

~~TOP SECRET//COMINT//X1~~

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(U) CRYPTOLOGIC ALMANAC

The First "Think Tank"

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ When he took office, President Dwight Eisenhower believed the USSR was preparing for a sneak atomic attack on the United States. Having been a heavy user of decrypts of high-level German messages during World War II, Eisenhower also believed that the most likely warning of any impending attack would come from communications intelligence. [REDACTED]

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ Eisenhower used staff assignments and outside expertise as an aid to his decision-making. Over the course of his administration, the president created a number of panels of scientists and/or military officers to study the intelligence community. Among them, he asked Dr. William O. Baker of Bell Research Laboratories to look at the state of NSA's operations against Soviet targets and make recommendations on how to improve them.

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ One important recommendation of the Baker Panel in 1958 was to establish a cryptanalytic think tank to apply an academic model to the study of high-level Soviet ciphers. At first, the proposal was to split NSA into an organization for long-term study of high-level Soviet systems and a second group to produce intelligence from low-level systems and traffic analysis. NSA officials managed to convince the National Security Council that any such division was a poor idea, since success at high-level systems often required knowledge of other systems.

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ The director of NSA, General John Samford, worked with retired General Graves B. Erskine, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations, to examine options for location of a think tank. Eventually, Samford selected the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) in Princeton, New Jersey, which already engaged in defense research and where an existing DoD contract could be used.

(U) When the IDA Board of Trustees met in the Pentagon in late 1957, NSA Deputy Director Dr. Howard Engstrom presented them with a proposal to do directed research on behalf of the Agency. In subsequent "considerable discussion," the IDA board questioned whether commitments to NSA would interfere with other obligations.

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles told IDA that President

Eisenhower had approved the concept of a contract research organization in an academic environment for NSA. With this, IDA accepted the proposal in June, and a contract was cut through the Office of Naval Research for a research institute tied to NSA.

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ The IDA contract began in October 1958. Initially, the organization employed 25 technical people, with a support component of 15. In May 1958 Dr. James Killian, Eisenhower's science advisor, interviewed four candidates for the job of director and appointed Dr. J. Barclay Rosser from Cornell University. Rosser served two years and was replaced by Professor A. A. Albert from the University of Chicago,

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ To ensure that IDA operations really did support NSA projects, General Samford asked Dr. Richard Leibler, an NSA mathematician, to go to Princeton as deputy chief. In fact, Samford asked Leibler to resign to take the position, promising him there would be an NSA job for him after IDA, if he wanted it. After Dr. Albert retired, Leibler became chief. (After several years, the operations were "integrated," and it no longer became necessary to resign from NSA to work at IDA.)

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ The initial two-year funding was pegged at [REDACTED]. The institute leased a new building for ten years from Princeton University and installed a high-speed computer.

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~~(U//FOUO)~~ The Research and Development key component at NSA was given responsibility for formatting problems to be forwarded to the Research Institute. Among problems studied in the early days were [REDACTED]

(U) Unusual in the NSA experience and extending its reach, the institute also convened a number of unclassified symposiums in cooperation with the American Mathematical Society. Classified gatherings were also held to consider specific mission-oriented problems.

~~(TS//COMINT)~~ The institute over the decades since, in fact, has made some significant contributions to cryptanalysis, communications security, and computer development, and it was recognized at Fort Meade. Looking back at its history, Dr. Louis W. Tordella, NSA's longest-serving deputy director, in an interview after his retirement, commented that the institute "has paid for itself several times over."

~~[(U//FOUO)]~~ David A. Hatch, Center for Cryptologic History, 972-2893s, dahatch]

Von Neumann Name of IDA Building; Ded

The recently completed IDA building will be dedicated Saturday in honor of the late Dr. John von Neumann, former mathematical physics professor at Princeton and member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

President Robert F. Goheen '40 and James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the board of trustees of the IDA, will be the principal speakers at the 11 a.m. ceremony.

