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(520) FOREIGN RESEARCH

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27 (AP)-A SENATE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE WAS TOLD TODAY U.S. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ABROAD IS IN TROUBLE BECAUSE OF FOREIGN FEARS THAT IT IS CONNECTED WITH SPYING OPERATIONS.

STEPHEN T. BOGGS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SAID "GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH HAS RUN INTO DIFFICULTIES AT PRECISELY THE POINT IN HISTORY WHEN THAT SUPPORT IS MOST ESSENTIAL."

HE SAID THE ONLY REMEDY IS TO ERECT "AN ABSOLUTELY IMPASSABLE BARRIER BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES."

ANOTHER WITNESS, THOMAS L. HUGHES, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, DESCRIBED PROCEDURES SET UP TO SCREEN GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH OVERSEAS.

THESE WERE MADE NECESSARY, HE EXPLAINED BY THE "HOSTILE REACTION IN CHILE AND ELSEWHERE" TO PROJECT CAMELOT WHICH THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CANCELED LAST JULY.

SCIENTISTS IN THAT PROJECT WERE TRYING TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS CAUSING REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN A DEVELOPING NATION AND WAYS IN WHICH COMMUNISTS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE.

BOGGS SAID THE DIFFICULTIES WITH U.S. SUPPORT FOR THE OVERSEAS RESEARCH ARE:

"FIRST, THE CHARGE THAT SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH MAY SERVE AS A SCREEN OR COVER FOR THE COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION...

"SECOND, THERE IS A WIDESPREAD IMPRESSION AROUND THE WORLD THAT AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENTISTS ARE, OR MAY BE, SERVING TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES WHICH ARE CONTROVERSIAL IN THE DEVELOPING AREAS OF THE WORLD.

"THIRDLY, THERE IS A WIDESPREAD IMPRESSION OVERSEAS THAT MOST U.S. SOCIAL RESEARCHERS EXPLOIT PEOPLE TO A DEGREE, GAINING INFORMATION WHICH THEY TAKE HOME AND USE FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES WITHOUT ANY RETURN TO THE HOST COUNTRY..."

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BOGGS SAID "THE POSSIBILITY THAT UNIVERSITIES COULD SERVE AS A COVER FOR INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS FIRST BURST UPON THE GENERAL AWARENESS WITH PRESS REPORTS OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

AGENCY IN A TRAINING PROJECT CARRIED ON BY MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY IN VIET NAM SOME YEARS AGO."

"THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A TIE," THE SCIENTIST SAID, "AWAKENS DEEP FEARS AND SUSPICIONS IN MOST OF THE WORLD."

BOGGS DECLARED THAT, "TO AVOID THIS, AN ABSOLUTELY IMPASSABLE BARRIER MUST BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITIES, PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN RESEARCH."

RALPH L. BEALS, PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES, TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE "IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR THE INTEGRITY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ABROAD THAT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS BE INCLUDED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE."

HUGHES SAID THE "BLOW-UP IN CHILE LAST SUMMER" LED TO THE CREATION OF A STATE DEPARTMENT SCREENING PROCESS CONCENTRATING CHIEFLY ON PROJECTS INVOLVING FOREIGN TRAVEL OR CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN NATIONALS WHICH ARE SPONSORED BY MILITARY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES, HE SAID.

FROM LAST JULY THROUGH MAY OF THIS YEAR, THERE HAVE BEEN 240 SCREENINGS, HE SAID, WITH ABOUT 60 PER CENT CLEARED UNCONDITIONALLY AND THE OTHER 40 PER CENT CLEARED WITH CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

HE TOLD THE SENATORS, HOWEVER, THAT "NO AMOUNT OF RISK REVIEW CAN GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL NOT BE ANOTHER CAMELOT."

"THE REVIEW TENDS TO BE A ONE-SHOT AFFAIR WHILE THE RISK POTENTIAL RUNS THE LENGTH OF THE PROJECT AND DOES NOT END WITH THE PROJECT'S COMPLETION."

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