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NEW REPUBLIC
26 MARCH 1977

The APSA resolution

To the editors:

The resolution of the American Political Science Association referred to in Diane Ravitch's article on the Selzer case at Brooklyn College ("Brouhaha in Brooklyn," *TNR*, Mar. 12) has faults which I hope will be corrected. I can perhaps put it in a more favorable light by saying that the resolution did recognize "the importance of the academic community's participation in the conduct of government and formulation of government policies" and did not condemn all participation by political scientists in CIA or other government intelligence activities but asked only that such participation be fully disclosed.

The resolution failed to define with any precision the kind and degree of involvement that should be avoided and, especially to be regretted, said nothing to insure due process for accused individuals or (in your words) to "warn against a relapse into civil-libertarian myopia." I should also point out, however, that the Council did not regard this resolution as the final word on the question but, at the same meeting, referred it to the Association's Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom which will, I am sure, in due course bring in a more carefully considered statement.

Samuel H. Beer
President
American Political Science Association

The CIA: Time to Come In fi

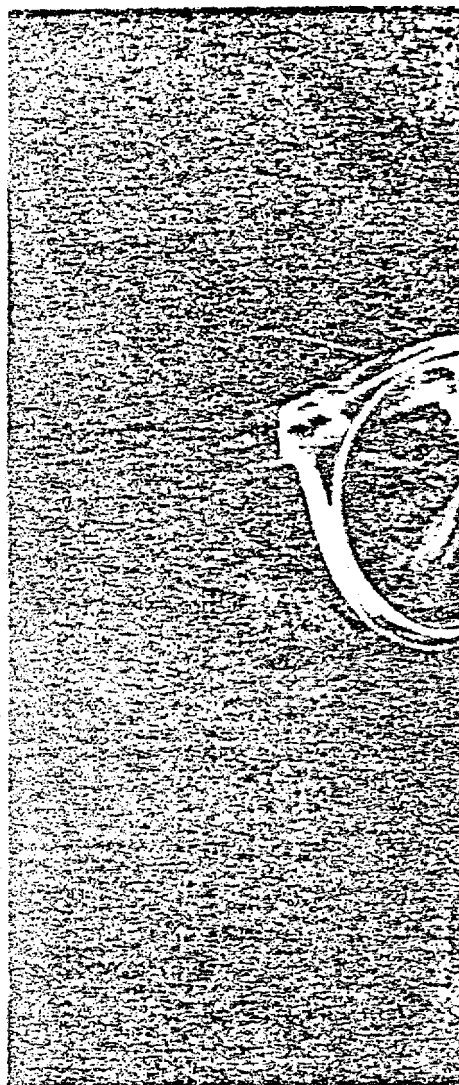
Question: "Under what international law do we have a right to attempt to destabilize the constitutionally elected government of another country?"

Answer: "I am not going to pass judgment on whether it is permitted or authorized under international law. It is a recognized fact that historically as well as presently, such actions are taken in the best interest of the countries involved."

That blunt response by President Gerald Ford at his press conference last week was either remarkably careless or remarkably candid. It left the troubling impression, which the Administration afterward did nothing to dispel, that the U.S. feels free to subvert another government whenever it suits American policy. In an era of détente with the Soviet Union and improving relations with China, Ford's words seemed to represent an anachronistic, cold-war view of national security reminiscent of the 1950s. Complained Democratic Senator Frank Church of Idaho with considerable hyperbole: "[It is] tantamount to saying that we respect no law save the law of the jungle."

The question on "destabilizing" foreign governments followed Ford's confirmation that the Nixon Administration had authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to wage an \$8 million campaign in 1970-73 to aid opponents of Chilean President Salvador Allende's Marxist government (see box page 21). Until last week, members of both the Nixon and Ford Administrations had flatly denied that the U.S. had been involved in undermining Allende's regime. They continue to insist that the CIA was not responsible for the 1973 coup that left Allende dead and a repressive right-wing junta in his place.

Congressmen were outraged by the news that they had once again been misled by the Executive Branch. More important, disclosure of the Chile operation helped focus and intensify the debate in Congress and the nation over the CIA: Has the agency gone too far in recent years? Should it be barred from interfering in other countries' domestic affairs? Where it has erred, was the CIA out of control or was the White House at fault for misdirecting and misusing the agency? Should it be more tightly supervised, and if so, by whom? In addition, the controversy spotlighted the fundamental dilemma posed by an open, democratic society using covert activity—the "dirty tricks" or "black" side of intelligence organizations—as an instrument of foreign policy.



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIRECTOR WILLIAM E. COLBY
 "There's nothing wrong with accountability."

At the center of the storm was William Egan Colby, 54, the CIA's director for the past year. Shrewd and capable, Colby has sought from the day he took office as director to channel more of the CIA's efforts into the gathering, evaluation and analysis of information and less into covert actions—the "operational" side of the intelligence business. Says he: "The CIA's cloak-and-dagger days have ended."

Certain Actions. But obviously, not quite. It was Colby who oversaw the last months of the CIA activity in Chile as the agency's deputy director for operations in 1973, though this operation apparently ended shortly after he became director. But it was also Colby who disclosed details of the covert action to a closed hearing of the House Armed Ser-

vices Subcommittee on Intelligence last April 22. A summary of his testimony was leaked to the press two weeks ago. By the time Ford met with the press, Colby's revelations were more than a week old; the President had been briefed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and doubtless was ready to field reporters' questions. Said Ford: "Our Government, like other governments, does take certain actions in the intelligence field to help implement foreign policy and protect national security. I am informed reliably that Communist nations spend vastly more money than we do for the same kind of purposes."

Since so much had already leaked out, Ford perhaps had no choice but to make an admission. But his statement seemed to set no or few limits on clan-

Political Science Assn. braces for push by New Left

By Tom Littlewood
Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON — None of the learned disciplines is more caught up in, or agitated by, the passionate social forces swirling across mankind than political science. Scholars have always stepped gingerly between the theoretical values and the subterranean practicalities of this most inexact science.

In recent years the profession in the United States has been increasingly torn by doubts as to the relevance of traditional teaching and research. How sacred, exactly, are the democratic values and institutions?

The issue comes to a head on Sept. 3 when the American Political Science Assn. holds its annual membership meeting in New York City. A stormy session is anticipated as the "New Left," consisting mainly of graduate students and junior faculty members, confronts the powerholders of the association with demands for change. In response, the controlling forces will be trying to amend the group's constitution in ways that would reinforce their dominance.

