and the free world. Aside from the questions which this incident raises about the ethics of the political science profession, I refer specifically to the conduct of my former chairman, Mr. Dauer, who in this case used his influence and prerogatives in a way that I find highly objectionable, it also shows how CIA efforts at surveying the state of the arts on U.S. campuses might result in an all-

too-crazy relationship between agents."

Dauer, a distinguished service man to be the state's most esteemed, interviewed about his feelings about the present, and future. After he mentioned the Lemarchand incident, he said slowly, "Er, well, Gleischauf, and, well, I can't remember."

But Dauer said that his department policy of collecting and sending publication to the CIA and other agencies.

"The CIA might ask for a speech or a conference, and if published anyway, we just sent it participated in scholarly work. I asked to talk to the CIA or the State Department."

HE ADDED that there was no policy, and it is a standing procedure in terms of current appointment of Victor Thompson. Before on reporter Frank Blanchard, T absolutely refuse to discuss anything. But Gleischauf knew Dauer, regards via The Alligator. Gle the incident. Through 27 years of people I talked to, but I know of judgement and if a professor did would ever bother him again."

After retiring from the CIA if from personnel records at the corporation, which specializes in industrial security and intelligence staff in November, 1973 and his many records showed no specific cording to one clerk.

RETIRED AND LIVING I said "I never wore a cloak and assassinated anyone, and can't surreptitiously. I can say that University of Florida didn't have too much interest in undergraduate activity which we have concentrated on the potential employees, and as for



IS
once

asked that the names of the principals not be protect his safety, their names were given to and their stories were confirmed. rs ago, one of his professors opened his office files had been rifled and his office ransacked. s own investigation led him to an admitted : who later said the FBI had ransacked the of : find files on, and papers written by the Ira-

nian student.

The informant, who is known to The Alligator and who has testified before several Congressional committees, when confronted by the professor admitted the purpose of the break-in. The professor said, "When I asked him whether they were specifically after a paper and some information from this Iranian student, he said 'yes.'"

ANOTHER IRANIAN student agreed to an interview only after taking elaborate security precautions were taken. He told an Alligator reporter "My friends in other cities and here in Gainesville, say that there have been many, many questions made about where I am. SAVAK is here in Gainesville. I must believe from certain things that have happened that SAVAK is looking for me."

"Harper's," reported, in an article written by Frances Fitzgerald, that outside of Iran, SAVAK "keeps a check on every Iranian student."

The student added, "I don't think that the CIA, which helped establish SAVAK in 1956, should be helping them on campuses of anywhere else. I thought—I mean, I still do think, that the American people are freedom-loving people and believe in justice and human rights. Yet we know of cases—in Houston last year for example—where our people were beaten up for protesting the killings and tortures of the Shah. Why should they be allowed to come after us at school?"

There is other evidence of the Shah's activities on U.S. campuses: Jack Anderson wrote last Oct. 29, "Documents show that SAVAK...has learned its lessons well. Most of SAVAK's dirty tricks are directed against Iranian students who oppose the Shah's imperial rule;" another Anderson story said SAVAK agents were told not to reveal their real names and to also recruit "new agents" to "penetrate the Arab student community." Fitzgerald in "New Times" documented the case of one Iranian student who tape recorded CIA overtures regarding a career in espionage.

THE FITZGERALD article, "The CIA Campus Tapes," documented the case of Iranian student Ahmad Jabbari in St. Louis who was asked to work on fellow Iranian students and work for the CIA in Iran upon his return home with a doctorate in economics.

These and other articles in recent years and months have substantiated much of what the ISA has alleged. Just last month The Village Voice revealed that the Shah had been able to influence academic programs in 50 American universities to the point where the MIT student newspaper denounced the "Selling of MIT" while predicting its graduates would end up making "bombs for the Shah."



UF STUDENTS PROTEST
...masks protect identity

ebuffs CIA

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The Alligator learned sed Wackenhut Cor- in international in- leischauf joined the 2, 1974. The com- nments for him, ac- Gables, Gleitschuf dagger, and never I never did anything scheme of things the lluvah lot to offer- e and there was alot interested in. ste students, in terms faculty our contacts

have been reduced and a good many campuses have done without the CIA."

