Moon's ICUS features MIT Profs.

By Joel West

The 7th International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences (ICUS) took place last weekend at the Sheraton Boston Hotel, amidst controversy over its sponsorship. According to organizers of the conference, the International Cultural Foundation (ICF), 470 "scientists, theologians, and philosophers" from 50 countries took part in the conference, in addition to 200 observers and ICUS staffers. Michael Young Warder, Secretary-General of the ICF, estimated the cost of this year's conference at one-half million dollars. Ted Agnew, Press Secretary for the conference, said that most staffs were Unification Church (UC) members not affiliated with ICF; many of these were students at the UC's campus in Bustoy, NY.

The conference formally opened Friday with a speech by Rev. Sun Myung Moon, spiritual leader of the Unification Church. Moon, who founded the ICF in 1968, spoke on the theme of the conference, "The Re-Evaluation of Existing Values and the Search for Absolute Values." Later, speakers thanked the Korean evangelist for his generosity, as it is donations by the UC to the non-profit ICF that cover the expenses of the conference participants.

By Elaine Douglass

Gary Weisman was a student leader at the University of Michigan in the early 1960's. In 1975 he filed a Freedom of Information Act request seeking "all files completed on me by the CIA." To Weisman's surprise, the documents revealed that from 1958 to 1963 he had been under "periodic but continuing" surveillance by the CIA.

According to the CIA, the purpose of the 5-year investigation was to determine if Weisman would be suitable to act as an undercover agent in the course of overseas student activities in which he was a participant. Since the CIA acknowledges it is continuing to operate on US campuses, The Tech has attempted to determine what legal protection members of the MIT community have against being investigated, without their knowledge, by the CIA. This research leads to the conclusion that little legal protection is available.

Because the CIA refused to release all the material in his files, Weisman sued the Agency. In a decision handed down in January 1977, the Federal Appeals Court of the District of Columbia университет сконецсчо конечного, увидел инсозиация и основанная винования, которая была конечной викоциклинг. The view of presiding Judge Gerhard Gesell was that the 1947 National Security Act, which established the CIA, "prohibits the CIA from conducting secret investigations of US citizens, in this country, who have no connection with the Agency."

Nonetheless, The Tech has learned that the US Department of Justice believes that such investigations can still legally proceed and the Department has so advised the CIA.

CIA operations on US campuses include the establishment of confidential contacts with individuals who may be able to provide information, "operational assistance," or make introductions for intelligence purposes. The various uses of university persons by the CIA were described in detail by Harvard President Derek C. Bok in testimony before the US Senate last July.

In January 1978 President Carter issued an Executive Order on the intelligence agencies. Section 2-208(e) of E.O. 12056 permits "collaboration, dissemination and storage of non-publicly available information on persons reasonably believed to be potential sources or contacts..." A federal court ruling, such as that rendered in the Weisman case, is legally superior to the Executive Order. However, the Justice Department has written an interpretation of the Weisman ruling which minimizes the impact of the decision on CIA practices, and allows the Agency to continue to investigate unwitting "US persons..."

A copy of the Justice Department interpretation, dated September 1977 and March 1978, has been obtained by The Tech. The interpretation is not known to have been quoted elsewhere in the media. The Tech also discussed the Weisman case with Justice Department Attorney Ken Bross.

In the view of the Justice Department, the Weisman ruling requires only investigation of the precise "duration and intrusiveness" of the Weisman case itself. In other words, the CIA can no longer legally conduct "full background" checks on the Weisman case. Five years, of American citizens, who no longer legally conduct "full background" checks on the Weisman case.

Whether such investigations can be legally carried out for 40 years, however, is not clear, according to the Justice Department interpretation.

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