There is a possibility that a minority of the militant radicals warming up for another season on campus, will endeavor to disrupt the proceedings in the Commodore Hotel. However, the leaders of the dissident "Caucus for a New Political Science" insist that any uprising of that sort would be limited to some of the younger firebrands who are fed up with their middle-aged colleagues.

Only about 850 of the 12,000 individual members — 6,900 of them teachers — usually attend the annual meeting.

This year opponents

This year, for the first time, there will be rival slates of candidates for the eight-member executive council. The incumbents were willing to let the caucus have two of the

eight slots, but the caucus demurred, putting up a separate slate.

The election will be decided at the meeting, along with the constitutional changes proposed by an "Ad Hoc Committee for Popular Vote Amendments." The leader of this committee is Donald G. Herzberg, director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University.

Future constitutional amendments, contested elections and controversial resolutions or other actions would all be decided by mail ballot of the entire membership hereafter if the Herzberg amendments are approved.

He describes this as an effort to broaden the base of participation in association affairs.

David Kettler, a professor at Ohio State University, calls it a defensive maneuver and a "Gaulist recourse to plebiscite."

A focal point of all the controversy is Evron M. Kirkpatrick, for many years the executive director of the association and part of what the dissidents refer to as "The Minnesota Crowd" in Washington.

In a period when more scholarly research is being financed by foundations, government agencies and corporations, the APSA leadership is accused by Kettler and others of being intimately tied to the Democratic Party's "liberal establishment."

Two years ago, Kirkpatrick and Washington lawyer Max Kempelman — both friends of former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey — were disclosed to be owners of an organization called Operations and Policy Research, which was doing business with, among other government bureaus, the Central Intelligence Agency. At the time, Kempelman was treasurer of the APSA.

Many of the new breed of political scientists were incen-

ded when Humphrey and former President Lyndon B. Johnson both received academic positions at universities after leaving Washington.

Edgar Litt and Philip Melanson of the University of Connecticut prepared a paper for next month's meeting which labels the profession as "a peer group of liberals."

"Peer-group liberalism has become a remembrance of things past . . . of Hubert H. Humphrey within the Americans for Democratic Action . . . a sentimental storehouse of affectionate memories pleasantly divorced from contemporary realities."

There is something amiss in a profession that can research voting patterns from Saigon to Seattle but cannot communicate with students, blacks, the poor, the educated middle class and other publics.

'Welfare agency'?

Litt and Melanson said the association has become a "mass-based welfare agency" devoted to the cultivation of influence and information about jobs, grants and publishers. But they added that it is also "very much a public authority in which the allocation of intellect, prestige, funds, and activities have broad public consequences."

For better or worse, the APSA is an important group in government circles. The association gives merit awards to what the radicals contend are always "regime-serving" congressmen and journalists, hires out for services to public bodies and sponsors fellowships for congressional interns and conferences for freshmen congressmen and state legislators.

On the surface, the immediate difference separating the rival slates is one that has divided other professional organizations — whether the association should take a position on social and political

issues, such as campus disorder, the Vietnam war and the military budget.

"Ours should remain a professional association of scholars and not a debating society," Herzberg contends. "We would have a difficult time getting co-operation in this town," added Kirkpatrick, "if we became partisan activists."

But the dissidents come back with the argument that the scholars are taking a stand every time they give a prize to a congressman.

One of the 1967-68 awards went to Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R-Wis.), now secretary of defense, a coincidence that the radicals find especially distasteful.

Aroused by the threat from the left, some of the more conservative members have formed their own "Conference for a Democratic Politics" within the association.

Led by George W. Carey of Georgetown University, this group has voiced a fear that "obstreperous behavior" by a minority of "radical activists who are trying to subvert our political institutions" may paralyze the association.

After all the shouting at last year's session, the middle-aged regulars stayed on top by about 2 to 1. A similar outcome is likely this time, removing future showdowns from the emotionally charged convention scene where a determined minority can be more influential.

REBEL CAUCUS Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100260001-8

Political Science Discovers Politics

DAVID K. J. MORRIS*Mr. Morris is an Associate Fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.**Washington, D.C.*

In certain respects, and among some of its people, the United States is becoming increasingly sophisticated in its analysis of the evils of our society. In the early sixties, Bull Connor was the archetypal evil man, his dogs and fire hoses the weapons of oppression. More recently, the evil has been McNamara, typical of the national security managers who use propaganda and the myth of democracy to oppress the people. It has become clearer that, as Hannah Arendt wrote, the worst evil resides in the banal bureaucrat who runs the system, that cosmically evil individuals are no longer in evidence.

We are obliged to recognize a new target of attack. Since the "system" has replaced individuals, we must now be concerned with the operators of that "system," with the technicians who provide the knowledge for its elites and who rationalize its existence. Thus the academic associations are coming under attack. Recently, the American Sociological Association and the American Psychological Association formed within their organizations caucuses of people, who are determined to debate the implicit values and assumptions upon which these associations rest. But perhaps the best example of this new trend occurred in the American Political Science Association, during its convention in Washington, D.C., during the first week of September.

Political science, notorious for its conservative stance, has become, over the past few years, a discipline to be avoided by activists or those concerned with policy making. [See "The Battle for Relevance" by Marvin Surkin, *The Nation*, September 2.] Two resolutions were proposed at the annual convention in 1967 to bring the association (if not its individual members) out of its somnambulism.

One called for the dismissal of the APSA's executive director, Dr. Evron Kirkpatrick, and its treasurer-counsel, Mr. Max Kampelman, because of their involvement in Operations and Policy Research, a CIA-financed organization. A second resolution called on the universities to withhold from HUAC membership lists of campus groups.

However, both resolutions were side-stepped. The first was never discussed; instead, a report by four ex-presidents of the association concerning the officers' activities was adopted as part of an omnibus resolution setting up a committee to investigate ethical problems. The second resolution was ruled out of order as requiring a constitutional amendment. (The existing constitution prohibited action on political issues and in the context academic freedom was interpreted to be a political issue.)

The profound dissatisfaction caused by the failure of the association to act on either resolution, coming on top of discontent over convention programs, led to the creation of a splinter group within the association, called Caucus for a New Political Science. The caucus was given a mandate by the 200 people who participated in its founding to

set up a series of panels for presentation at the 1968 convention, to introduce a constitutional amendment that would permit the association to encourage the study of controversial issues, and to urge the association to poll its members on their attitudes concerning the war in Vietnam.

During the following year, and especially throughout the week of the annual convention, it became evident that the caucus had simply stated the obvious: it had declared the emperor naked, and most were quick to find him so. The majority agreed that the program was dull, irrelevant, often trivial. They acknowledged that it was ludicrous that a political science association had never held a contested election for president. They agreed that no association concerned with the study of politics should tolerate in its constitution a provision disavowing any organizational interest in the most divisive issues of the day.

