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**SENATE-ARMY CONFLICT****'Camelot' Fund Shift Hit**By **WALTER PINCUS**  
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The Senate Appropriations Committee has moved to prevent the Army from spending \$1.1 million—originally earmarked for Project Camelot—on other behavioral science or human factors research in the coming year.

In its report on the Defense Department appropriation bill, released Wednesday, the Senate group concurred with a House reduction of \$1.5 million in behavioral research and added: "In addition, the committee also recommends a reduction of \$1.1 million for the recently canceled Camelot project."

Although the Defense Department canceled Camelot last month, American University's Special Operations Research Office (SORO) was assured by Army contract monitors that funds originally earmarked for Camelot would continue to be available to SORO for support of new research projects.

SORO's Camelot contingent—retitled Special Activities Group (SAG)—is currently at work on new proposals to present to the Army. In addition, individuals are helping out with SORO projects.

The Senate committee's \$2.6-million reduction in Army-financed behavioral science studies was part of some \$32 million cut from that department's \$1.4-billion budget for research, development, test and evaluation programs for fiscal 1966.

Reductions of \$500,000—as first proposed by the House—also were made in the behavioral science accounts of Navy, Air Force and Defense Department research budgets.

The House cuts were proposed after the defense appropriations subcommittee called attention to the Defense Department's \$20-million behavioral science research program. In recommending reductions in the area, the House group criticized studies "concerned with trivial matters on which intelligent people should not require studies in order to be informed."

**Flareup in Chile**

In June, The Star published a story about a public flareup in Chile caused by a SORO representative making preliminary inquiries aimed at instituting a Camelot study in that country. Camelot was to be a multinational study of insurgent elements designed to help predict and thus possibly control social change in developing nations.

U. S. Ambassador to Chile **Ralph Dungan**—previously uninformed of the Camelot program—complained to Washington about the Pentagon-sponsored study.

Sparked by the news stories and Dungan's complaints, the administration—from the White House on down—began to study the foreign research program.

On July 8, the Pentagon canceled Camelot and four days later, according to the Senate Appropriations Committee report, Defense Secretary

**Robert McNamara** issued a directive "requiring that all studies in or for the Department of Defense, the conduct of which may affect the relations of the United States with foreign governments, are to be cleared with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs."

**Closed Hearing Held**

On Aug. 2, the White House released a letter from the President to Secretary of State **Dean Rusk** directing the latter to assume responsibility for clearing all government-sponsored social science research in the area of foreign policy.

Since that time, State officials have been at work setting up machinery to implement the President's directive.

Meanwhile, a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee is preparing to release edited transcripts of its three-day closed hearing on Camelot and other Defense-sponsored behavioral science research.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has yet to decide whether to go ahead with its Camelot inquiry. The study was requested by Sen. **Eugene McCarthy**, D-Minn., and staff work has been done. McCarthy's recent illness has been one cause for the delay. Another rests with the committee's satisfaction with the administration's response to the situation. There is some feeling that a full-scale inquiry should await a test of the new machinery that's been created to prevent another Camelot from occurring.