

# Three University Profs Consult with IDA

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publicity. "Although IDA very much values the contribution made by the universities through the years," King told me, "the fact is that its need of direct university backing and advice has lessened somewhat over the years as it has become established as an organization which can stand on its own."

Indeed, IDA has continued its recruitment of scientists from the academic community, as institutional membership in IDA had never been a prerequisite for employment as a consultant.

### Muzzled Protests

The change in corporate structure did, however, virtually muzzle student protests. It tainted any further attacks on IDA as an intrusion on academic freedom, since the universities were officially out of the game and only the profs, who may consult or research for whomever they please, remained. At Columbia, Rudd was caught mouthing the rather hypocritical notion that "academic freedom does not include the freedom to perform secret research for the Pentagon in 1968."

Implicit in the SDS rhetoric, of course, is an almost religious belief in American militarism, and a simultaneous commitment to cut off its research base, even if that means dictating the rights of some professors. "It's not a question of doing the stuff (military research) here," SDS correspondent Buckley said last year at University Park. "Penn State is in the goddamn body. It's an insidious branch of research for the Department of Defense. What they're doing is taking academic skills to the criminal business of government. It's a question of making the University complicit with the war machine."

Wells H. Keddie, an assistant professor of labor studies and the faculty adviser to SDS at Penn State, is a ruggedly handsome man with the sharply defined features of an outdoorsman. He agrees with Buckley, although his voice remains calm and his face relaxed when discussing the subject.

"This is one more way to harness the needs of the military to the universities," Keddie said of IDA. "It is an abomination. It is immoral to research how to kill people, how to put down the national ambitions of people."

Most of those who would disengage the academic institutions from the Department of Defense are equally wary of dictating the rights of professors who individually choose to do defense research or consultation on their own time.

"There are times... when the best brains in some particular specialty are to be found on a university campus," Walker wrote in his letter to USG, "and the individual involved is willing, or even eager, to help his government. In such cases, his decision is, and I believe should be, an individual matter. As long as the work he performs does not interfere with his teaching or other academic duties, he should, in my opinion, be permitted to do as he sees fit."

Indeed, a case can be made for the universities' encouragement of extracurricular research, especially for a prestigious think-tank like IDA. Universities are ranked academically,

not by the caliber of their students, but by the reputation of their faculties, which attract the students.

### Major Coup

The selection of a professor to work for IDA, and particularly for Jason, one Penn State professor said, is a major coup for the organization.



HERSCHEL W. LEIBOWITZ  
Professor of Psychology

coup for a university. It is perhaps one of the best indications of faculty expertise. No Penn State faculty member has ever been chosen as a Jason scholar.

Most of the unflattering fuss directed against IDA has concerned Jason and its highly classified work on counterinsurgency, infiltration and guerrilla warfare. SDS claims this work contributes to the manipulation of foreign governments and people.

The Jason work, however, is conducted during the summer months and, Norman L. Christeller, recently retired IDA vice president and general manager, emphasizes, off campus.

Indeed, a Jason summer session held in Massachusetts in 1967, according to IDA literature, dealt with the scientific aspects of counterinsurgency, infiltration and guerrilla warfare. And the meeting was so secret, Science magazine claimed, that the janitor had to receive a high security clearance before he could clean the building.

Criticism of IDA's activities, of course, is not limited to Jason. All other divisions in the institute are engaged in weapons research and evaluation, and some sponsor studies of foreign governments, populations and foreign policy—all of which gives SDS plenty of ammunition.

Henry S. Albinski, an associate professor of political science at Penn State and a recent addition to the IDA rolls, is acting as a consultant on a classified IDA study of Australian and New Zealand foreign policy. Sponsored by the Economic and Political Studies Division, the research, in the context of current U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, could contribute to American political and economic policies toward that area in the next decade.

Albinski, who was not eager to talk about the project, said his will be a dual role of consultation with IDA people during the researching and writing of the

paper, and analysis and criticism when the paper is completed.

"It is one of the more secrete things I can do with IDA," he said with a chuckle. Albinski did say that the report will be a projection of the foreign defense policies of the two Pacific island nations in the future, and an overall prognosis of developments in that part of the world. An example of the methodology, he said, will be a study of the inspirational and motivational features which influence foreign policy decisions.

Contrary to the simplism of inherent evil in every defense sponsored project, not all IDA Defense Department research has completely military or manipulative overtones. It is a sad comment, in fact, that often the greatest advances—with broad implications for the uplift of society—are at the same time the most potentially dangerous militarily, and would not have been made if not for its military potential.

This is the dilemma which the scientist faces. The classic example, or course, was the work on nuclear fission during World War II, the immediateness of which could not have fooled even the most absent-minded professor. But the same energy which culminates in mushroom cloud can just as easily mean undreamed affluence for the entire globe.

### Look at Future

"Every technological advance can be used for humane or inhumane uses," Herschel W. Leibowitz, professor of psychology at Penn State, said. "The military can take advantage of any technology. Every person has to ask himself about the implications of his research. We have to look at the long range future. Will the advance be of benefit or detriment to society?"