By the time the political scientists were converging on Washington, the association had begun to remove its more blatant irrelevant features. But the debate begun by exposing the surface problems of the association was not to be stopped. As one member of the council of the association said to me at the end, "This week has gone from bad to worse."

At the business meeting on Wednesday night the distance between how far the association had gone and how far it might go became evident. A constitutional amendment giving the association the right to pass resolutions concerning freedom of speech and academic freedom "by and within the association" was passed. But an amendment that attempted to eliminate that intramural phrase, thus broadening the impact of the resolution, was voted down.

On the other hand, the caucus' constitutional amendment asking that the APSA encourage "research in and concern for significant contemporary political and social problems and policies" passed overwhelmingly. In addition, a resolution to prohibit employees and officers of the association from engaging in covert activities also passed, although it was obviously aimed at the activities of the executive director and the treasurer-counsel, and in spite of the fact that the council had unanimously recommended referral of the resolution to a standing committee on ethics (which would have deferred action for at least another year).

The business meeting drew 900 people, an extraordinary number considering, as the president noted, that it has not been uncommon in the past for members to be pulled in from the hall to make up a quorum. A discussion of the previous year's budget and the rubber-stamp election of a president were not what interested the remarkably large group. It was expecting controversy, and was not disappointed.

The business meeting broke up during a discussion of several resolutions concerning the possibility of withdrawing the 1970 convention from Chicago, as a reaction to events there during the Democratic convention. Although it was soon evident that the association would do so,



Unconventional

Annual meetings of U.S. university scholars usually serve as flesh markets to pick up promising young faculty members. And the formal program—droning research papers fated for encapsulation in dusty quarterlies—tends to regard anything since the Great Depression as too recent for serious discussion. At this year's round of meetings, however, younger scholars are calling for an adjournment of the all-too-dispassionate conventions of the past.

Last week, for example, about 250 members of the Caucus for a New Political Science effectively turned the American Political Science Association—once hesitant to deal publicly with controversial issues—to the problems of the day. After day-and-night lobbying, the new caucus persuaded the APSA at its annual convention in Washington to amend its constitution so that the association now "actively encourages, in its membership and its journal, research in and concern for significant contemporary political and social problems and policies."

Bitter: The caucus then turned to APSA's ties to the CIA. At least until early 1967, Evron Kirkpatrick, APSA executive director, and Max M. Kampelman, APSA treasurer and adviser to Vice President Humphrey, have accepted CIA research money as officers of their own organization, Operations and Policy Research, Inc. After a bitter floor debate, and a walkout of several dozen of the 900 political scientists present, the APSA passed a resolution prohibiting its officers "from engaging in intelligence and other covert activities"—but it also expressed gratitude to Kirkpatrick and Kampelman for their services.

The APSA establishment then moved to appease the Young Turks. Kampelman resigned as treasurer, although he remained as APSA counsel. And APSA president-elect David Easton, of the University of Chicago, went to the new caucus's headquarters and agreed that "We've got to bring this professional association up to the twentieth century." A few hours later, Kirkpatrick himself handed over five dollars and became a

dues-paying member of the new caucus.

The APSA was almost a replay of the internal revolt at the American Sociological Association annual convention in Boston two weeks ago. About 100 radical sociologists, wearing black and red armbands to symbolize anarchy and syndicalism, walked out of a speech by Wilbur Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, protesting his presence as a member of the Johnson Administration. The ASA's Radical Caucus also passed out buttons asking "Knowledge for Whom?" The question, said Carol Brown, 29-year-old Columbia grad student, means that "we should put our knowledge at the disposal of those who are struggling for justice and equality."

Attack: At the session where Cohen appeared, Martin Nicholaus, a 26-year-old instructor at Vancouver's Simon Fraser University, attacked "the big-status sociologist, the fat-contract . . . jet-set sociologist, the book-a-year sociologist, the sociologist who always wears the livery, the suit and tie, of his masters." These scholars, he added, were "house servants in the corporate establishment, white intellectual Uncle Toms."

The radicals were not the only dissidents. A 25-member Black Caucus lodged a formal complaint to the ASA charging that black scholars "are substantially excluded" from leadership in the association, from publication in scholarly journals and from receiving research grants. They pointed out that the ASA's only session on race, called "On Being Black in America," consisted of all-white panels. But David Gottlieb of Penn State, chairman of the panels, did not agree that "you have to be Jewish to study Jews, or black to study blacks," although he recognized the obstacles facing blacks trying to make it through the "closed, star system" of the association. And Philip Hauser, the University of Chicago professor and outgoing ASA president, promised that the association will make "special efforts" to include blacks in its activities and publications.

Then, the ASA delegates voted to remove their 1969, 1972 and 1976 conventions from Chicago. "Sociology," said the resolution, "must focus on cracked skulls, Maced lungs and burned corneas."

7 SEP 1968

U.S. Funds Seen as Main Support of Colleges in '70

By Willard Clopton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Federal Government will, within a few years, become the chief source of financial support for American college and universities, the American Political Science Association was told last night. Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) predicted that Federal money will become an increasingly important element in the funding of higher education and will be counted on to supply at least 50 per cent of university budget needs by the year 1975.

During the same period, he said, income from endowments, gifts and other traditional sources is likely to become a declining source of college revenue.

Brademas, addressing the Association's 64th annual meeting at the Washington-Hilton Hotel, urged his audience to give concern to the implications of the shift.

"If the Federal Government is soon to become the largest financial supporter of colleges and universities," he said, "all of us . . . have a responsibility to give much closer consideration to how the major national policy decisions affecting higher education are to be made in the years ahead."

He suggested that political scientists "can do much more than they have done to understand the present pattern of decision-making within and for American higher education."

Guides Lacking

"We do not have any intelligible set of national policies to guide future Government assistance to the colleges and universities," he said.

Another speaker, McGeorge Bundy, former White House aide and now president of the Ford Foundation, voiced agreement with Brademas.

"A continuing and increasing role" in higher education

"will have to be played by funds from the U.S. treasury," Bundy said.

At its business meeting Wednesday night, the Association, in a top-heavy voice vote, prohibited its officers and employes from "engaging in intelligence and other cover activities."

The decision appeared to be a slap at APSA Executive Director Evron Kirkpatrick and former treasurer Max M. Kampelman. They head a Washington-based research firm that in the past has received CIA funds for research projects.

