

State Journal  
3 May 66

## Use of MSU Project Didn't Shock Him

# Chamberlain Defends CIA

By TOM OCHILTREE  
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain, R-Mich., today vigorously defended the Central Intelligence Agency for using a Michigan State University project in

Viet Nam as a cover for gathering information.

The East Lansing congressman also defended the university's position, although he expalined he understood the uneasiness the case caused in academic circles.

"I am not as shocked by all this as some people profess to be," he said.

"In the kind of world we live in the United States government must collect information. That function must go on for the good of our country. I would be more shocked to learn the CIA was not in Viet Nam."

Chamberlain, 48, is a World War II veteran and a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

He pointed out that his committee membership gave him an insight into the worldwide problems the CIA faces in keeping Washington informed. Michigan State University is in his congressional district and he is an MSU alumnus.

In its issue last month the

magazine Ramparts touched off a storm about the relationship between Michigan State University and the Central Intelligence Agency.

According to the magazine, CIA agents had infiltrated a university aid project to set up police organizations and a civil service program in South Viet Nam.

Michigan State officials said when they discovered the intelligence operation was in progress in 1959, they fired the CIA agents and dropped the costly program.

Chamberlain pointed out that the case happened several years ago. He said he thought "it was whipping a dead horse" To make this a matter of controversy now.

"There has got to be sources of information for the Ameri-

## Role in S. Viet Nam

government," he said. "It is not always easy for the CIA to provide covers for the men

who collect this information.

"There are complaints when CIA men are attached to overseas branches of private business concerns or to other government agencies."

Chamberlain said he could "understand why this particular case would be unwelcome to the academic community."

Michigan State, like many American universities, is involved in various aid programs. Under these schemes American institutions of higher learning attempt to use their experience to modernize the economic life, agriculture, legal systems and other parts of the social machinery of newly emerging countries.

Obviously, Chamberlain pointed out, a university would fear its effectiveness in which programs could be nullified if

it became known that it was carrying intelligence operatives on its rolls.

However, one recent news development would indicate that Michigan State's position has not been damaged.

The university recently received congratulations from 12 Brazilian business schools for effectively organizing the teaching of business administration in that South American country.



REP. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

THE STATE JOURNAL  
Lansing, Michigan  
Tues., May 3, 1966 A-3

MSU State News

4 May 66

## MSU HEARING SET MAY 16

4 May '66

# House Sets CIA Probe

By LEO ZAINEA  
State News Staff Writer

A spokesman for the house subcommittee probing MSU's connection with the CIA in Viet Nam said Tuesday the group would convene May 16 with President Hannah and University officials.

Jack Faxon, D-Detroit, chairman of the Higher Education Subcommittee investigating the charges made by Ramparts magazine last month, said he is also considering asking Stanley K. Sheinbaum and Warren Hinkle III, the co-authors of the article, to appear also.

However, the two would have to make the trip from California at their own expense.

"We're hoping to look at this situation as objectively as possible," said Faxon. "We don't have any axe to grind."

Faxon said his five-member committee would hold the informal session at 10 a.m. in the Court of Appeals in Lansing. The meeting will be open to the public and news media.

"This is not an official legislative investigation," emphasized Faxon. "It is merely a committee meeting with officials concerned to try and clear the air

of rumors and misunderstandings."

In addition to his own committee Faxon has also invited in-

terested members of the house ways and means committee.

The committee is expected to meet for one day, but Faxon in-

dicated it may take as much time as needed to clarify the issue.

Testimony from Sheinbaum and Hinkle, whose article charged MSU with requisitioning arms for Premier Ngo Dinh Diem as well as being a front for the CIA, will be heard and their facts considered, said Faxon, as long as they can document their assertions.

Charles O. Conrad, D-Jackson, a member of the ways and means committee, said although he had not committed himself definitely, he did want to take part in the investigation.

"The idea of playing games with foreign policy has always bothered me," Conrad said.

"A university that gets drawn into foreign policy naively, as MSU has apparently done, suddenly finds out it's a complicated game," he added.

MSU State News  
5 May 66

## Congressman Defends CIA

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) involvement with MSU's project in Viet Nam was defended Monday by an East Lansing congressman.

Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain, a Republican member of the House Armed Services Committee, said because the matter happened several years ago, "it was whipping a dead horse" to make this a controversy now.

"There have got to be sources of information for the American government," he said. "It is not always easy for the CIA to provide covers for the men who collect information."

"There are complaints when CIA men are attached to overseas branches of private business concerns or to other government agencies."

However, Chamberlain said he could understand why this particular case would be unwelcome in the academic community.

"In this kind of world we live in," he said, "the United States government must collect information. That function must go on for the good of the country. I would be more shocked to learn the CIA wasn't in Viet Nam."

Chamberlain, 48, a MSU graduate, says his committee membership gave him an insight into the worldwide problems the CIA faces in keeping Washington informed.

Ramparts Magazine last month touched off a storm about the relationship between Michigan State and the CIA.

N. Y. Times  
8 May '66

## C.I.A.'s Congressional Immunity

Congressional supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency is seriously deficient. The 150 resolutions introduced in Congress on this subject over the past two decades reflect a persistent concern. Yet successive Administrations and the C.I.A. itself have blocked approval of all of these resolutions. The latest effort to establish more effective controls over this clandestine infra-government is encountering the same resistance.

Senator Russell and his "Secret Seven"—a Senate subcommittee selected, with C.I.A. screening, from the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees—have just rejected Senator Fulbright's proposal that their group be broadened and revitalized by including three members of the Foreign Relations Committee. This mild but useful proposal was designed to permit closer scrutiny of C.I.A. activities affecting foreign policy without going to the extent of establishing a powerful new monitoring body comparable to the Joint Committee for Atomic Energy.

Tighter control of the C.I.A. by the Administration, the first essential, has been imposed since the Bay of Pigs fiasco. But such control is no substitute for legislative supervision as part of the system of checks and balances of our constitutional government. The latest proof of inadequate control concerns the propriety of the Administration letting C.I.A. analysts present official arguments to American readers in the guise of independent scholarship.

The article on the Vietcong in the current issue of Foreign Affairs by George A. Carver—whose identity as a full-time C.I.A. employe was not disclosed—raises many questions. It is little justification to argue, as the C.I.A. evidently does, that the article was written by Mr. Carver in a private capacity and that the agency merely cleared it for "security." So fine a line of responsibility cannot be drawn in the case of an undercover agency.

The C.I.A., along with the United States Information Agency, is restricted by its charter to overseas activity. It has no business to seek to influence or color domestic opinion. It is one thing for an authorized spokesman of the Government openly to present the evidence for the Administration's contention that the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is nothing more than an instrument of North Vietnam's Communist party. It is quite another thing for a C.I.A. official to do so, particularly when his identity is not revealed.

Senator Fulbright is on sound ground in asking Admiral Raborn to explain the Carver incident. Beyond this, it is equally necessary to adopt Senator McCarthy's resolution calling for a "full and complete" study of the C.I.A. and its effect on foreign policy by a special subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. Much more Congressional review is needed than the occasional private hearings of the Russell subcommittee.

8 May '66

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

# No **GRIN** and Li'l Cuts **BEAR IT**

Publishers Newspaper  
Syndicate, 1966  
5-8



"You mean we are ALL CIA agents?"

MSU State News  
9 May '66

## 14 Profs Suggest Spy Watch Group

Fourteen history professors have presented the first public post-Ramparts proposal to prevent future spies and guns uproar over Michigan State's overseas projects.

The professors, almost half of the tenured members of the History Dept., suggested in a letter to President Hannah, the Academic Council and the State News that two committees be formed.

The first, a temporary committee, would "attempt to provide a set of guidelines for present and future policies in the field of public service."

The second panel would be an elected all-University committee of teaching faculty members "who have no connection with overseas projects." It would advise "...faculty and administration concerning the propriety of present and future overseas programs."

The signers asserted that they were disturbed by "the conflicting responses of University and other authorities to criticism of this University's involvement in international programs."

They expressed concern that "projects of dubious scholarly merit" may seriously "compromise the reputation for academic integrity of the University."

Faculty direction and guidelines to insure that the basic purposes of the University are served by all overseas projects are needed, the letter states.

Signers of the letter were:

Donald N. Baker, Thomas L. Bushell, Paul J. Hauben, Vernon L. Lidtke, William O. McCagg, Anthony Molho, Alan C. Schaffer and Robert E. Wall Jr., all assistant professors of history; Marvin R. Cain, James R. Hooker and Kwan-wai So, associate professors; and Charles C. Cumberland, Norman R. Rich and Richard E. Sullivan, professors.

