

**U.S. RESEARCH AID
IN SECRET BARRED**

**21 Federal Agencies Vow to End
Secret Aid to Research Projects**

**21 Agencies Promise to Stop
Covert Funding of Studies
on Foreign Countries**

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—

Twenty-one Government agencies pledged today to abandon the controversial practice of providing secret funding for academic research on foreign countries.

The pledge came in the announcement by an inter-agency committee of the State Department of a code of procedures aimed at dispelling long standing uncertainties in the relations between the academic community and the Federal Government arising from the use of Government money to support scholarly research.

Officials said this was the first time that a set of ground rules had been established on a Government-wide basis for the disbursement of some \$35-million a year in Government contracts with universities and private research institutions.

Among the 14 guidelines laid down is the statement that "the fact of Government research support should always be acknowledged by sponsor, university and researcher."

The principles have been accepted by the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence branches, as well as major Government departments involved in support of academic research in the social and behavioral sciences.

Projects involving the natural sciences are not covered by the guidelines, nor is research in this country that does not involve any foreign society or area.

The code does not have the legal authority of an Executive order, nor does it contain any provisions for policing the ban on secret funding.

C.I.A. Vows to Follow Rules

Officials expressed the belief, however, that having publicly endorsed the code, no agency could safely continue a practice that has spread confusion and resentment in this country and abroad.

A spokesman for the C.I.A. said: "We participated in drawing up these guidelines and we, of course, will abide by them."

All the agencies concerned were consulted in the preparation of the code, State Department officials said, and infor-

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mal talks were held as well with leading academic figures. The officials declined to name the scholars who were consulted.

Officials said the drafting of the guidelines was not related to the work of the committee, headed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, that is trying to determine a way of providing overt public financing for projects previously supported secretly by the C.I.A. nor, they said, is the code a result of the public disclosures last winter of C.I.A. funding operations.

Nevertheless, the code will have the effect of eliminating one of the sources of embarrassment resulting from those disclosures — the fact that scholarly institutions may not have known the sources of the funds that they accepted under Government contract.

Among the other points in the statement of principles are these:

¶The Government must not do anything that would call into question the integrity of academic institutions.

¶Agencies should encourage research, though the "practical" of Government-sponsored re-open publication of the results "needs of the nation in the modern world" may require some secrecy.

¶Research projects should be designed to advance general knowledge as well as meet immediate policy needs.

¶The Government agency must inform the scholarly institutions of the use to be made of the research.

¶The Government intends to

take steps to minimize any adverse foreign reaction to a research subject, for instance on sensitive matters of social or political behavior, and in some cases will seek permission of the host government for American scholars to work abroad.

Exact procedures for carrying out the principles have not been laid down. It is understood that the public disclosure of each agency's research contracts will be made in an annual report of the inter-agency committee that drew up the guidelines, the Foreign Area Research Coordination Group.

The extent of secret funding for academic research by Government agencies over the years has never been disclosed, though there are indications that C.I.A. programs in this field have been cut drastically. The State Department contracts only about \$70,000 of the

\$35-million total yearly figure. The Department of Defense is by far the largest contractor, through its various military and civilian branches.

Project Camelot Recalled

It was the outcry over an Army research project in 1965 that triggered the present code of procedures, the project, called Camelot, was a multi-million-dollar inquiry into the sociology of rebellion in underdeveloped countries, carried on by scholars attached to American University here.

The Army's support of the project was not acknowledged until it became a political issue in Chile, one of the countries being studied. Even the United States Ambassador to Chile, Ralph Dungan, did not

know about the project until it was reported in the Chilean press.

Forced to cancel the study, President Johnson ordered Secretary Rusk to set up Government machinery to insure that research projects should not prove embarrassing to the United States Government.

A foreign Affairs Research Council in the State Department was the result, with authority to coordinate and examine for foreign policy implications all research projects proposed by other agencies.

The agencies adopting the research guidelines are: Agency for International Development; Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Central Intelligence Agency; Departments of Agriculture, Labor, State and Health Education and Welfare, National Academy of Sciences; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; National Endowment for the Humanities; National Science Foundation; United States Information Agency; White House Executive Office, and the Peace Corps.

The following Defense Department agencies also participated: Advanced Research Projects Agency; Defense Research and Engineering Directorate; Office of International Security Affairs; Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy.

Percy Talks With Eban

JERUSALEM, Dec. 19 (Reuters)—Senator Charles H. Percy, Democrat of Illinois, was briefed today on the Israeli position on Middle East problems during a meeting with Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

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