A resolution specifically expressing "no confidence" in the two men was also submitted, but reportedly got entangled in a procedural snag and was withdrawn.

Before it disappeared, however, the Association's governing Council voted unanimously to seek its defeat and instead reaffirm confidence in Kirkpatrick and Kampelman. The censure resolution, drafted by David Morris of the Institute for Policy Studies, also criticized Kirkpatrick and Kampelman for allegedly "using partisanship in arranging special panels in the Association's meetings."

Other Business

In other business, the APSA:

- Approved a declaration that despite its nonpartisan character, it has no intention of remaining silent on threats to academic freedom and freedom of expression at the Nation's universities.

- Set up a standing ethics committee.

- Voted to pull its 1970 convention out of Chicago, where it had been scheduled, and hold it in another city with "an atmosphere conducive to

free discussion." The Chicago Hotel Association has reportedly threatened to sue over the cancellation.

The new president of the APSA installed at this week's convention is David Easton, a University of Chicago political science professor, who succeeds Merle Fainsod of Harvard University as head of the 15,000-member organization. Karl W. Deutsch, Harvard University professor of government, was named president-elect and will take over next year.

The Association gave its annual \$1000 Woodrow Wilson Foundation book award to

Duncan MacRae Jr., professor of political science and sociology at the University of Chicago, for his "Parliament, Parties and Society in France, 1946-1958."

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100260001-8

Political Scientists To Act on Ethics

By Ward Just

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Nation's political scientists moved yesterday to adopt a report that would establish a standing committee on ethics, and set forth guidelines defining the proper relationship between government and industry and the political scientist.

The American Political Science Association, whose 4000 delegates are assembled at their 64th annual convention here, last night also voted to adopt an amendment to the APSA constitution designed to involve political scientists more directly with current problems of American society.

The changes had been suggested by an insurgent group called the Caucus for a New Political Science.

The adopted amendment calls on the Association to "actively encourage" in its membership and its journal research in and concern for "significant contemporary political and social problems and politics."

The Caucus group, which has the support of some 300 APSA members, has been waging a long fight to get the Association to drop its traditional nonpartisan, nonpolitical stance in favor of discussion of controversial issues.

Another demand — that a day of the convention be devoted to discussion of the war in Vietnam — was turned down.

The standing committee and the guidelines are proposed in the Bernstein Report, a document compiled by a committee headed by Princeton Prof. Marver H. Bernstein and eleven colleagues. The committee was formed after the disclosure of close ties between the political science community and the government, particularly the Central Intelligence Agency, in the funding of research projects.

Among other proscriptions in the report is the notation that "officers and employees of the association have special obligations to avoid confusion between their position as political scientists and their formal responsibilities within the association." This is a reference to the activities of APSA Executive Director Evron Kirkpatrick and Treasurer Max M. Kampelman. Kirkpatrick and Kampel-

man, as president and vice president of a Washington-based firm called Operations and Policy Research, Inc., received CIA funds for research projects. An ad hoc committee of APSA in 1967 found that the contract "violated no conflict of interest with their (Kampelman's and Kirkpatrick's) responsibilities to the APSA" but the disclosure was widely regarded as an embarrassment.

Kampelman, who is a close friend and adviser of Vice President Humphrey, announced last year he would not run again for the post of treasurer. But he retains the post of legal counsel to APSA. It was understood that the nominating committee wanted to propose him for treasurer again, but Kampelman declined reportedly citing his involvement in Humphrey's presidential campaign.

In other developments at the convention:

University of Chicago Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau told an afternoon panel on Vietnam that the Johnson Administration is as ignorant of the revolution now going on in Vietnam as the Kennedy Administration was in thinking it could land 1000 Cuban refugees at the Bay of Pigs and expect the Cubans to rise up and overthrow Castro.

"We are using South Vietnam as a kind of easily managed substitute for a war which we are unwilling to fight against China, the major threat to the balance of power in Asia," Morgenthau declared. And, without naming President Johnson, he said his policy shows a "psychological incapability of admitting a mistake."

Harvard University Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer, a former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, said the U.S. failures in Vietnam illustrate a lack of forward planning in a U.S. government that now has grown so huge the best advice never has a chance to reach the President or the Secretary of State.

From his experience in government, Reischauer said, he found a "law" existed that provided: "The more important the decision, the less thought is given to it."

A third member of the panel, Kenneth T. Young, former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand and now president of the Asia Society, attributed part of the failure of U.S. policy in Vietnam to a "Eurocentric" attitude that leaves U.S. policy makers very ignorant of conditions in Asia.

Prof. A. Doak Barnett of Columbia University, a leading expert on China, was chairman of the Vietnam panel.



Photos by Charles Del Vecchio—The Washington Post

Political Science Association panel, from left, Kenneth Young, Doak Barnett, Hans Morgenthau, Edwin Reischauer.

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000100260001-8

5 AUG 1963

Inside Washington

Each year the American Political Science Association selects about 40 bright young journalists, instructors, graduate students and government workers from across the U.S. and gets them jobs as Congressional fellows on Capitol Hill. They are assigned to everything from answering mail to writing speeches and drafting legislation in the hope that they will return to their old jobs with a better understanding of how Washington really works. In this hectic—and violent—election year a few fellows have landed squarely into history.

Hugh McDonald, a former reporter for Long Island's Newsday, was assigned

The APSA started the fellowships in 1953. About 150 candidates apply for the jobs—they must survive regional and national screenings by former fellows, journalists and political scientists. There is no formal recruiting process: typically applicants learn of the program from APSA bulletins posted in a professor's office or from former fellows. Most of those selected are between 27 and 33 years old. The fellows, says Earl Baker, assistant director of the program, have been out of undergraduate school long enough "to digest their education." The program starts each November with a six-week orientation, a series of 50 seminars with congressmen, senators and Washington observers ranging from David S. Broder, political reporter for The Washington



Don Steffen



Antevil and HHH, McDonald with RFK: You can't go home again

as a press aide in Robert Kennedy's office. Last year, he says, "I was covering town meetings in Smithtown, Long Island. This year, the experts were calling me to ask what I thought the senator's next move would be." McDonald, 30, campaigned with Kennedy from the day he helped set up the news conference in which RFK announced he would run for President to the night when McDonald tore off his coat and folded it as a pillow for the dying senator's head.

Idealists: Jeff Antevil, 27, a former reporter for The Miami Herald, is now handling press relations for Vice President Humphrey. Benjamin Shore Jr., 30, a reporter from The Riverside (Calif.) Press-Enterprise, helped prepare a fact sheet for Idaho Sen. Frank Church to use in his re-election campaign against Rep. George Hansen. Most fellows usually work on the Hill, where they learn the give and take of the legislative process. "Many of us came to Washington as idealists," says Shore, who also works for the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Freedom of Information.