Financed by the university, the building will house offices and computer equipment of the Institute for Defense Analyses, a non-profit organization doing research in the field of communication.

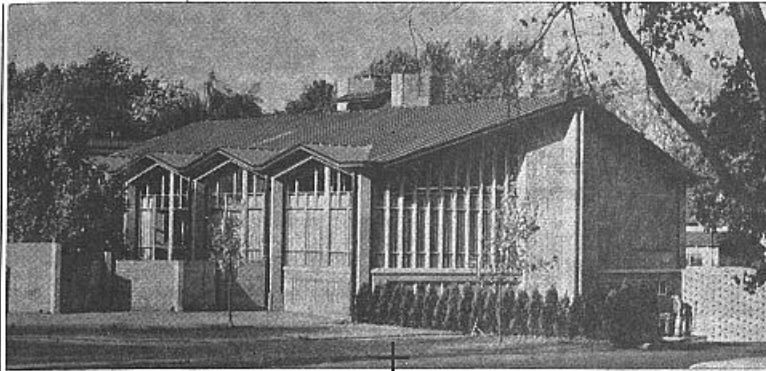
Sponsored by California Institute of Technology, Case Institute of Technology, Columbia, Stanford, Tulane, MIT, and Penn State, the IDA has research contracts with the Department of Defense.

Houses Computer

The new building, located between University Field and Murray Place, houses a Control Data Corporation 1604 Computer, which will be available for university use.

In addition the two wings of the building contain 25 offices, a lounge, a lecture room, and library space for 10,000 reference books.

The structure, designed by Charles K. Agle and built by Tower Construction Co. of Princeton, has approximately 23,500 feet of



IDA BUILDING: Home of the Institute for Defense Analyses houses an electronic 'big think' machine, a Control Data Corporation 1604 Computer, and 25 offices, a lecture room and a library for 10,000 books.

floor space on two stories.

Among the guests at the dedication will be members of the Princeton faculty and administration, scientists connected with the project and members of the Institute for Advanced Study as well as Mrs. Carl Eckhart, Dr. von Neumann's widow.

In addition J. Barkley Rosser, director of the IDA, and Richard A. Leibler, deputy director, will speak at the event.

The undergraduate body is also

invited to attend the dedication ceremonies.

A plaque to be dedicated reads: John von Neumann, 1903-1957, "Professor of Mathematical Physics, Princeton University; Professor, Institute for Advanced Study; Member, United States Atomic Energy Commission.

"He gave generously of his rare and great gifts of mind for the defense of his adopted land and the cause of freedom." (Dwight D. Eisenhower, February 8, 1957).

Magazine Section

Included with today's edition of the Princetonian is a 24-page magazine section, the Paperback Review. The magazine contains a list of 500 outstanding paperback books selected by outstanding figures in 17 different literary fields.

Three feature articles, by Mark Van Doren, Bernard Shircliff and Terry Southern, also appear in the magazine.

Institute for Defense Analyses
Von Neumann Building, Princeton University

Bing.com/Maps <http://binged.it/Z6aDiU>



Goheen replies

Dear Mr. Tarlau:

Thank you for expressing to me in your letter of October 6th your concerns regarding what you interpret to be inconsistencies between my statements and the relations of the University with the Institute for Defense Analyses.

It is important to keep in mind that Princeton University's primary and essential objectives include the education of undergraduate, graduate and postdoctoral students; the advancement of knowledge through research and scholarship; the preservation and dissemination of knowledge; and the advancement and protection of the public interest and public welfare.

I cannot agree that Princeton University loses any of its independence by its membership in IDA. As you point out, IDA is a separate corporation. It is not legally part of Princeton University. Its research studies are as independent of Princeton University as are those of RCA or the Institute for Advanced Study. IDA has not been given either land or money by Princeton University.