"We have concentrated on the graduate students, in terms of potential employees, and as for asking faculty our contacts have been reduced and a good many campuses have done without the CIA."

IN RESPONSE to another question he said, "It has hurt national security, not having cooperation from the universities as much. Now, it's not their (professors) responsibility to help us, but it's purely on a voluntary basis and what we would usually be most interested in is a professional appraisal of specific things, unless we were working on a project of vital importance."

At present, even from retirement he said he keeps very much abreast of the agency's activities and said much of today's CIA work on campus "is just presenting what he (the academician) presented somewhere else in raw form."

"But, on occasion," he added, "if information would be required and there is someone who we might think is particularly qualified, some specialist might be contacted for significant work, but this is not the usual case."

He emphasized that, "The agency is looking now primarily at geographers, political scientists, and mathematicians with sophisticated skills, certainly a master's degree at the absolute minimum in terms of career opportunities. For other things, well we might want to contact somebody who specializes in, oh—something strange, like hunting for ivory in such-and-such country, but not usually much else."

HE ADMITTED that the agency regularly collects materials from academic departments at UF and elsewhere, with the chairman's permission, and not necessarily with the previous okay of the individual author. "We usually are interested in some highly technical stuff, and if it's going to be published anyway they turn it over with no problem."

Dauer, at the start of his discussion of intelligence gathering activities on campus, said "Students need to be recruited for these agencies and the government needs to study the scholarly journals."

"SOMETIMES A student will be interviewed and they (intelligence agencies) may ask about them, but usually our policy in political sciences is that they get any published information they want—if it's going to be published, it's available anyway," Dauer said.

He said, "I don't think universities should lend themselves as a cover for CIA activities and research—it would be contrary to what we stand for."

Iranian Embassy's activities mysterious

By PAUL ANDERSON
Alligator Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—At the Iranian Embassy in Washington they call it the "Student Affairs Section," but Iranian Student Association (ISA) members call it the United States headquarters of SAVAK, the secret police of the Shah.

Most students affiliated with the ISA believe the Shah's people maintain headquarters at the Iranian Embassy, a belief confirmed in part through a CBS "Sixty Minutes" report this week. The embassy has the official responsibility of working with the United States government on projects concerning Iran, but denies any connection with spying activities against Iranian students.

AN IRANIAN "diplomat" at the embassy in Washington would not give his full name. He asked to be sent copies of this reporter's stories and said the stories should be sent to him, attention of "Abid."

"Abid," is the name used by a SAVAK official, according to an ISA member. "This (the Student Affairs Section) is the center of SAVAK's activity here (in the United States) — since they are mostly concerned about students who are fighting against the Shah, they call themselves the 'Student Affairs Section,'" he said.

Although there has been overwhelming evidence of Shah-financed military training and technical schooling at numerous United States universities, Abid says it's just not so. "The students come here on their own to study. We sometimes provide some kind of scholarship, usually a \$200 amount. This also includes insurance for the students while we have them here."

WHEN ASKED whether the Shah was

footing the bill for the specific training of future nuclear weapons specialists for Iran, through contracts with United States schools, he said the students are mostly "independent" and not receiving Iranian funds.

When asked about Iranian contracts with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Virginia Military Institute and other schools he said, "Some places in Iran provide government scholarships, but, as I said, most students come here completely on their own."

He estimates there are 17,000 Iranian students in the United States, based on data the schools provide. "If you are really from the University of Florida, tell them that — well, they haven't provided data for two years, or I could be more accurate."

IF HE IS correct, it confirms statements by UF officials who said that foreign governments and foreign agencies were not afforded the same help in keeping track of students as were American agencies.

He would not be specific about the number of nuclear engineering students, but would say only that, "A large percentage of the students are, as you say, studying engineering; they used to be heavily in that area. Now they are interested in many different fields...Lots of students stay here, but the job opportunities are getting much better in many fields in Iran, so they are encouraged to go home," he said.

For more information about the training of Iranian students in nuclear technology he suggested a conversation later that day with a "Mr. Aqbar," the military attaché.

A call later that day revealed that Aqbar was out of town and no one else was qualified to talk to the press.