Post, to Andrew Biemiller, lobbyist for the AFL-CIO.

The fellows finish in August but by then they may have Potomac fever: once they've been at the center of power, they don't want to go home. About 25 per cent stay on. In 1960, for example, John Stewart came as a Ph.D. candidate from the University of Chicago. He is now preparing position papers for Humphrey in such fields as employment and anti-poverty. Richard Moose came to the program two years ago. He was a Foreign Service officer in Cameroon; now he is a White House aide assigned to the National Security Council. Hugh McDonald may get involved in a book about Kennedy's campaign. "I couldn't go back now," he says.

3

31 Jan 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Projected Rampart's issue "CIA and the Universities".

SOURCE : "New Left" oriented Faculty members at University of Southern California.

1. The recent visit (late December 1967) to the USC campus by San Francisco State free-lance writer Rick Riemer, is part of a series of assignments by Ramparts magazine for a forthcoming issue on "CIA and the Universities". Several staff and free-lance writers were reportedly dispatched during the Christmas holidays to prepare material for the issue.

2. Younger political science faculty members in the Los Angeles area remain angry over the "whitewash" of the charges of conspiring with CIA made against American Political Science Association Executive Director Evron Kirkpatrick and Treasurer Max Kampelman at the APSA Convention in Chicago in September. Christian Bay's letter of protest in the December 1967 issue of the APSA Review has found a ready audience in this group, and there is much talk of another more determined assault against the "establishment".

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made for the EOB, and though the panel emphasized that the plan as a supplement, rather than replacement for, the many existing arrangements for financing higher education, it is not at all improbable that a vigorously promoted EOB might rapidly become a financial mainstay of college finance.

Since the Zacharias plan emanated from the White House science advisory apparatus, it might have been expected to benefit from the tradition that the advisory core does its hassling in private and unites in public to amplify its impact. (Formally, the Zacharias group was constituted as the Panel on Educational Innovation of the President's Science Advisory Committee, and its report was addressed to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.*) But, from the moment it was formally unveiled by Donald F. Hornig, the special assistant, at a press conference beginning at 2:30 p.m. 7 September, it was obvious that EOB would have to fend for itself in the jungles of education politics and the Johnson administration's currently deep preference for dampening domestic spending.

Standing before some 40 reporters,

* Copies of the report, *Educational Opportunity Bank* (21 pages), are available for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Political Science: CIA, Ethics Stir Otherwise Placid Convention

Chicago. The American Political Science Association (APSA) held its annual meeting here from 5 to 9 September, and most of the program followed a well-established, accepted pattern. There were panel meetings in the morning and afternoon for presentation of papers; cocktail parties in the early evening for renewing old friendships; and plenary sessions at night for the presidential address, a discussion of politics in developing nations, and the announcement of awards. The gathering of more than 2500 political scientists

Hornig said the EOB was previously interesting; however, that "we posing establishment Opportunity Bank. . . that it has interest is worthy of consideration.

Hornig then introduced Zacharias, who briefly outlined the EOB. Hornig observed the proceedings for a few minutes and then left the room, shortly after which Zacharias stated, "It is not enough to say here's an interesting thing. . . . It should be pushed through."

Question: Would he describe the status of the report in the administrative hierarchy?

Replied Zacharias: "I feel we ought to establish an EOB of some size. . . . But this is not a report out of the President's office. It's just a report of a panel. Hornig felt it would be a good thing to get a first-class public debate of this [proposal]."

If a howl of opposition can be classified as debate, the goal was swiftly achieved, for at 4 p.m., in a hotel a few blocks from the Executive Office building, two groups, representing more than 300 publicly supported educational institutions with over half the nation's higher-education enrollment, somewhat emotionally set forth their objections. These groups were the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and the Association of

also had its commercial attractions, and dozens of publishers spread displays across most of the second floor of the Pick-Congress Hotel, where the APSA met.

But for a brief fragment of the convention, there was a bitter reminder of last winter's disclosures that the CIA was covertly financing educational and cultural organizations. The uneasy moment came at the usually routine business session, when a motion was offered to prohibit the APSA's executive director and treasurer from also

should seriously take the position that our society cannot afford to continue to finance the education of its young people, and must therefore ask the less affluent to sign a life-indenture in return for the privilege of educational opportunity."

The underlying principle of the plan, it said, is that "this generation of our society should largely abandon responsibility for the higher education of its young people and shift the cost to the students." And, in comments afterward by representatives of the associations, it was suggested that the EOB was simply a scheme cooked up by representatives of private institutions to get to the public treasury. Motives aside, it turns out that the Zacharias panel did not include any representatives from tax-supported institutions. The members were Frederick Burkhardt, chairman of the American Council of Learned Societies; Andrew Gleason, Harvard; Jacqueline Grennan, Webster College; John Hawkes, Brown; and George G. Stern, Syracuse.

Thus, in something less than a blaze of glory, EOB has been launched for public consideration.—D. S. GREENBERG

holding office in another organization, Operations and Policy Research, Inc. (OPR), which was identified last winter as a recipient of funds from CIA-supported foundations. The fact that Evron M. Kirkpatrick, the APSA's executive director, and Max M. Kampelman, the treasurer, were then, and still are, president and vice-president of OPR caused concern among some political scientists, and prompted APSA president Robert Dahl of Yale to appoint a special committee to determine whether APSA's independence and integrity had been compromised. In April the committee reported that none of OPR's research was classified, that Kirkpatrick and Kampelman were not involved in a conflict of interest, and that they should, in fact, be commended for their long service to the association.

Not everyone was satisfied with this outcome. The challenging motion, sub-

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I

At a meeting on April 7, 1967, the Executive Committee of the American Political Science Association considered questions that had been raised as a result of information in the press on February 19, 1967, and later, that Operations and Policy Research, Inc. (OPR) had received some funds from foundations said to have received funds from Central Intelligence Agency sources. Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of APSA, and Max M. Kampelman, Treasurer and Counsel of APSA, are President and Vice-President respectively of Operations and Policy Research, Inc. In the discussion that follows it should be kept in mind that the two officers of the Association do not hold parallel positions. As you doubtless know, the post of Executive Director of APSA is a full-time, appointive office. The Treasurer is nominated and elected annually, receives no pay, and must therefore be someone who donates his time to the Association.