MSU State News  
11 May 66

# Overseas Projects Issue To AAUP

A proposal submitted by the MSU delegate to the American Assn. of University Professors (AAUP), would support the involvement of American universities in overseas projects. It was turned over to

standing on academic and governmental affairs.

The proposal, which was drawn up in answer to the current issue about the involvement of institutions of higher learning and their faculties with government agencies, was accepted at the AAUP's annual meeting held recently in Atlanta, Ga.

Participation in international programs must be judicious, and decisions must be based upon careful exploration of all the implications, the report said.

American universities must

ordRemembered" with William  
book of poems exhibits a much  
I appeal than does the one he  
book, "Movie-Going and Other  
ped in 1962, but will not be dis-  
imitations. (Also, it's been two  
the single copy in the MSU Li-  
nobody else.)  
p with a very readable book of  
Ramble." The Ramble is the  
Central Park south of the 79th  
east of The Lake. "From parts  
none of the surrounding city is  
are many and mingled; young  
ed), the time-space continuum,  
fonal appraisal of the human  
e achieves what Auden prema-  
tly) perceived in 1958, "...in a  
...there are no secrets...there  
s no time but the present."  
vers--strangers still and wary  
y evening on a bank of the Hud-

MSU Section  
News 11 May 66

## Faculty Voice Needed In Overseas Projects

OUT OF THE CONTROVERSY over MSU's Viet Nam project has come a proposal from 14 history professors that would secure greater faculty control over future international projects.

The 14 historians suggested that a temporary committee be formed to establish a set of guidelines for future programs. They also proposed that an all-University committee composed of faculty members not involved in overseas projects be elected to advise the faculty and administration on such projects.

CLEARLY, THE PROPOSAL is aimed at avoiding circumstances like those that resulted from MSU's ill-fated Viet Nam project. And it's time that the faculty became interested and actively involved in the nature of MSU projects in foreign lands.

Regrettably, it has taken 11 years and a sensationalized magazine article to initiate any concrete faculty activity. With the wide spectrum of projects that MSU sponsors the faculty should definitely have a voice in what and where MSU's personnel should be involved.

UNDER THE HISTORIANS' proposal, both the temporary committee

to establish guidelines and the all-University elected committee would be composed exclusively of faculty members. But since ultimately the faculty and administration will have to agree on the nature and scope of our international programs, we think it more effective to establish a committee equally representative of both faculty and administration.

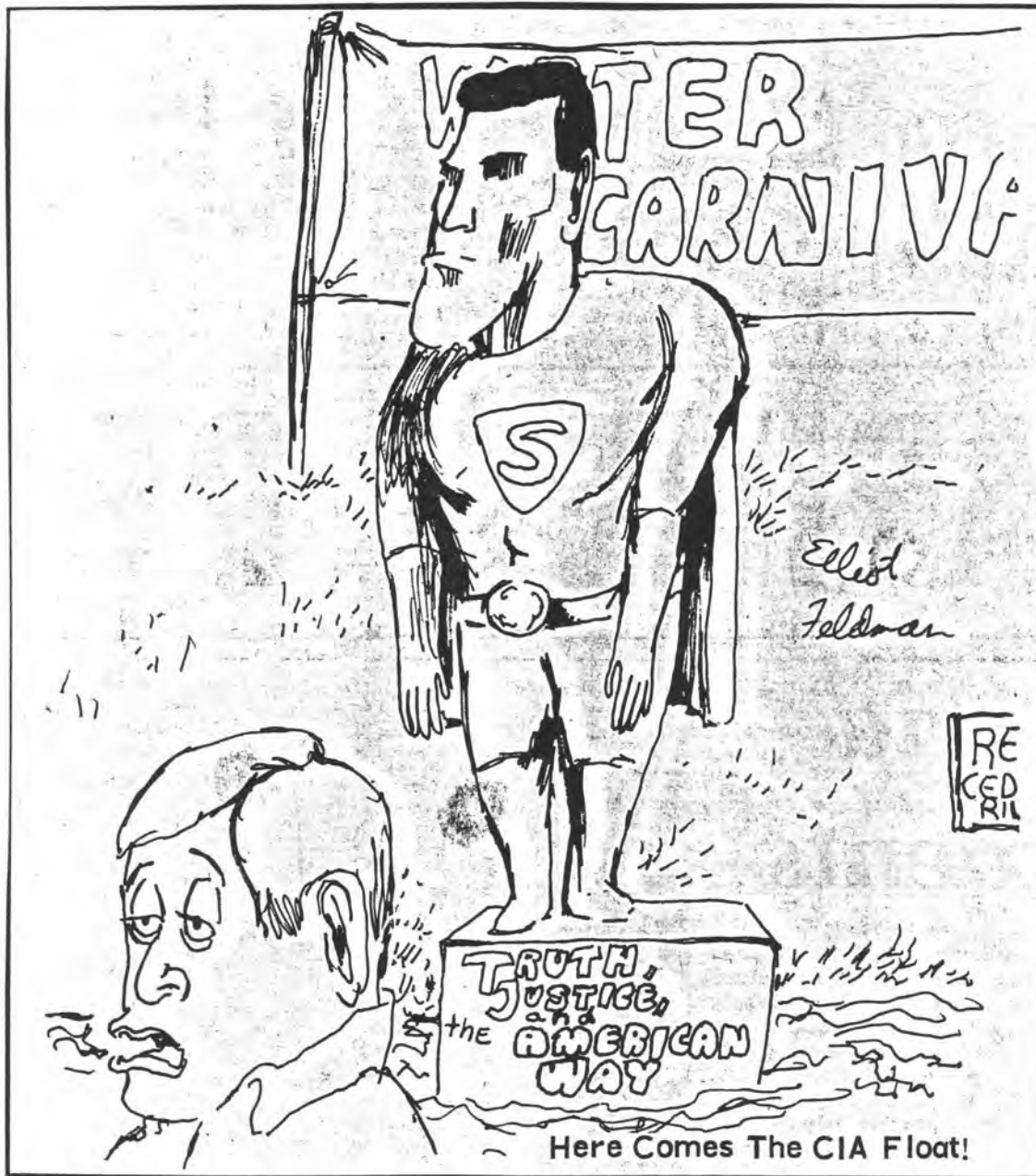
If guidelines are to be established for future international programs, a faculty-administration committee would be preferable to one composed only of faculty members. And any committee judging the propriety of present and future programs should also include equal faculty and administration representation.

IN RECENT YEARS, MSU has had many valuable projects and has sponsored many programs in a number of foreign countries. But to prevent future problems like the ones resulting from the Viet Nam project and to better speak for the University at large, a representative faculty voice is needed.

For the benefit of future international programs and for the sake of our status as a respected university, let's hope the faculty and administration can come to a workable agreement.



MSU State News  
11 May 66



Here Comes The CIA Float!

# Powell Raps CIA, Draft Tests

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell made news on two fronts Tuesday, claiming he has information linking more universities with the Central Intelligence Agency and charging that draft deferment tests are reminiscent of Nazi Germany.

The New York Democrat told newsmen he has received unverified information that agency personnel have been associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania. He reported this in announcing that his House Education and Labor Committee will investigate recently alleged agency links with Michigan State University.

Spokesman at Penn denied knowledge of any agency contact on its campus. Officials at the MIT Center of International Studies had announced April 26 they would drop a series of research contracts with the agency. "There was never a secret about the contracts," a spokesman said.

In his attack on the deferment tests, Powell said they "bring the history of racial discrimination full circle.

"First we provide an inferior education for black students," he said. "Next we give them a series of tests which many will flunk because of an inferior education. Then we pack these academic failures off to Viet Nam to be killed."

Louisiana State Journal  
12 (?) May 66

MSU 5/11/66 11 May 66



COMMITTEE CONFRONTS HANNAH--Seven house ways and means committee question P

# Committee

By LEO ZAINEA  
State News Staff Writer

Two Ramparts magazine writers and MSU officials failed to agree Monday over the University's involvement in the controversial Viet Nam aid project. Testifying before the house ways and means higher education subcommittee, President John A.

cies, where Brandst... he had some "contacts... However, Brandst... concede that some of the members felt the five men "looked like and tall intelligence people. The public safety a... team, which began in... terminated, said Ralph

LIKE these must be... tisanly with both frank... dor. They will not dis... in the folksy oratory... eek. week, we'll hear much... virtues, growth, prom... general desirability of the... nigan. And most of it... But let's not forget... of the story.