Leibowitz was faced with such a fundamental choice three years ago. Approached by IDA, he was asked to do unclassified research on visual perception as it related to infrared imagery. Translated, the Department of Defense was interested in exposing camouflaged Vietcong and material infiltrating down the Ho Chi Minh trail. Infrared photo reconnaissance, then being researched at Michigan, offered the answer and Leibowitz was recognized as one who could contribute to its development.

Leibowitz is a lanky man, maybe 6 feet 3 inches tall, with wisps of gray running through his long black hair. He speaks in short bursts, struggling to fit words and phrases into the meaning he is trying to convey. And unlike many scientists, his words reveal a troubled conscience over the uses of his contributions.

"Sure, there are military uses for infrared imagery," he said uncomfortably. "It's being used right now in Vietnam."

Infrared imagery, essentially, is a new technology which makes it possible to develop a thermal map of terrain. From a plane, an infrared camera can pinpoint the location of a camouflaged truck or a group of men in dense jungle, simply because both trucks and men produce a different quantity of heat than their surroundings.

The same technique that can be used militarily to hunt down human beings, however, can be used to put food in the distended stomach of a starving Biafran baby. Infrared technology, Leibowitz explains, is "an extension of man's senses."

It can be used to increase the food production by exposing unhealthy groves of plants, which reflect less heat than healthy ones; it can pinpoint industries, and the water and thermal pollution they contribute; it can map cities, volcanoes and pinpoint hidden natural resources and underground fires.

### Wanted for Vietnam

Infrared technology, then, has a diversity of application literally as broad as life and death. But Leibowitz did not have to fool himself. IDA wanted infrared technology for use in Vietnam. So the choice was not easy. It involved a look into the future. And a personal judgment.

"I believe the big problem of society is not war and peace," Leibowitz said. "It is finding natural resources. If we don't find them, we will create conditions which will lead to international tensions."

The big problem will be population. We need more resources. We have the choice of either establishing a lower population growth rate, or increasing the discovery rate of our resources. This (infrared technology) may be the only hope for increasing the discovery rate."

It likewise would be difficult to charge a case of military complicity against George M. Guthrie, a professor and colleague of Leibowitz in psychology. Guthrie, a short, relaxed man with the beginnings of a slight middle class, middle aged roll, will consult with IDA after the conclusion of his three year study of the Philippines at the end of June.

Guthrie's study is supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Defense Department agency which sponsors most scientific research on advanced weapons systems. The study, though, is an unclassified, interdisciplinary analysis of the impact of

modernization on the attitudes, values and behavior of the Filipino people.

The study has attracted social scientists from Northwestern, Chicago, Haverford, Swarthmore and Havan, plus a



GEORGE M. GUTHRIE  
Professor of Psychology

number of Filipino participants from Ateneo de Manila University. In the Quarterly Letter Report of July-September 1968, a few preliminary findings were released:

"If there is one generalization we could offer at this point, it is that the impediments to the adoption of many im-

provements do not lie in the lack of information or in inherently conservative attitudes of the people. There is a great awareness of the need for change and of the changes possible in agriculture, health, education, government administration and other fields as well. Improvements which almost every one desires are impeded by the extremely low income of a high percentage of the people, the dearth or absence of appropriate models and the nature of person to person relationships within the society."

### Contains Implications

That the study has political impact and contains implications for future American policy pronouncements is evident from the eagerness of IDA to employ Guthrie as a consultant. And Guthrie himself concedes that there are definite lessons to be learned from the work.

"I would hope that the American government and military personnel in a position of influence would read our books," Guthrie said. "The Philippines are an excellent place to study the introduction of the American form of government into Southeast Asia."

"I think," Guthrie continued seriously, "that our research should lead the Department of Defense to doubt the wisdom of spreading arms around the world."

Anti-establishment testimony such as Guthrie's is a melody to the ears of university presidents who defended their sponsorship of IDA because of its professional independence from the government. This is an important consideration in view of the controversy over the military-

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## Stage, TV Entertainer To Speak at Colloquy

Broadway entertainer and television personality Orson Bean will be the keynote speaker for the Colloquy "The Human Dimension of Education."

Bean, who is the founder and director of a new style school in Harlem, will speak Nov. 7 in Rec Hall on the future of progressive education in America.

This year Colloquy also will sponsor a multimedia happening in Rec Hall Nov. 8 entitled "In Search of America." The light show under the direction of David Lloyd-Jones is to be a total sensory experience. The show is constructed as a series of films, light shows and music tapes aimed mainly at involving the audience with its surroundings.

A community dinner also has been scheduled for Nov. 9 as part of Colloquy weekend. All those involved in any aspect of the program will participate in the dinner meeting. The dinner also is open to all who are interested in speaking with members of the Colloquy program.

This year Colloquy will be

based totally on the residence halls. All speakers and guests, as well as any participating faculty members, will be housed either in residence halls, or fraternities.

At present the November program has only the general theme "The Human Dimension of Education." No concrete plans will be made until all participants arrive on campus and decide among themselves what will be discussed at the Colloquy panels.

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