On February 22, 1967, the President of APSA invited four past Presidents of APSA to serve as an *ad hoc* committee to inquire into (1) questions arising from the fact that Kirkpatrick and Kampelman hold office both in APSA and OPR, and (2) the broader and extremely complex problem of standards of behavior for all political scientists in their relationships with government agencies. This *ad hoc* committee consisted of:

- Gabriel Almond, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Stanford University
- R. Taylor Cole, Provost, Duke University
- David B. Truman, Dean, Columbia College, Columbia University
- C. Herman Pritchett, Department of Political Science, University of California at Santa Barbara (committee chairman)

The *ad hoc* committee reported to the President of APSA on March 30. At our meeting on April 7, we had that report before us, as well as letters and other communications from APSA members to various members of the Executive Committee.

We are announcing the results of our deliberations in this report, which, in letter form, is also being sent to every member of the Association.

As to the first problem, the members of the *ad hoc* committee found that:

1. The American Political Science Association has received no funds directly from any

intelligence agency of the government, nor has it carried on any activities for any intelligence agency of government.

2. The Association has received no funds indirectly from any intelligence agency of government, with one possible exception. The Asia Foundation stated on March 21, 1967, that it had been the recipient of money from foundations named as conduits for CIA funds. The APSA has received grants from the Asia Foundation to finance memberships in the Association for a small number of Asian political scientists, subscriptions to the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW for a few Asian libraries, and travel grants to the APSA Annual Meetings for a few Asian political scientists studying in this country. Most other social science associations received comparable grants from the Asia Foundation. In addition, a small number of fellowships have been financed for Asians to participate in the Congressional Fellowship program. All of these programs were approved by the governing bodies of the Association, completely under Association control, reported and advertised in the REVIEW, and widely known by our members.

3. All grants, gifts, donations, and other income of the APSA have been reported in full detail annually in the Treasurer's Report, which is made available to all members of the Association at the annual business meeting. An independent audit of the financial affairs of the Association has been made every year by an established auditing firm of high reputation and the audit report has been made available to all officers and Council members.

4. Operations and Policy Research, Inc. is a small non-profit research organization created in 1955 by a group of social scientists, lawyers, and businessmen. It is completely separate from the American Political Science Association both organizationally and in physical location. OPR is governed by a Board of Trustees and has always had a full-time Executive Director as its principal administrative officer. Since its creation, Evron M. Kirkpatrick has been President and Max M. Kampelman has been Vice-President of OPR. OPR has done work on grants from government, business, and foundations. As stated in press reports, OPR's foundation grants included, among others, grants from foundations reported to have received money from CIA. These grants supported unclassified research completely under OPR control and a large part of the research under these grants has been completed and

Scholars Probe CIA Contacts

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

A team of leading political scientists was picked yesterday to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency's penetration of the academic community, including the affairs of a Washington-based research firm that received funds from foundations used by the CIA.

The four scholars were appointed to a special panel established by Robert A. Dahl, president of the American Political Science Association, who said he is "sickened and alarmed" by news accounts of CIA activities.

The Washington firm is Operations and Policy Research, Inc., at 4009 Albemarle St. N.W., whose officers are both officials of the American Political Science Association.

Substantial Grants

They are Evron M. Kirkpatrick and Max M. Kampelman, president and vice president respectively of the research firm, and executive director and treasurer respectively of the Political Science Association.

Operations and Policy Research, which receives substantial grants from the United States Information Agency, reportedly has received funds from the Sidney and Esther Rabb Charitable Foundation and the Pappas Charitable Trust, both of Boston.

The Rabb foundation was identified as one which funneled funds to the National Students Association from CIA cover foundations. The Pappas trust has given funds to other organizations which received funds from CIA contacts.

Kirkpatrick has acknowledged receiving funds from the two foundations but said he knew of no programs carried out at the behest of CIA.

In Connection Seen

Dahl, in his letter to the four investigating political

scientists, did not mention Kirkpatrick, Kampelman or their private, tax-exempt research foundation, but it was understood that the political scientists would look into its affairs.

Dahl, in a telephone interview from Palo Alto, Calif., said he had never heard of Kirkpatrick's firm until newspaper disclosures appeared this week but said he has become convinced that it has no direct connection with the American Political Science Association.

Named to Dahl's panel are R. Taylor Cole, provost of Duke University; Gabriel Almond, professor at Stanford University; C. Herman Pritchett, professor at the University of California in Santa Barbara, and David B. Truman, dean of Columbia College, Columbia University, in New York City.

Dahl told them he was alarmed by stories saying "that the CIA has penetrated academic and cultural circles through foundations and pseudo-foundations to which they channeled funds. There are bound to be evil effects from such practices."

Dangers Cited

Even if no improper CIA influence is proved, he said, the standing of U.S. scholars, their relations with foreign colleagues, and their chances for research "will suffer gravely," he said.

Dahl also warned that the academic community must avoid a "McCarthyism-reverse" situation which might arise if the public views as "equally guilty of death" those who were willing accomplices of the CIA and those who were innocent recipients of funds from foundations they trusted.

He said scholars must find ways to protect the integrity of our scholarly affairs from overzealous governmental agencies, particularly the CIA, whenever they seek to inspire conduct markedly different from and sometimes flatly at odds with our codes of professional behavior."

The Washington-based firm headed by Kirkpatrick and Kampelman has engaged in wide-ranging activities varying from the mere packaging of books sent abroad for foreign Fulbright scholars to the reviewing of books desired for United States Information Service libraries overseas.

Friends of Humphrey

Both Kampelman, now a prominent Washington lawyer, and Kirkpatrick are close friends and one-time advisers of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, whom they first called around as political science teachers at the University of Minnesota.

Kirkpatrick issued a statement which said in part, "Prof. Robert Dahl and I... are equally concerned about the integrity and welfare of our association in its relationship to our Government. I believe the committee of former presidents of the American Political Science Association... will perform a useful and valuable service."

Kampelman said: "Operations and Policy Research is a distinguished social science research organization and I am proud to be associated with it. The American Political Science Association is one of the most distinguished professional organizations in the country and I'm proud to be an officer of it. To the extent that they or I cooperate or are associated with any agency of the United States in carrying out our legitimate purposes, I am proud of that association. Our is a free and democratic government and people who have an opportunity to serve it are indeed privileged."

Book-reviewing Grants

Operations and Policy Research, Inc., has had since 1953 annual grants for book-reviewing from the USIA. The organization farms out books to specialists and passes on their critiques to the information agency. An agency spokesman said this week that

USA officials make the final selections. The estimated size of the grant this fiscal year is \$45,000.