## ation: eration

ERAL GOVERNMENT... rely justified in creating... ollution program. After... is a national problem... ish, plant life and water... these are all resources... the entire population... is not one of those prob... es away with time. If not... ets worse. Someday the... rnement will have to ini... ut war on pollution, be... tes can't afford to do the... lves.

FEDERAL government... major program now, it... e taxpayers potential bil... se a situation that can... rse, will cost more to... future.

## e For Miss.

LOUD protests of the... ootleggers, the Missis... legislature repealed the... tion law. I can no longer be ac... ng a culturally backward... it's just like the rest of... U.S. ...well, almost...



RAMPARTS MA... for the MSU Vie... provided a front

... also criticized the Uni... versity for taking part in a for... eign operation, saying it "im-

# High

To the Editor:

The poor passive... MSU get dumped on... Legislature has dec... back the funds and e... will pay at least \$10... coming fall. Is it b... state is too poor to pr... for the college and hi

# Krisp

To the Editor:

With the advent of... spring rains, a prob... tantic magnitude has... sented itself. All ha... but few have voiced co... the MSU Angleworm... After a recent r... inches, a survey wa... the sidewalk between... and Physics-Math Bu... results showed that... .863 angleworms per... either limp and lifeles... squished under a... student's careless foo... Multiply this numb... 30.2 miles of sidewa... 20.3 inches of rain... nually falls between A... Oct. 20 and we find th... angleworms are ma... the sidewalks of MSU... year.

Several years ago... students, believing th... for worms is not le... their voices in prote... ganized SQUISH--Soc... tioning the Useless... Squirring Hermap... Since that time 15,00... dents have entered M... miles of new sidewal... constructed. In spite... sive efforts on the pe... individuals, the pro... little nearer to reso... therefore, feel moved... our concern. Our

# Def

To the Editor:

124 SOUTH LARCH

## LISKY'S Auto

\* motor  
\* wheel balancing  
\* brakes  
complete front end

## ATTENTION



# New Blitz

# SCHOOL-C.I.A. LINK DENIED AT INQUIRY

Michigan State Head Says  
There Is Still No Proof

LANSING, Mich., May 16 (AP)—Two magazine writers and officials of Michigan State University debated before seven state legislators today whether the school was a front for United States spies in Vietnam.

John Hannah, Michigan State president, testified that it still had not been proved that anyone connected with a university advisory mission to South Vietnam was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. There is only a suspicion, he said.

The school, he said, halted countersubversion training for Vietnamese police because "we were convinced a university shouldn't place itself under suspicion."

The school helped train Vietnamese policemen and other government employes under a Federal Government contract. Its advisers were in Vietnam from 1955 to 1962, although the size of the mission was reduced from 54 members to eight in 1959.

Warren J. Hinckle 3d, executive editor and associate publisher of Ramparts magazine, which ran an article last month that called Michigan State a "university on the make," stood behind charges that the school had served as a C.I.A. front.

"A university shouldn't become an extension of government," Mr. Hinckle said. "It should be a center for academic research."

"We [Ramparts] are proud of their [the school] because it allowed to be established," he told the legislature. "They were present observers there."

Stanley K. Scheer, a part-time on-campus of the aid mission in Vietnam, wrote the Ramparts article. He told the legislators advised on taking that he should not be made aware of the C.I.A. men in the area.

Representative J. William O'Brien, Democrat of Detroit, chairman of the committee, said the panel would try to report in about six weeks. He said he would bring the conflicting reports into some kind of harmony. Mr. Hinckle said m

N. Y. Times  
17 May 66



N.Y. Times  
17 May '66

# RUSSELL DENIES C.I.A. MAKES POLICY

## Rejects Proposal to Expand Senate Watchdog Panel

By The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON, May 16 — Senator Richard B. Russell told the Senate today it was "sheer poppycock" to contend that the Central Intelligence Agency makes or takes over foreign policy.

The Georgia Democrat, who heads a subcommittee charged with overseeing the activities of the intelligence organization, rejected vigorously proposals that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee share in his supervision. Mr. Russell also heads the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"There is no justification whatever for any other committee to muscle in on the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee so far as the C.I.A. is concerned," he said.

As for charges he said had been made that the C.I.A. at times operated independently of the State Department and influenced foreign policy actions, Mr. Russell said:

"There simply is not a scintilla of truth in such a charge and not a single concrete case

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

THE NEW YORK TIMES  
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1966

# RUSSELL DENIES C.I.A. MAKES POLICY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

can be provided where it has done so."

Mr. Russell said these "erroneous charges are calculated to deceive members of Congress." He added that they "affect the sources available to the C.I.A., which are easily disturbed."

He is making a public statement, Mr. Russell said, because the C.I.A. is, by its nature, "compelled to stand mute" when such charges are made.

He noted that the C.I.A. was set up under the National Defense Act of 1947. The Armed Services Committee shepherded that act through the Senate, he said, and thus inherited the duty of overseeing the C.I.A.'s activities.

Senatorial supervision of the C.I.A. is shared by senior members of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, which make funds available for clandestine operations.

### Members Are Listed

Mr. Russell noted that he and Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine and John

Mr. Russell denounced a New York Times editorial. He said it stated that the supervisory subcommittee members had been "screened" by the C.I.A.

"The C.I.A. had no more connection with the selection of these subcommittee members than it had with the selection of the editorial staff of The New York Times," he said.

Mr. Russell praised his committee's record as being leak-proof. He noted the C.I.A. had "sources" throughout the world.

But the possibility of increased public discussion and leaks through an enlargement of the Congressional panel "might cause them to close up like clams . . . or worse than that, to lose their lives."

Another ranking member of the C.I.A. panel, Senator Saltonstall, supported Mr. Russell. He reminded the Senate the C.I.A. was "an important effort for the security of our country."

### Raborn Silence Noted

Senator Young suggested that the Foreign Relations Committee set up its own "special subcommittee on the C.I.A."

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, interjected that this had been proposed before.

But Mr. Fulbright said Adm. William F. Raborn, the C.I.A.'s director, when appearing before the Foreign Relations Committee, "took the position he was not authorized under the law to respond to our questions."

Mr. Fulbright added that the

impact on American foreign policy, he added.

"I think in many countries it is more influential than our Ambassador and I have had Ambassadors who have told me this," Mr. Fulbright said.

He called the resolution "add three Foreign Relations members to the oversight panel" not a radical proposal at all, but rather a modest one.

Mr. Russell commented that Mr. Fulbright seemed to be under the impression that the present oversight group involved informal committees.

"These are not informal at all, they are duly constituted subcommittees of the Armed

Services and Appropriations Committees," Mr. Russell said.

Senator Ernest Gruening, Democrat of Alaska, said the failure at the Bay of Pigs showed that the C.I.A. does make foreign policy.

"They were able to persuade two Presidents to go ahead with that project," he said. "They completely misinformed the President."

"Mr. Russell replied that 'what you are saying is that the C.I.A. sold the President a bill of goods.'"

"But the C.I.A. couldn't have moved one foot without the approval of the President," he added.

## Committee OK Expected on CIA Resolution

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to approve



SEN. RICHARD RUSSELL

today a resolution to add three of its members to the seven-member Central Intelligence Agency watchdog committee.

But that will be only the beginning of a long, hard road for the resolution which has been denounced by Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., chairman of the Armed Services subcommittee responsible for overseeing the activities of the intelligence organization.

Under the usual procedure, the resolution next must go to the Senate Rules Committee. There a majority may bottle it up.

If it ever reaches the Senate, it will collide immediately with Russell, who captains the Senate's inner circle.

Russell, also head of the Armed Services Committee, has put his prestige on the line against the resolution which is

supported by Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Russell told the Senate Monday "There is no justification whatever for any committee to muscle in on the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee so far as the Central Intelligence Agency is concerned."

At stake in the current controversy is the issue of whether the agency has overstepped the bounds of its intelligence-gathering mission to influence foreign policy.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn., sponsor of the resolution, says it has. Russell called that contention "sheer poppycock."

"There is simply not a scintilla of truth in such a charge," Russell said, "and not a single concrete case can be provided where it has done so."

The agency, which Russell says has to stand mute when it

is assailed because of the peculiar nature of its assignment, does not want any additional senators soaking up its secrets.

Sen. Frank J. Lausche, D-Ohio, touched on that point when he told the Senate Monday the watchdog group was distinguished by its infrequency of leaks while the Foreign Relations Committee has become a sieve of information.

Russell said public criticism of the agency's operations and news leaks might cause the agency's informants around the world to "close up like clams. Or worse than that, to lose their lives."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, R-Mass., noted the agency supervision has to be handled quietly. He said he carefully tears up even the notes he makes to ask questions at watchdog committee meetings.