The Institute for Defense Analyses was founded about eleven years ago at the time when America was entering a period of radical change in defense thinking, stimulated by the implications of the newly developed hydrogen bomb and the ICBM, in particular. The many problems affecting our national interest then required, as do the new problems of today, objective study by outstanding people. Studies done in IDA may or may not reinforce specific national policies. They are as likely to open up new lines of thought as to confirm old ones.

We believe that it is important for our Government to have access to the latest and best scientific thinking; and it is especially important that the Government be able to obtain this advice from independent and impartial people. IDA fulfills such a function in certain areas subject to scientific and socio-scientific analysis.

The Communications Research Division of IDA here at Princeton conducts studies in specialized problems of communications, with particular em-

phasis on mathematical foundations and computer applications. It also concerns itself with certain linguistic aspects of communication processes. It has a large computer facility and the CRD staff has developed several unique applications, including the design and construction of a time-sharing system that has served as a model for many institutions.

The location of the Communications Research Division here at Princeton has many justifications. Specially trained people in the environs may be in a position to help in the studies it conducts. The University has benefited from the services of certain members of the IDA staff as Visiting Lecturers. Our lease arrangement provides not only for amortization of the University's investment plus interest, but the building itself also reverts to the University. In addition, under the agreement the faculty and students of the University can have assigned periods of access to the powerful computer in the IDA building. Incidentally, the local municipality receives taxes for non-university use of the property made available to IDA under our lease arrangement.

We feel that attention to the security and progress of the nation is to Princeton's interest (as to that of each citizen), but to say this is *not* to link the University to any specific national policy or administration. Hence, your opening paragraph is not an accurate account of my position. What I have always tried to make clear is that it is both inappropriate and injudicious for the University to enter into partisan politics. This is a very different thing than disclaiming all political values.

In summary, IDA affords a means for providing the Government with highly expert studies and advice from people who can stand outside Government. We judge that the public interest is well served by IDA and by the arrangement whereby Princeton is one of twelve universities, which by joining in its sponsorship, have helped to insure its independence.

I appreciate the trouble you have taken to write me and hope that this reply helps to clarify our position.

ROBERT F. GOHEEN
President

President defends IDA; SDS raps 'obfuscation'

By CHUCK KERR

In reply to an SDS letter demanding that the university sever its relations with the Institute for Defense Analyses, President Goheen defended Princeton's involvement, and in effect rejected the SDS request.

"I cannot agree that Princeton University loses any of its independence by its membership in IDA. As you [SDS] point out, IDA is a separate corporation. It is not legally part of Princeton University," the president stated.

The letter is reprinted in full on page two.

Issuing a reply, the SDS declared that "President Goheen's letter ignores or obfuscates the important issues . . ."

The SDS retort took President Goheen's reply to task for its emphasis on legal points, which, the SDS contended, ignored "more relevant moral realities."

"In the first place, even legally, there is a substantial relationship between Princeton and IDA. Princeton University is one of the corporate sponsors of IDA, and President Goheen is one of the Trustees . . . IDA may not be a part of Princeton, legally, but Princeton is a part of IDA.

"Research in the service of the

warfare state is incompatible with the expressed liberal goals of this university," the SDS spokesman concluded.

Particularly critical of President Goheen's press conference statement that "the University is not a service station to the government," the SDS blasted Princeton's commitment of its "facilities, its president (as a trustee) and its land (even if at a price) to serve purposes not its own."

The SDS reply called upon the president to "explain why the University, by its step-child, IDA, is in substance serving as a service station for the government."

The SDS also distributed leaflets to IDA employees Friday morning.

According to SDS member James J. Tarlau '70, the pamphlet was an attempt to show IDA personnel that their work with IDA implicated them in the Administration's war policy in Vietnam.

"Scientists have a responsibility above evaluating weapons; they must know what their work is being used for," Tarlau stated.

The SDS efforts met with no hostile reaction. And out of the "20 or 30 people" questioned, Tarlau stated that "two or three even agreed with the SDS position." SDS plans to continue its protest with a teach-in.