In 1957, 1958, and 1959, Kirkpatrick's organization also had small contracts from the State Department to buy, pack and ship abroad books needed by Fulbright scholars who had returned to their countries after studying in the United States.

A State Department spokesman said the work was primarily clerical and did not involve the selection of books to be shipped. The organization received a total of 130,000 in those three years and it was permitted to retain \$7408 as its share of the expenses.

In 1955, Operations and Policy Research got a new \$25,000 State Department contract to evaluate the experience of foreign students studying in this country. It submitted a report on its findings to the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Education and Cultural Affairs.

Duke Provost Named To Group Probing CIA

Washington Post-Los Angeles Times
News Service

WASHINGTON — R. Taylor Cole, provost of Duke University, was one of four leading political scientists picked Wednesday to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency's penetration of the academic community.

The four scholars were appointed to a special panel established by Robert A. Dahl, president of the American Political Science Association, who said he is "sickened and alarmed" by news accounts of CIA activities.

Cole Wednesday night declined to comment on the CIA-student organizations situation, but noted that he had accepted the invitation to serve on the panel.

The panel will investigate the CIA's contribution of funds to several student organizations and will also look into the affairs of a Washington-based research firm that received funds from foundations used by the CIA.

Named to Dahl's panel, in addition to Cole, were Gabriel Almond, professor at Stanford University; C. Herman Pritchett, professor at the University of California in Santa Barbara; and David B. Truman, dean of Columbia College, Columbia University, in New York.

The Washington firm is Operations and Policy Research, Inc., officers of which are both officials of the American Political Science Association.

They are Evron M. Kirkpatrick and Max M. Kampelman, president and vice president respectively of the research firm, and executive director and treasurer respectively of the political science association.

Operations and Policy Re-

search, which receives substantial grants from the United States Information Agency, reportedly has received funds from the Sidney and Esther Rabb Charitable Foundation and the Pappas Charitable Trust, both of Boston.

The Rabb Foundation was identified as one which funneled funds to the National Students Association from CIA cover foundations. The Pappas trust has given funds to other organizations which received funds from CIA conduits.

Kirkpatrick has acknowledged receiving funds from the two foundations but said he knew of no programs carried out at the behest of CIA.

Dahl, in his letter to the four investigating political scientists, did not mention Kirkpatrick, Kampelman or their private, tax-exempt research foundation, but it was understood that the political scientists would look into its affairs.

Dahl, in Palo Alto, Calif., said he had never heard of Kirkpatrick's firm but said he has become convinced it has no direct connection with the American Political Science Association.

Dahl told the panel members he was alarmed by stories saying "that the CIA has penetrated academic and cultural circles through foundations and pseudo-foundations to which they channelled funds. There are bound to be evil effects from such practices."

Even if no improper CIA influence is proved, he said, the standing of U.S. scholars, their relations with foreign colleagues, and their chances for research "will suffer grievously as they did after the sorry business of 'Camelot,'" he said.

He was referring to "Project

Camelot," an aborted Defense Department program of collecting information on Chile's political and social situation, including the possibility of an extremist coup against the government.

Dahl also warned that the academic community must avoid a "McCarthyism-in-reverse" situation which might arise if the public views as "equally quality of deceit" those who were willing accomplices of the CIA and those who were innocent recipients of funds from foundations they trusted.

He said scholars must find ways to "protect the integrity of our scholarly affairs from over zealous governmental agencies, particularly the CIA, whenever they seek to inspire conduct markedly different from and sometimes flatly at odds with our own codes of professional behavior."

The Washington - based firm headed by Kirkpatrick and Kampelman has engaged in wide-ranging activities varying from the mere packaging of books sent abroad for foreign Fulbright scholars to the reviewing of books destined for United States Information Service libraries overseas.

Both Kampelman, now a prominent Washington lawyer, and Kirkpatrick are close friends and one-time advisers of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, whom they first rallied around as political science teachers at the University of Minnesota.

Kirkpatrick issued a statement which said in part, "Professor Robert Dahl and I . . . are equally concerned about the integrity and welfare of our association in its relationship to our government.



COLE

"I believe the committee of former presidents of the American Political Science Association . . . will perform a useful and valuable service."

JUN 28 1966

UPI-LIS

(RESEARCH)

WASHINGTON--THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION TODAY ACCUSED THE CIA OF DAMAGING THE FOREIGN REPUTATION OF U.S. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHERS.

GABRIEL ALMOND, A STANFORD UNIVERSITY POLITICAL SCIENTIST ALSO ZEROED IN ON THE STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS DURING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE.

HEADED BY SEN. FRED R. HARRIS, D-OKLA., THE PANEL WAS LOOKING INTO CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS FINANCING OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ABROAD.

ALMOND EMPHASIZED THAT HE WAS NOT SPEAKING FOR THE 15,000 MEMBERS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. BUT HE SAID MANY AGREED THAT THE PENTAGON AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES WERE INJURING FOREIGN RESEARCH BY U.S. SCIENTISTS.

HE CITED THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING "PROJECT CAMELOT," AS A RESULT OF FEDERAL MISHANDLING. THE STUDY, CONDUCTED IN CHILE BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WAS HALTED WHEN CHILEAN OFFICIALS LEARNED IT WAS FINANCED BY THE PENTAGON.

THE TROUBLE, SAID ALMOND, WAS HEAVY-HANDED USE OF LARGE SUMS OF FEDERAL MONEY. BY DANGLING BIG MONEY, INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS, "SOME OF THEM SCRAPED FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL," JUMPED TO GET IN ON THE STUDY.

ONE SOLUTION WOULD BE TO INSURE THAT FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR RESEARCH ABROAD WERE CHANNELED THROUGH INSTITUTIONS INSTEAD OF TO INDIVIDUAL SCIENTISTS.

WITH PENTAGON CONTRACTS MASKING CIA ACTIVITIES, ALMOND SAID THERE HAD BEEN "TOO MUCH CLUMSY AND SHORT-SIGHTED USE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ABROAD."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN BACKWARD IN FAILING TO USE SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF POLITICS AND MOTIVATION ABROAD, ALMOND SAID. HE SAID IT WAS STILL MAKING FOREIGN POLICY WITH A SORT OF VAGUE INTUITION BASED ON INTERNATIONAL LAW AND WORLD HISTORY.

"IT HAS BEEN UNDULY SLOW, CONSERVATIVE AND SKEPTICAL IN USING SCIENCE AS A TOOL IN MAKING FOREIGN POLICY," HE SAID.

6/28--RH255PED

PROFESSOR CHARGES

APSA Officers Tied To CIA

An attempt to impeach two top officials of the American Political Science Association was dismissed last night as "premature" by Yale's Robert Dahl, political scientist and president of the APSA.