Besides Saltonstall and Rus-

sell, other members of the supervisory subcommittee are Sens. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., Stuart Symington, D-Mo., Margaret Chase Smith, R-Maine, and Milton R. Young, R-N.D.

Russell said the intelligence organization's projects are so secret that appropriations for the agency are as hidden as its undercover agents. He also said the agency couldn't influence policy abroad because U.S. ambassadors have control over its representatives.

Fulbright disagreed. "I think it is quite clear that the Central Intelligence Agency, because of its enormity and its very large budget, is a major influence on our foreign policy," he said.

"I think in many countries it is more influential than our ambassador and I have had ambassadors who have told me this."

## Conflicting Testimony Fills MSU Hearing

# Faxon to Propose Overseas Project Guides

By WILLARD BAIRD  
State Journal Capitol Bureau

A House subcommittee chairman, commenting after a hearing and Michigan State University's controversial service mission in Viet Nam, said Monday he expects to offer suggested guidelines for Michigan universities to observe in their overseas projects.

Rep. Jack Faxon, D-Detroit, chairman of the higher education subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he will prepare a report attempting to "bring into harmony" some of the seemingly conflicting testimony presented Monday. Much of the hearing dealt with alleged involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in MSU's Viet Nam mission.

Faxon, who holds three degrees from Wayne State University and the University of Michigan, said he recognized that guidelines proposed by the subcommittee would not bind university officials. But he said they would be presented in a report he expects to issue in a month to six weeks "so that universities can know what their programs should be measured against."

In Monday's 3½-hour hearing, subcommittee members heard seven witnesses challenge and defend MSU's role in South Viet Nam from 1955 to 1962 on invitation of Ngo Dinh Diem's government.

Key issue was whether the university knowingly allowed five CIA men to serve on its police training advisory team in the



PRESIDENT HANNAH TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATORS

—State Journal Photos by Frank Mainville

president, and other university administrators answered that, after the project got under way, the presence of CIA operatives was suspected but never confirmed.

The suspected agents were believed to be among the applicants from police forces and other government agencies who sought assignment to Viet Nam when MSU was assembling a police training advisory group.

Hannah said the suspicion was sufficient to cause MSU to modify the program later, even though some high-ranking U.S. government officials "weren't very happy about it."

The hearing produced little information not previously published about the claimed association of CIA operatives with the MSU mission in Saigon. Nor did it resolve the argument as to whether the university was a knowing or unwitting ally of the

attention, and Stanley K. Sheinbaum, former MSU professor who served for a while as a coordinator of the MSU project.

Much of their version of MSU's participation in the project was challenged by Hannah; Ralph Smuckler, acting dean of international programs at MSU; Wesley Fishel, former director of the Viet Nam project; and Arthur F. Brandstatter, head of MSU's police administration department.

Another faculty member, Adrian Jaffee, professor of English, also testified, expressing regret MSU had assisted Diem's regime. He asserted it was inappropriate for American universities to become involved in any overseas projects as agents of the nation's foreign policy.

Jaffee said he was never associated with the MSU project in Viet Nam but was in Saigon in 1957-58, while the project was

Hannah replied that "no point is more tender than one's integrity and honesty. Mr. Hinkle made it appear I was not forthright or truthful."

He repeated that he had no proof any CIA personnel were in the MSU mission, beyond the suspicion of other staff members, and concluded that over the long span of history "Mr. Hinkle saying I am a liar and my saying I am not will make no difference. Time will tell."

"Michigan State University makes no apologies for its work on the East Lansing campus, or for its work overseas," Hannah declared.

Brandstatter said that when the suspicion arose that CIA men had infiltrated the project, arrangements were made to transfer them from the MSU group to another U.S. government project in Saigon.

His testimony on that point dovetailed with a statement by Fishel that the "CIA had its own operation in Saigon, as it still does."

Responding to Faxon's question whether Diem knew about the CIA operatives, Fishel said, "Nothing was done in Viet Nam that the Vietnamese government was not informed about."

Sheinbaum quoted a report which placed the cost of MSU's



WARREN HINCKLE

Viet Nam project at \$25 million, "including \$15 million for arms and ammunition." Hannah denied MSU spent any money for guns or ammunition. He also challenged Hinkle's assertion that the project was the largest and most expensive overseas mission of any American university.

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State Journal

## SUBJECT TO SENATE APPROVAL

# CIA Watchdog Panel To Add 3?

Washington (UPI)--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Tuesday to assign three of its members to the watchdog group that oversees the Central Intelligence Agency.

The move, which already has stirred up a hot jurisdictional scrap, is subject to Senate approval.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., has bluntly told the Foreign Relations Committee members they aren't wanted on the seven-man watchdog panel that he heads. The CIA group now consists of top-ranking members of the armed services and Appropriations Committees.

But the Foreign Relations Committee approved by a 14-5 vote a resolution by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn., to place three of its members on the exclusive CIA panel.

Both Russell and Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., chairman of the Appropriations Committee, have served notice they will try to sidetrack the resolution before it can be brought to the Senate floor.

Russell, who insists the proposal must obtain clearance from his own Armed Services Committee, said a move will be made

to send it to the Senate Rules Committee which is believed opposed to the resolution.

Despite these threatened roadblocks McCarthy predicted "We will get action on the floor before the end of the session." He pointed out he had modified several features of his measure to circumvent any parliamentary snarls.

McCarthy and Chairman J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., of

the Foreign Relations Group have argued that their committee should have representation because the spy agency has on several occasions become deeply involved in the nation's foreign policy-making machinery.

In a floor debate with Fulbright Monday, Russell called this claim "poppycock." He accused the Foreign Relations Committee of trying to "muscle in" on a super-secret area of Intelligence Operations.

Russell and Hayden teamed up in 1956 to defeat an effort to set up a special Senate-House group which would supervise the CIA in the same manner a Senate-House committee deals with the Atomic Energy Commission.

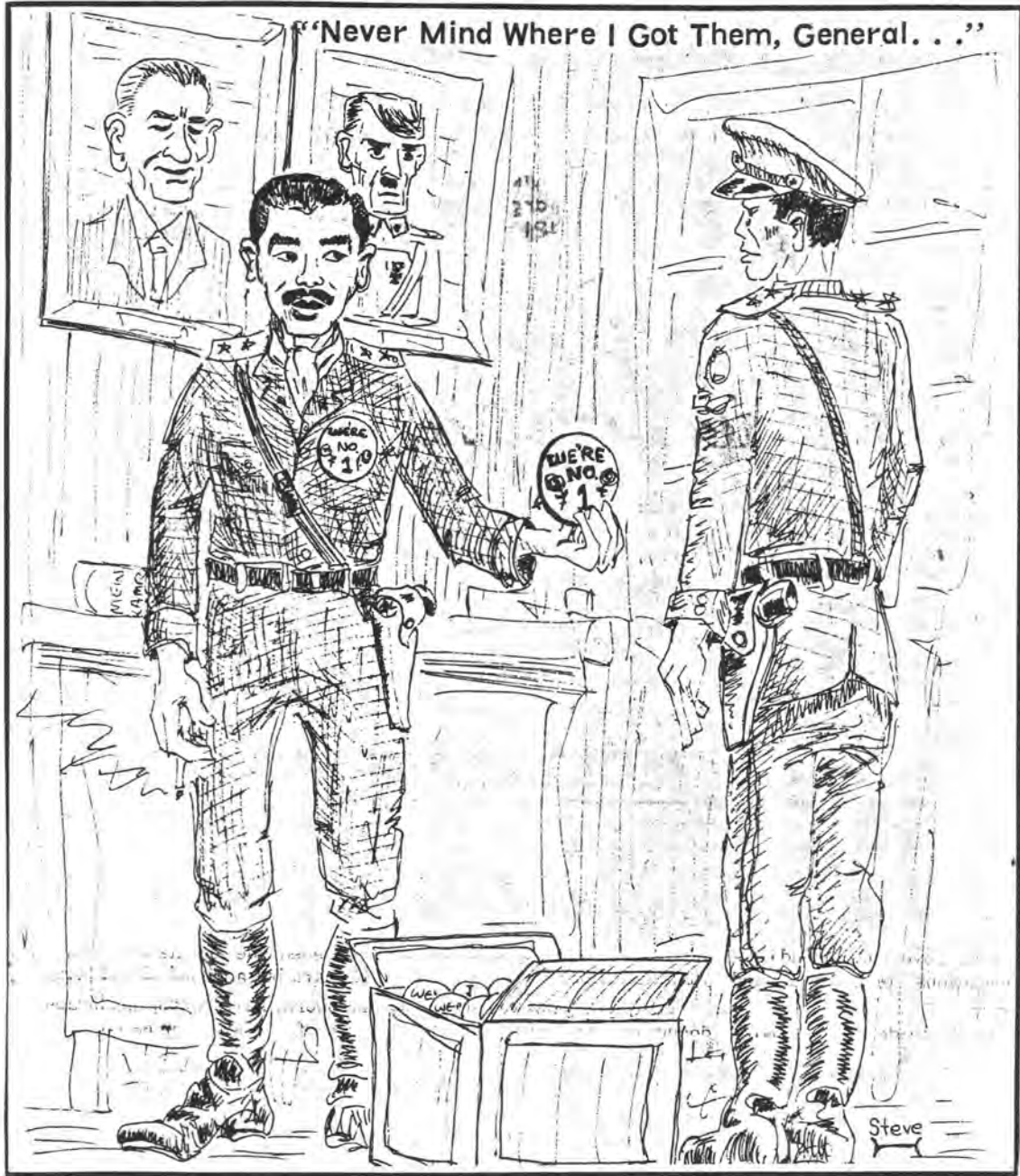
The House has a separate group which operates along the same lines as the Senate does. The CIA's annual budget which some sources have said runs to \$500 million is hidden under cover of appropriations for other gov-

