

Longtime CIA Links With UC Disclosed

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A long history of contacts between the Central Intelligence Agency and the University of California — highlighted by a high-ranking UC vice president's tour of duty with the CIA during the height of student unrest — is revealed in documents released by the CIA.

The documents, about 800 pages dating from the late 1950s through 1977, have been released under the Freedom of Information Act and made available to the Los Angeles Times.

They cover a wide range of cooperative activities conducted between the university, several of its nine campuses and, and the intelligence agency, including:

- The UC vice president's two-week tour with the CIA during which he advised the agency on such matters as student unrest, recruiting UC students, academic cover for professors doing research for the CIA and improving the agency's public relations image on the UC campuses.
- A series of CIA-sponsored seminars in Berkeley and other locations with select professors thought to be friendly to the agency, to share information.
- Providing a steady flow of

CIA materials on China and the Soviet Union to CIA-approved professors.

The Freedom of Information request on the CIA's relations with the University of California was originally filed in May, 1976, by Nathan Gardels, a political science student and research assistant at the University of California at Los Angeles. The request was endorsed by a number of UC's student and staff groups.

But the CIA has released only a portion of the documents, and the private Center for National Security Studies in Washington, D.C., joined Gardels to file appeals. The

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Boy Burned by 'Breathing Fire'

Montebello,
Los Angeles county

An 11-year-old boy was burned on the face when he and a 14-year-old friend tried to imitate the antics of a rock group guitarist by "breathing fire," police reported yesterday.

The boys, who were not identified, covered their faces with Vaseline, took mouthfuls of lighter fluid and spat it past a flaming cigaret lighter.

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center is expected this week to file a lawsuit to force the CIA to release the remainder of the documents.

As is the government's practice in releasing documents under the Freedom of Information Act, the names of principal parties are blanked out. An investigation by the Times determined that it was former administrative vice president Earl Clinton Bolton who served an active tour of duty with the CIA in the summer of 1968.

Interviews also established the names of several professors referred to in the documents.

During Bolton's tour, the agency's coordinator for academic affairs indicated that a UC official — Bolton, according to the Times' investigation — met with various high-ranking CIA officers to discuss problems of student unrest.

As vice president for administration, Bolton's duties included supervising the university's Washington, D.C., office and maintaining liaison with headquarters of the Atomic Energy Commission, with the AEC's field agencies and major AEC labs, and conducting negotiations for the renewal of the three major AEC contracts with the university.

Bolton retired from the university in 1970 after ten years and is now a vice president in the Los Angeles office of Booz Allen and Hamilton, an international management consultant firm. He said he would "neither confirm nor deny" that he spent those two weeks with the CIA at its Langley, Va., headquarters in the summer of 1968.

But his presence in Langley at that time has been confirmed through other sources.

In 1968 Bolton, then third in command of the University of California, also was a captain in the naval reserve. According to his naval records in Washington, he served two weeks of naval reserve training in 1968 at the CIA base on loan from Naval Intelligence Command.

Bolton's university connection with the CIA began in June, 1968, when, as a university administrator plagued with the problem of student dissidence, he wrote a letter to an old friend, Vice Admiral Rufus R. Taylor, then deputy director of the CIA, indicating that he was available for an assignment in the field of intelligence.

Taylor responded June 25, 1968, noting in his letter: "After some discussions here in the agency, we have come to the conclusion that we could keep you interested ... If you are willing to serve with us."

Taylor, reached by telephone at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, said Bolton, "normally did his two weeks' annual training somewhere in naval intelligence or intelligence activities associated with it ... we decided because of his knowledge as vice president of the University of California he

Maddox Ready To Call it Quits

Atlanta

Former Governor Lester Maddox, long a critic of fellow Georgian Jimmy Carter, said yesterday health problems and heavy debt likely have ended his political career.

Maddox, who preceded Carter in the state's top job and served as lieutenant governor when Carter was governor, told an interviewer he doubts he will make any more political races. There had been reports he might oppose Representative Larry McDonald (Dem.-Ga.) this year or seek a lesser state office.

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might be able to make some contribution."

A memo written at the end of Bolton's tour by the agency's coordinator for academic affairs said Bolton met with 14 high-ranking officers of the CIA to discuss student unrest, gave a critique of a CIA paper on worldwide student unrest and met with CIA recruiting and contract officers.

By the end of his tour, Bolton wrote a memo entitled "Agency-Academic Relations" on how the agency could work out cover for its activities on campus and how it could improve its flagging image on campus.

Bolton stressed in his memo that the functions of a university are teaching, research and public service, and if the CIA wanted to request any service from an academic, it should try to relate it to one of those traditional functions.

Then the university and the individual scholar would be able to "explain involvement with the agency as a contribution to one of these proper academic goals."

"It should also be stressed that when an apology is necessary, it can best be made: (1) by some distant academic who is not under attack, (2) in a 'respectable' publication of general circulation (e.g., Harpers, Saturday Review, Vital Speeches, etc.) and (3) with full use of the jargon of the academy ..."

In the area of contracts and grants, Bolton suggested that the agency have "an insulator such as Rand ... such an independent corporation should of course have a ringing name (e.g. Institute for a Free Society) to do work for the entire intelligence community and should really have a sufficiently independent existence so that it can take the heat on some projects if necessary."

He also suggested establishing at Yale the Walter Bedell Smith or William J. Donovan lectures or Chair on Intelligence as an Instrument of National Policy, "providing a handsomely funded, postdoctoral, one-year opportunity for

selected scholars and publicizing efforts by the CIA to make scarce materials available to scholars."

His final point was to "do all (student) recruiting off campus and to time these visits so that the probability of reaction is decreased, e.g., during the summer between semesters, after the last issue of the student newspaper is printed, for the semester, etc."

With a few exceptions it is difficult to tell from the documents what exactly the CIA did to implement any of Bolton's ideas. Attorneys filing the lawsuit hope that the documents being withheld will provide a more complete picture of the full extent of CIA activities with the University of California.

There is a plethora of documents indicating CIA wooing of certain professors, mostly in Chinese and Soviet studies, by inviting them to small seminars run by the agency and by sending them CIA research material.

According to the documents, the agency sponsored 16 seminars on China with academics between 1966 and 1969. In the San Francisco Bay Area, professors from San Francisco State University, Stanford and at least three UC campuses were invited to attend.

An example is a seminar held March 22-23, 1975, at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco. In a letter sent to 16 invited professors, the CIA's coordinator for

academic affairs said the CIA expected to pay each scholar a \$50 honorarium, reimburse them for limousine or taxi service from the airport, and, if they were to stay at the same hotel as the government representatives, the CIA would make reservations for them.

It is not clear from the documents whether any of the professors accepted the CIA's offers.

The released files reveal a relationship between the agency and some professors in Berkeley's Center for Chinese Studies.

Joyce Kallgren, vice chairman of the center and a professor at UC Davis, said she attended two or three seminars and she received CIA material, which she said she placed in the center's library.

Chalmers Johnson, chairman of the political science department at Berkeley, who also attended some of the seminars, said he did so because "I'm a scholar, pure and simple."

UC Davis political science professor Paul Zinner said the meetings "were not confidential or secret, and no one told me not to talk about it."

But he agreed with the criticism of Berkeley China expert that professors who were on the "outs" or in disfavor with the CIA came to be deliberately excluded from the seminars and from receiving material.