Dr. Frederick J. Fleron, a political science specialist at the University of Kentucky, instigated the ouster attempt because the APSA's director, Evron Kilpatrick, and its treasurer, Max Kempelman, are also serving as officers for Operations and Policy Research, Inc.

According to the Kentucky Kernel, "government sources" say that this group has been receiving funds from the CIA.

Fleron claimed, "At least eight of my colleagues share my opinion that to have Kilpatrick and Kempelman continue in their APSA positions would be intolerable."

HE ADDED, "There is enough trouble already in doing research in foreign countries. This act raises the integrity question to everybody in the ASPA."

Fleron suggested a nationally circulated petition might be the best method for impeachment, because it would give Kilpatrick and Kempelman a chance to resign their ASPA positions.

His announcement came two weeks after Yale's Dahl, currently on sabbatical leave in California, revealed he had appointed a panel of political scientists to investigate the extent of CIA involvement in the academic community. Dahl had said, "The CIA has penetrated academic circles through foundations and pseudo-foundations to which they channeled funds."

BUT, CONTACTED in Palo Alto last night by phone, Dahl warned against "rushing to conclusions with undue haste."

"I doubt," Dahl told the NEWS, "if the panel will investigate Operations and Policy Research, Inc. They may examine to see whether Kilpatrick's and Kempelman's positions are consistent with their duties in the APSA."

Dahl added his panel would investigate the APSA "only if it found the need to do so."

Kilpatrick has served as executive director of the APSA since 1954. Kempelman has been treasurer and general counsel to the organization since 1956.

Yale Daily News
7 March 67

E. 124,391

FEB 23 1967

Political Science Team Assigned To Investigate C. I. A. Donations

(By The Record Wire Services)

Washington — A team of leading political scientists was picked yesterday to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency's penetration of the academic community, including the affairs of a Washington-based research firm that received funds from foundations used by the C. I. A.

The four scholars were appointed to a special panel established by Robert A. Dahl, president of the American Political Science Association, who said he is sickened and angered by news accounts of C. I. A. activities.

The Washington concern is Operations and Policy Research, Inc., whose officers are both officials of the American Political Science Association.

They are Evron M. Kirkpatrick and Max M. Kampelman, president and vice-president respectively of the research company, and executive director and treasurer respectively of the Political Science Association.

Operations and Policy Research, which receives substantial grants from the United States Information Agency, is reported to have received funds from the Sidney and Esther Rabb Charitable Foundation and the Pappas Charitable Trust, both of Boston.

C. I. A. FUNNELS

The Rabb Foundation was identified as one which funnelled funds to the National Students Association from C. I. A. cover foundations. The Pappas Trust has given funds to other organizations which received funds from C. I. A. conduits.

Meanwhile Arnold Zander, former president of the American

Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, revealed yesterday that for 6 years the Central Intelligence Agency subsidized the union's international activities.

Zander, who is now president of the United World Federalists, said the C. I. A. subsidy began in 1958 at the rate of about \$7,500 a year. By 1964, said Zander, the agency was putting \$60,000 a year into the operation through one of its dummy conduits, the Gotham Foundation in New York.

NELSON BLAST

Zander said he was unaware at the time that the money came from the C. I. A., that he had never inquired about the source of the funds, and that he still sees nothing improper in the arrangement. He said he learned that Gotham was a C. I. A. front only in the last few days as a result of newspaper stories.

On the subject of C. I. A. subsidies, Senator Gaylord Nelson (D., Wis.) charged today that they show a drift toward police-state tactics in America's free society.

Nelson also condemned Government wiretapping and widespread use of detective agencies in a similar vein.

Such practices are un-American, the Wisconsin Democrat

said, and their worst feature he says, is "The victims are our own citizens and in many cases they are completely innocent of any wrongdoing."

He called for a full congressional investigation of what he labeled this whole sordid business.

In his prepared Senate speech, Nelson called attention to these practices: The Central Intelligence Agency's financing of the National Student Association and other private groups; Government wiretapping and eavesdropping; the United States Information Agency's subsidizing book publishing and writing, and the use of private detective agencies by corporations and some Government units.

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA CHRONICLE

M - 475,000
FEB 23 1967

A Probe of CIA And Academicians

Washington

A team of leading political scientists was picked yesterday to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency's penetration of the academic community, including the affairs of a Washington - based research firm that received funds from foundations used by the CIA.

The four scholars were appointed to a special panel established by Robert A. Dahl, president of the American Political Science Association. The Washington firm is Operations and Policy Research, Inc., whose officers are both officials of the American Political Science Association (APSA).

They are Evro nM. Kirkpatrick and Max M. Kampelman, president and vice president respectively of the research firm, and executive director and treasurer respectively of the APSA.

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Kirkpatrick has acknowledged receiving funds from the two foundations but said he knew of no programs car-

ried out at the behest of CIA.

Dahl, in a telephone interview from Palo Alto, said he had never heard of Kirkpatrick's firm but said he has become convinced that it has no direct connection with the American Political Science Association.

Named to Dahl's panel are r. taylor Cole, provost of Duke University; Babriel Almond, professor at Stanford University; C. Herman Prtchett, professor at the University of California in Santa Barbara, and David B. Truman, dean of Columbia College, Columbia University, in New York City.

Dahl told them he was alarmed by stories saying "that the CIA has penetrated academic and cultural circles through foundations and pseudo-foundations to which they channelled funds. There are bound to be evil effects from such practices."

Times-Post Service

4

Front Page 2nd Page Other Page

LEXINGTON, KY. (AP) —
COURIER-JOURNAL

M - 226,742
S - 333,011
FEB 28 1967

Impeachment Effort Planned By UK Group

Special to The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON, Ky. — An attempt to impeach the two highest ranking officials of the American Political Science Association will be started in the near future by a group of University of Kentucky political science professors, the Kentucky Kernel said yesterday in a copyrighted story.

The action stems from the recent controversy over the channelling of government funds to private organizations by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The two officials involved, Dr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick and Max M. Kampelman, are also the highest ranking officers of Operation and Policy Research Inc., an organization which government sources say has been receiving CIA funds for some time, the Kernel reported.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is executive director of APSA and Kampelman is treasurer of the organization.

The UK professors charged that the involvement of the two men with the CIA reflects on the integrity of all APSA members, the Kernel reported.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is scheduled to speak to the Kentucky Political Science Association Saturday in Danville. Kampelman is a former aide and personal friend of Vice President Hubert Humphrey, the Kernel said.