ernment agencies. This is a main reason why the Appropriation Committee has shared jurisdiction with the armed services group.

The Foreign Relations Committee members voting against McCarthy's proposal Monday were identified as Sens. Frank J. Lausche, D-Ohio; Stuart Symington, D-Mo.; Frank Carlson, R-Kan.; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R-Iowa, and Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D.

MSU  
State News  
18 May '66





MSU State News  
18 May '66

# Ramparts Writer Says Hannah's Basis Phony

President Hannah's replies to the explosive article in the April issue of Ramparts set up "a phony dichotomy," asserted the man who dug up the facts upon which the article was based.

"There doesn't have to be a choice between a service-oriented university and an ivory tower university," Sol Stern told an overflow crowd in 32 Union Building.

The questions to ask, Stern said, are "What kind of service do you believe in? Who decides what kind of service you will provide? How is the service provided?"

Stern then gave Ramparts' answers to those questions.

"What kind of service was provided? Everybody has somehow admitted that somehow, somewhere, at some time, the CIA was involved in MSU's Viet Nam Project. I don't think they were spying against the Diem regime. I think they were engaged not only in training, but also in counter-subversion and counter-intelligence work.

"That is, they were subverting Diem's opposition," Stern said in summary.

"As for the gun-buying charge, technically, one might make an argument that the University didn't pay for the guns out of its own pocket. But none of the money spent on the entire project came from the University's pocket. It all came from the American government."

As to the question of who decided that MSU would be involved in the project, Stern said:

"One professor, a couple of deans and one president made a

(continued on page 3)

# Ramparts

(continued from page 1)  
decision with no consultation with you. They made a decision involving millions of dollars.

"At least they could confront you now and explain why they made the decision they did. You, the members of the academic community, deserve an accounting."

Apparently, Stern didn't feel that the accounting was delivered during President Hannah's press conference in Kellogg Center and Monday's appearance by several of the decision-makers before a committee of the state legislature.

"When a quasi-official student newspaper publishes an article with dirty words in it, the administrators start talking about 'obligation to the academic community' and to its standards," Stern said. "But when it comes to supporting a brutal, bloody dictator and serving as a front for a clandestine organization, what happens to all the talk about academic integrity?"

He urged that members of an academic community hold each other reciprocally responsible for maintaining "minimal standards of respect for scholarship, respect for truth."

His third rhetorical question--how is the service provided?--Stern answered by pointing out the benefits participants received: "two salary increments, all expenses, car transportation, low commissary rates, low-wage servants and high social status." Such benefits were not unique to the MSU project, Stern said, but applied to most overseas projects conducted by American universities.

"Best of all, if they were in Viet Nam 18 months, they didn't have to pay income taxes. Some came back with \$10,000 in savings after two years.

"The point we were trying to

illustrate when we printed this, is that the tone of the project was all wrong."

Stern also commented on charges that the Ramparts article, entitled "MSU: A University on the Make," was "sensational."

Ramparts, like MSU, is on the make, Stern said. "One of the ways, unfortunately, that you get ahead is by shaking people up. Call it sensational, but the information had appeared in print before and nothing happened.

"We wrote it in a lively fashion, and people finally found out what was happening. When I came here in February, not even the young radicals knew as much about the situation as I did."

Since the article came out, he has been watching developments closely, Stern said. "I had hoped that the facts would be taken for granted, and debate would follow. This hasn't happened. Ramparts has been attacked, and the MSU administration has been confusedly trying to deny the facts."

The difficulty is, Stern declared, that people don't like to commit themselves to a search for the truth.

"They hedge their bets. They refuse to name names. Even Professor Jaffe, an early critic and a brilliant, sharp-tongued man, still defends Hannah and the University. He says they provide an aura of academic freedom.

"I think he knows that Hannah's reaction shows that he's no defender of academic freedom. Hannah is a former assistant secretary of defense, and he runs this University the way he'd run his section of the department of defense.

"Maybe Ramparts did go too far. Maybe we said more than we knew.

"The trouble with you people is, you say less than you know."

MSU  
State News  
18 May 66

# Ramparts Talk Countered

By ANDREW MOLLISON  
State News Staff Writer

The smooth, even flow of Sol Stern's unemotional summation of the Ramparts case was broken three times Monday night.

When asked how he thought MSU had violated the Geneva Agreements of 1954, the Ramparts researcher stated that MSU had helped procure arms, including mortars, for the Diem regime.

Ralph Turner, professor of police administration and a participant in the MSU Viet Nam project, strode to the front of the room and declared, "You are absolutely wrong. This is your evening, Mr. Stern, so I don't want to turn it into a debate.

"But let me repeat. Michigan State did not provide for the introduction of mortars into Viet Nam."

Stern held up a copy of an MSU Group report and asked Turner, "Then what does this mean?" He read a list of equipment—including vehicles, communication equipment, small arms and \$90,000 worth of mortars. The list was labelled "To Be Ordered, Fiscal Year 1958."

"What does this mean?" Stern repeated. "You were there. Who signed it? Did you sign it?" His voice rose. Then he found the list of people who had signed the report. "No, you didn't sign it. Several members of the project did." He read off the list of names.

"What does it mean, if it doesn't mean that you recom-

mended that these be ordered?" Stern asked.

"That was covered before, when Professor (Robert) Scigliano spoke here in the same building early this month," Turner replied. He refused to make further comment.

"One can only reach the con-

clusion that the mortars were ordered. And MSU ordered them," Stern concluded.

Mrs. Dorothy Wickert asked if she could comment, rather than ask questions. "Certainly, madame," Stern replied.

"The impression your article gives of how people lived over-

seas is completely false," she said. "All but one of the families that went to Viet Nam came back sick. We didn't have limousines. We went over with a battered Chevy, and we came back with a battered Chevy.

"The extra money was used to meet extraordinary expenses. Trips to the hill country and back lands were expensive, and our work demanded such trips."

Mrs. Wickert, who with her two grade school children experienced the riots in the streets during the early months of the MSU project, went on to say:

"Things were quite tenuous when Diem took over. Bao Dai was loafing on the Riviera. The police were training with wooden guns. For two years we had to fight tooth and nail to bring order out of chaos."

Stern interrupted, "What you just said about Diem could have been said about Ivan the Terrible. You helped set up a totalitarian dictatorship, madame. Your University has blood on its hands."

Mrs. Wickert countered,

(continued on page 6)



PROVING A POINT--Ramparts research editor Sol Stern quotes from a book he borrowed from the MSU Library at a meeting sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society Monday night. Sitting next to Stern is Tom Herriman, head of the SDS chapter here.

Photo by Russell Steffey

## Hannah's Replies

(continued from page 1)

"Another point, just who sponsors Ramparts anyway?"

Stern, visibly disturbed, shot back, "A private corporation, madame, a private corporation. The names are listed in the magazine. Can't we keep this discussion on a higher level?"

The third flurry came when Carroll Hawkins, professor of political science, told another one of the anecdotes for which he has become famous among MSU lecture-goers.

This one concerned Wesley Fishel, professor of political science and one-time MSU Project Chief in Saigon. Hawkins said that in July 1954 Fishel had asked him to introduce a Vietnamese official named Vo Lang to "an experienced newspaperman who could gain nationwide publicity for the Diem regime."

After a short account of Paris in 1954 and of a debate he had with a congressman, Hawkins said that he co-operated with Fishel's request, "much to my subsequent regret. But that is another story."

Universities sacrifice the confidence of the people they work with overseas, when they become involved in projects like the MSU

Viet Nam Project, Hawkins boomed in peroration.

At this point a Colombian student, who later asked not to be identified, stood up and declared, "True. True. I know what MSU does in Colombia today. It's a wonderful program.

"But I'm against any type of University working for politics of another country. By whose moral standards could you judge the 'good guys' and the 'bad guys'? Yours or ours? Stay out of politics.

"Until you as a University solve your own moral questions, you have no right to interfere with any country in any way whatsoever."

Applause, the first of the evening, followed.

MSU  
State News  
18 May '66

## EDITORIALS

# Lessons To Be Learned From MSU's Viet Project

FLURRIES OF CHARGES and denials, capped by a legislative hearing have climaxed the last five weeks since the controversial Ramparts article hit the newsstands. Numerous public statements over the nature and propriety of the Viet Nam project have circulated around the campus.

Clearly, many mistakes were made on the project, and its close relationship with the South Vietnamese government is not the type of activity a university should become involved in. University officials would agree. And MSU would not and has not become involved in such a project again.

THE VERY NATURE of MSU's international programs has changed since the beginning of the Viet Nam project in 1955. Projects are now established in connection with a university or educational institution in the particular foreign country. A 20-member faculty committee also serves as an advisory body to international programs. Great strides have been made in the improvement and sophistication of our programs abroad, but even greater faculty interest and concern is needed, as indicated by a recent proposal by 14 members of the History Dept.

The biggest fault with the University in the whole incident is the manner in which it handled the whole Ramparts issue. University officials knew the Ramparts storm was coming several months in advance, but appeared to be taken completely by surprise.

THE ISSUE OF CIA involvement or infiltration in the project is the most embarrassing. At first there were no CIA men involved said the University, then officials said there were. Various newspapers and magazines carried stories affirming the CIA's presence. And then President Hannah held a

press conference. He said there was only suspicion of CIA agents and if there were any, they participated in no espionage or counter subversive activities.

On the other hand, Lyman Kirkpatrick, former director of the CIA at the time of the Viet Nam project, said it was his "distinct impression" that MSU knew about the CIA's involvement in the project.

ROBERT SCIGLIANO, professor of political science and member of the project, said "We used to call them CIA men." Scigliano is also co-author of a book on the Viet project, used by both Ramparts and the University to defend their positions.

It now appears quite clear that there were CIA men on the project, though the kind of things they did will perhaps never be known. But this is not an important issue now. The project has long since ended and nothing can be done to change it.

THE MOST DISGUSTING aspect of the whole incident is the University's intentional lack of candor, its hedging, shading, and refusal to present a clear and frank explanation of the Viet Nam project and the CIA involvement. Its efforts to maintain its image and prestige backfired and resulted in at least a temporary loss in both. Students and faculty alike have been appalled by the University's handling of the incident.

In the end, the Viet Nam project will be forgotten, but the scars left from MSU's method in handling the incident will linger. Hopefully some lessons have been learned. The University should continue and expand its international projects, but with closer faculty and administrative cooperation. And more important, the University should have learned that honesty is always the best policy.

# Let's Hope, No More Nameplates

20-66  
The News

The members of the House Subcommittee on Education didn't seem to know why they were holding a hearing Monday. Nevertheless, the state Legislature's hearing on MSU's involvement in Viet Nam did manage to answer the only question worth asking in 1966:

What has the University done to prevent another international boo-boo?

According to President Hannah, MSU has done two things.

First, after a series of professorial seminars—some of them convening regularly over a three-month period—the ground rules for participation in overseas projects were rewritten.

It was decided that MSU should deal only with other educational institutions (university would be too charitable a term to describe centers of higher learning in many underdeveloped countries) or with ministries of education.

Second, control over overseas projects was vested in the departments concerned. Thus, for example, the school of business decided what kind of a project would be started in Brazil. Today, MSU is withdrawing from that project, having been extremely effective in helping set up the first system of business schools south of the Rio Grande.

Ramparts magazine alleged that the four men who decided MSU should get into Viet Nam didn't meet "as a group" until they buckled their seat belts on the plane to Saigon.

University officials said that the men had actually been meeting in private homes for a couple of months prior to their investigation trip.

Who cares? The point is, who did they report to when they came back? They reported to the administration.

Today, it appears, if MSU sent a team to Albania, for example, to investigate the feasibility of teaching avian nutrition to Albanians, the team's recommendations would go to the Dept. of Poultry Science. Then the professors there could decide whether they had the manpower and knowhow to conduct an Albanian bird food program.

Things wouldn't be quite that simple, of course. Anyone who walks through MSU's Center for International Programs, knows that a building that big and that beautiful must have committees hidden all over the place.

There's probably a committee to decide whether or not the Michigan State legislature would get ticked off if one of our professors went to Albania. There's probably a committee to decide what to do if one of the poultry profs rents a house bigger than his little three-room shack in Okemos. And so on.

But the Dept. of Poultry Science would have the key decision to make. If they did decide to handle the problem, then it wouldn't be necessary to hire outside men to do the job.

MSU served as an employment agency for the Viet Nam project. Many of the police administration technicians came from outside the University. Some of them then embarrassed us by acting like spies. Maybe they were CIA men. Many American spies are.

That's where all the trouble started. That, according to Hannah, will not happen again.

Let's hope so. We wouldn't want to become another Harvard. Harvard's "nameplate projects," in which the school lends its name to a project manned by outsiders, are scandalously uncontrolled.

Harvard may like the cash its gets from the overhead rake-off, but the nameplate which it affixes to these "research" projects is tarnished further each time an outside hand touches it.

As for the rest of Monday's hearing, forget it. I listened to it on WKAR in the comfort of my living room. For the first time since Ramparts hit the news stands in East Lansing, I was able to listen to a discussion of the whole affair without taking notes.

I didn't record many of the details, but the overall quality of the debate came through loud and clear. It was sophomoric.

What's enlightening to me, as a Michiganiite, is that even then it seemed to be pitched at too high a level for most of the House committee members.

# Ramparts Article Deceiving

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following article written by Wesley Fishel, professor of political science, appeared in several newspapers in reaction to the controversial Ramparts article.

The editors of Ramparts have perpetrated a brazen deception on the American reading public. For partisan political purposes, they have skillfully and maliciously built an image of what the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in an approving editorial, called "A University Which Sold Out."

As experienced journalists, the people at Ramparts were certainly aware that a refutation never quite catches up with the initial accusations.

Their pages are filled with distortions, half-truths, and quotations used out of context. At least 53 of the "facts" in their 12-page article on the Michigan State University project in Viet Nam are altogether untrue.

In the same magazine's July 1965 issue, two of the same writers published a broadside of vicious accusations and malicious innuendoes against a number of prominent Americans who have supported the idea of a free and independent South Viet Nam.

At that time, the editors were informed by letter (which Ramparts never saw fit to print) that their statements were untrue. One can only conclude, therefore, that whereas they may have been honestly mistaken last July, they are now deliberately lying.

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**WHY SHOULD** Robert Scheer, Warren Hinckle, Stanley Sheinbaum, Sol Stern, and Edward

Keating (all Ramparts editors) indulge in deliberate character assassination? Why have they falsified the facts about a constructive university technical assistance program? One does not have to look far for the answers.

For one thing, Scheer, Sheinbaum and Keating are running for Congress in California. All are



WESLEY FISHEL

campaigning on a "Get the U.S. Out of Viet Nam" platform. Sheinbaum, a one-time instructor in economics at MSU, who failed to complete the requirements for his doctorate and left the faculty, is running in Santa Barbara. Scheer is running in Berkeley, home of the University of California.

Why should California politicians go all the way to Michigan for a campaign issue? That isn't difficult to answer, either. What is "big" in Berkeley these days is the Viet Nam issue. Scheer was an active leader in the Viet Nam day protest movement at

Berkeley. Why not equate Michigan State University with the University of California; raise the battle cry of "Viet Nam"; lie a little here, embellish a little there (when their accusations were challenged, the writers admitted having used "literary hyperbole" -- a fancy phrase for falsehoods); tell a few titillating anecdotes; and stir into the frothy broth the nasty name, "CIA"? Such a formula could hardly fail.

Just what was the MSU project in Viet Nam? Was it a "spy operation"? Was it something evil?

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THE MSU VIET NAM project was one of more than 300 university-run technical assistance projects overseas sponsored by what is today called the Agency for International Development (AID). It originated very early in America's active involvement in Viet Nam, shortly after the Korean War ended, and in a period of serious insecurity and instability in Southeast Asia. French colonial rule was ending in Viet Nam, and a new, independent, Nationalist government in Saigon appeared to offer hope for the still free people of South Viet Nam.

This new regime, headed by a nationalist prime minister, Ngo Dinh Diem, asked the U.S. government for technical assistance from Michigan State University in the areas of public administration and police administration, areas in which MSU is particularly qualified.

Early in 1955, when the MSU program began, the security of even the city of Saigon was in doubt, and the countryside was almost in a state of anarchy.

The MSU project included a major effort to help train and reorganize the civil police services of the South Vietnamese government.

The police force was literally in the process of being wrestled by the Diem government from the hands of the notorious Binh Xuyen gang (a sort of Vietna-

(continued on page 11)



(continued from page  
ese Mafia), which had bro  
it from the Emperor Bao Dai  
just two years earlier for \$1.2  
million. Thus the civil police pro-  
gram was given high priority.

The MSU Dept. of Police Ad-  
ministration was asked to pro-  
vide advisory support for this  
part of the MSU program. But its  
faculty was too small to meet the  
immense needs in Viet Nam and  
still meet its on-campus obliga-  
tions without recruiting addition-  
al personnel. Leading police ad-  
ministrators and specialists  
were screened, recruited and  
hired from other universities and  
from municipal and state police  
forces across the United States.

\*\*\*

TO MEET THE NEED for spe-  
cialists in counter-subversive  
techniques, it was necessary to  
hire men from the U.S. govern-  
ment. These individuals — who  
totaled only 5 per cent of the

U group -- were under the  
thority and control of the uni-  
ersity team in Viet Nam.

The accusations of Ramparts  
notwithstanding, there were no  
"agents" operating under "cov-  
er" in the MSU group, nor were  
there any MSU specialists pro-  
viding the "base and the arms  
for the secret police."

\*\*\*

INTELLIGENT and construc-  
tive debate of the issues of our  
Viet Nam involvement is essen-  
tial. Intelligent and constructive  
debate of the role of the public  
university is also in the public  
interest.

But what Sheinbaum, Scheer  
and their colleagues have done  
is to twist facts and confuse  
myth with reality for their own  
political ends. It would be nice  
to be able to say that the charges  
against MSU and its staff were  
simply uninformed, and that its  
writers committed naive errors.  
Unfortunately, the truth is other-  
wise. The charges are false, mis-  
leading, and thoroughly irrespon-  
sible.

Behind a mask of piety and  
righteousness, the Ramparts  
writers have concealed their real  
purposes--the persistent effort  
to rewrite the history of the past  
12 years in Viet Nam.

Truth is the first casualty in  
war. The Vietnamese war is no  
exception.

# Faxon Probe Rapped

LANSING (UPI)--An attempt will be made this week to wrestle responsibility for investigating MSU's role in Viet Nam from state representative Jack Faxon, D-Detroit, and to turn the probe over to a standing house committee instead.

Admissions by top house leaders that Faxon acted individually and not as a chairman of a house subcommittee when he held a dramatic hearing May 16 have prompted the chairman of the house committee on colleges and universities to seek control over further investigations "if any are needed."

Rep. Vincent J. Petipren, D-Wayne, said he would call Faxon before his committee Wednesday, to ask him to turn over findings of the hearing, which had been billed as being conducted by the subcommittee on higher education of the house ways and means committee.

Petipren also said he would "be interested in hearing" about the hiring of a University of Michigan sophomore at \$150 per week to assist Faxon in preparing a report on charges of MSU's involvement with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The student, Mark Levin--an editor of the Michigan Daily, the U-M student paper--who completed his freshman year just this month, was hired by the legislative service bureau May 15, at the request of house speaker Joseph J. Kowalski, D-Detroit, to work as a research assistant until Aug. 15.

At Faxon's request, he was then assigned to him full time, to do "some of the spade work" on the MSU case.

Donald J. Hoenshell, director of the bureau, said temporary student assistants were normally hired at a rate of \$2 an hour.

Petipren, who last year was prevented by Kowalski from conducting a private investigation into the scandal-ridden People's Community Hospital Authority in his district in favor of a committee and attorney general's probe, protested that Faxon was "infringing on our committee's prerogative."

"We have no intention of letting him bypass our committee," Petipren said. "If you let a representative go shooting off on investigations you're going to have a lot of problems."

Both Kowalski and ways and means chairman Iner Erlandsen, D-Escanaba, said in interviews late last week that Faxon was acting entirely on his own when he summoned MSU President John A. Hannah and writers for Ramparts magazine to the hearing May 16.

Ramparts had charged MSU provided cover for CIA agents in Viet Nam from 1955-59.

"I told Jack that if he was going ahead with this thing, he wasn't going to do it as chairman of a subcommittee of ways and means," Erlandsen said. "He would be doing it strictly on his

## Probe

Continued from page 1)

and he wouldn't have my assing on it."

But three other members of the committee and three members of the full ways and means committee participated with Faxon at the hearing. Some of them have since disassociated themselves from the probe saying it had nothing to do with appropriations and so shouldn't be part of their responsibility.

Petipren concurred, "If this report Jack's working on goes beyond fiscal implications it certainly belongs in our committee."

But he added he "wouldn't wait any six weeks"--the time Faxon said it would take to complete his investigation--to take over if further studies were needed.

Hannah assured Faxon at the hearing that no state funds were involved in the seven-year MSU project in Viet Nam.

Even Kowalski, who said he "couldn't prevent any member from saying he's going to investigate something if he wants to," admitted it "probably would have been more proper" for the colleges and universities committee to conduct an investigation of the MSU-Ramparts affair.

Faxon, who said he was interested only in "seeing if MSU was being misused instead of misrepresented, said he planned on contacting at least three U.S. senators and the former head of the CIA to see if the five men associated with a counter subversion training program conducted by MSU in Viet Nam actually were CIA agents.

Petipren, however, said he would ask Faxon to turn over his findings to date and that his committee would then decide whether to dig more deeply into the MSU case.

MSU  
State News  
23 May 66

MSU State News  
23 May 66

# Hawkins Backs Jaffe

To the Editor:

You'll forgive me, I trust, but your reporting of the house subcommittee hearings on the CIA-MSU-Ramparts business is once again a sad example of the manner in which important matters that interest the academic community are either sloughed off or ignored at this institution.

As a professor, what interested me most was not the hurly-burly in the controversy be-

## *Ramparts Misquote*

To the Editor:

The report of the Ramparts hearing in Tuesday's State News contained a number of garbled quotations and other inaccuracies. I must take particular exception to one error.

Stanley Sheinbaum did NOT say at the Monday hearing that "Charles Killingsworth... told him the CIA men in Viet Nam were not under the MSU director, but were governed by Washington." To the best of my knowledge, Sheinbaum has never at any time claimed that he and I ever had any such conversation, and I can state without qualification that he would have no basis for making any such claim. If your reporter will listen to the tape recording of the Monday hearing, he can verify that he misquoted Sheinbaum on this point.

Charles C. Killingsworth  
University Professor of Labor  
and Industrial Relations

between MSU's big and little brass and the Ramparts representatives, but the excellent statement made by Adrian Jaffe. Ringing clearly out over the antagonists was the dignified, direct and honest assertions by a professor telling how a non-member of the MSU Viet Nam team who was in Saigon in 1957-1958 felt about the disaster in which this University allowed itself to be involved. (Like Jaffe, I, too, was a Smith-Mundt visiting professor during the same period in Colombia, South America. There I observed the MSU project which was, and continues to be, highly commendable.)

But as far as your reporter at the hearings was concerned Jaffe never appeared. So permit me to say to MSU 20-year veteran, Jaffe from another MSU 20-year veteran, "Bravo. Your statement makes me proud to be a teacher."

Carroll Hawkins  
Associate Professor  
Dept. of Political Science

## He Wonders No Longer

To the Editor:

I am matriculating to U of M next fall. After watching MSU's handling of the "CIA Affair," I wondered if I would miss the old school. After watching the treatment given The Paper, I no longer wonder.

Richard Krouskop  
Grand Rapids senior

N.Y. Times 29 May '66

### Scholars Hampered by C.I.A. Publicity

To the Editor:

The publicity arising from a recent suggestion of C.I.A. involvement, a decade ago, in a Michigan State University project has cast a distorted reflection on the university and its faculty. The "disclosure," coming long after the alleged fact, has led some professional colleagues and many of the public to the assumption that the C.I.A. is involved in all M.S.U. projects, and that M.S.U. faculty in general are implicated in C.I.A. activities.

Employees of the C.I.A. operate under a well-known code of secrecy. Thus anyone who disavows connection with the agency, as we most assuredly do, is in the paradoxical and unenviable position of the Cretan when "all Cretans are liars."

#### Research Jeopardized

Like most of the faculty in other departments of the university, we spend our time engaged in teaching and scholarly research. Our professional interests as anthropologists require us, like our colleagues at other universities, to spend a good deal of time carrying out basic field research in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is unfortunate that, on occasion, some of our field research is jeopardized because anthropologists overseas generally work under the handicap of being suspected of C.I.A. associations.

Given this general handicap, our position is now rendered doubly difficult because the university with which we are affiliated has itself become suspect. M.S.U., like many other universities, conducts a variety of overseas programs—programs that are less spectacular, less publicized, and less morally

ambiguous than the Vietnam project of yesteryear.

As anthropologists we can attest to the value of the economic and social goals embodied in these projects. It would be lamentable if such worthy programs were interpreted solely as the activities of a "university on the make." Unfortunately, the usefulness of these other overseas projects, too, is impaired by indiscriminate allegations of C.I.A. connections.

It is in the ultimate interest of the United States to protect the integrity of American scholars. In this light, the *sub rosa* involvement of Government intelligence agencies in university projects should be prohibited. This prohibition should be effectively guaranteed by the organs of Congress and the administration responsible for the external control of intelligence agencies.

JOHN D. DONOGHUE, ALFRED B. HUDSON, CHARLES C. HUGHES, IWAO ISHINO, MOREAU S. MAXWELL, RALPH W. NICHOLAS, SYMOUR PARKER, HARRY M. RAUBET, JOSEPH SPIELBERG, MARC J. SWARTZ, DARIS R. SWINDLER

East Lansing, Michigan

May 23, 1966

The signers are members of the Dept. of Anthropology, Michigan State University.

Washington D.C.  
12-11-66

8 June  
66

# War-Critic Candidates Lose In California Primary Voting

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Democratic Rep. Jeffrey Cohelan has survived the strong challenge of anti-Viet Nam war candidate Robert Scheer.

Scheer, the young foreign editor of Ramparts magazine, came closer than other "peace candidates" with opposition to grabbing a nomination in yesterday's California primaries. A handful of war protesters won nomination, but they had no opposition.

One contest was still in doubt.

Nationwide attention had been drawn to Berkeley, site of the University of California's boisterous campus, and Scheer's highly organized attempt to unseat the incumbent for the Democratic nomination in the 7th Congressional District.

## Cohelan Widens Lead

The 29-year-old Scheer, who wears a neatly trimmed beard, started strongly but the 51-year-old Cohelan widened his lead until he had about 60 percent of the vote.

Two frequent critics of the U.S. involvement in the Southeast Asian war, Democratic Reps. Don Edwards of San Jose and George E. Brown of Monterey Park, beat down primary challenges.

Several Los Angeles war dissenters, including Negroes David A. Scott and Don Der-

ricks running for state Assembly Democratic nominations in the Watts area, were beaten.

In statewide races, an adamant critic of the war who advocated unilateral U.S. withdrawal if necessary, trailed badly in the Democratic gubernatorial primary. He was Negro publisher Dr. Carlton Goodlett of San Francisco.

Beaten about 4 to 1 in the race for the Democratic nomination for attorney general was war critic William M. Bennett.

William J. Williams, a Negro peace candidate, lost to Norbert Schlei for the Democratic secretary of state nomination, but was running a surprising second in a field of seven.

Willard Harper, a Los Angeles history teacher who wanted the U.S. to pull out of Viet Nam and spend the money on aid to education, ran a poor second to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty in a field of four.

In other races involving critics of U.S. involvement in Viet Nam:

Phillip V. Drath, a strong peace candidate, made a strong bid for the Democratic nomination in the 1st Congressional District but lost by about 6,000 votes to Thomas Storer, a mild war critic.

Across the bay from Berkeley, Scheer's boss, Ramparts pub-

lisher Edward M. Keating was defeated by about 5,000 votes of 64,000 cast. He ran for the 11th District Democratic nomination against Mark Sullivan.

Thomas M. Storke, son of a famous former publisher, scored a victory by about 4,000 votes over peace candidate Stanley K. Sheinbaum. Sheinbaum, figured to run a strong race, was a dwindling third.

In the 2nd Congressional District, incumbent Rep. Harold Johnson trounced Viet Nam war protester George D. Lillibridge by a 7-to-1 margin in the Democratic primary.

In the 8th Congressional District, Democratic Rep. George Miller beat war dissenter John Abbott by about 6 to 1.

# Mrs. Nhu Now Defends Reds as 'Nationalists'

**In French Interview, She Calls for World Talks on Vietnam**

Special to The New York Times  
 PARIS, July 18—Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu, sister-in-law of the late President of South Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem, has published a long interview in France that is both sympathetic to Vietnamese Communists and violently anti-American.

Calling for an international peace conference to settle the war in Vietnam, she volunteers to attend as a representative "of the purest nationalists."

As for the Communists, she says: "They are Vietnamese like us, and nationalists like us. And like us they seek justice. The world condemns them only because to get there they employ criminal means."

Mrs. Nhu's comments, published in the weekly *Le Nouveau Candide* and called "The Vitriolic Confidences of Madame Nhu," are in sharp contrast to statements she made in the days when she attracted international attention as one of the leading anti-Communists in Asia.

## Coup Toppled Family

Mrs. Nhu's late husband was President Diem's brother and head of South Vietnam's political apparatus before the Ngo family was toppled from power in 1963 by a revolt of the military on Nov. 10, the date is now celebrated as National Day. President Diem and Mr. Nhu were assassinated by the military.

Mrs. Nhu, who was out of the country at the time of the revolt, now lives in Rome. She charges such high fees for interviews that her public statements are relatively few.

Mrs. Nhu gave the interview to Lucien Bodard, a French journalist long experienced in Indochina. He knew the Nhus before they came to power and during the height of their power.

Mr. Bodard found her views



Associated Press  
**Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu**

so different from those she expressed in the past that he wrote at the end of the article: "This is the last and most startling incarnation of Madame Nhu: The Pacifist, Humanist. To think that I remember her as the symbol of the crusade against Evil and against Communism!"

In the interview, Mrs. Nhu says that it was at her suggestion that her husband was having secret contacts with representatives of North Vietnam and that he was on the point of signing a peace treaty when the Americans, frightened, deliberately launched a coup d'état and had the brothers murdered.

"I had even decided to make a fraternal gesture in sending my two oldest children to the north as pathfinders," she said. "I was touched by sharp nostalgia when I thought that they were going to see Hanoi, where

**Says U.S. Had Diem Ousted to Block Peace With Hanoi**

I was born, and all the beautiful sights of my youth."

Mrs. Nhu said that the Americans envisioned an expanding war and "It was the crime of my husband to be opposed to this war."

"The wrong of Nhu was not to believe in what the Americans call 'liberty' and which they preach to all," she said, "for that is the liberty of the jungle, which profits only the wealthy, only the powerful, and only the arrogant—that is to say, the Americans themselves. To the others they throw a few carrots, seasoned in plenty of humiliation, blackmail, threats and homicide."

Since the time of the coup, Mrs. Nhu said, the Americans have built up their expeditionary force, and are making "punitive expeditions, as if against the Apaches."

She said that all Vietnamese must get together and meet, not as enemies, but as brothers, and that an international or Asian peace conference must be called. There the Communists would be represented along with the "purest nationalists, that is to say the survivors of the Ngo family, their partisans and myself."

# EX-ENVOY DIVULGES POLISH SPY ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI)—A former Polish diplomat now under death sentence at home has estimated that at least 38 of the 50 members of the Polish military mission in West Germany last year were actually intelligence agents.

Wladyslaw Tykocinski, former head of the mission who defected to the United States in May, 1965, testified at recent closed-door hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His testimony was made public today.

Mr. Tykocinski said approximately 75 per cent of the members of the military mission in West Berlin had intelligence assignments, although he did not personally.

The number of intelligence agents in the mission increased as the so-called "hard-liners" achieved strong control of the Warsaw Government in recent years, he said.

He said the new Minister of the Interior, Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, was the man primarily responsible for the increase in agents.

Mr. Tykocinski said he had already begun to have doubts about Communism before Stalinist-type Communists began to return to power in Poland. When he learned his home was under surveillance, he said, he realized that if he did not defect immediately he would never again have a chance to do so.