

Stanford University is located in an unincorporated area adjacent to the City of Palo Alto in the county of Santa Clara, California. It is a privately endowed University and does not receive any direct support from the State of California. It has a student body of approximately 11,400 which is about equally divided between graduate and undergraduate students. The faculty and staff employed by the University numbers about 6,900 with the faculty and teaching personnel numbering about 1,250.

1967/1968 Articles appeared in the newspapers "Peninsula Observer" and "The Resistance" which were critical of the research work being performed at the Stanford Research Institute for the Department of Defense.

4-13-67 A group of Stanford University students held a march to the main building of the Stanford Research Institute to protest against "war related" research.

May 1968 In November 1967, in connection with a visit of a CIA recruit, a group of students temporarily blocked an entrance to Encina Hall, the main administration building of the University. Charges were brought against seven students before the Student Judicial Council as a result of this incident and the Student Judicial Council dismissed the charges. The Dean of Students appealed to the Interim Judicial Body, a group of 5 professors appointed by the President, and this Board reversed the findings of the Student Judicial Council. These recommendations became a campus issue and a sit-in occurred at the Old Student Union. The Stanford Academic Council, composed of all professors, voted to overrule the interim Judicial Body and grant amnesty to the students involved in the Old Student Union sit-in. This effectively destroyed the existing interim system for campus discipline. A study which had been underway for nearly a year by a joint student-faculty-administration committee then recommended the formation of a permanent joint student-faculty body known as the Stanford Judicial Council and this was subsequently adopted.

10-7-68 Acting President Robert J. Glaser issued a "policy on Campus Disruption." This policy was supported by the Academic Senate and based on extensive consultation with students, faculty and administration leaders.

10-8-68 The Stanford Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society nailed a notice on the office door of the Board of Trustees which said: "We, the members of SDS, demand that the University and its wholly owned subsidiary, Stanford Research Institute, and all members of the Stanford community, cease forthwith all operations and programs concerned with Southeast Asia." Further, they demanded the following:

- (1) That all members of the University community immediately halt all military and economic projects and operations connected with Southeast Asia.
- (2) Stanford and SRI Trustees make public all of their corporate and governmental connections.
- (3) Stanford faculty make public all governmental and corporate contracts and connections.
- (4) All research contracts, both classified and unclassified, be made public with information of the value of the contracts and the individuals performing the work.

10-10-68 Acting President Robert J. Glaser announced the formation of a joint student-faculty committee to study the relationship of the University and the Stanford Research Institute. This committee was known as the Scott Committee. There were 12 members and the report was released 4-14-69.

12-1-68 Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer assumed the presidency of Stanford University.

1-14-69 A meeting of the Stanford University Board of Trustees was scheduled this date at the Bowman Alumni House Conference Room, preceded by a luncheon at the Faculty Club. A group of about

70 individuals seized and occupied the conference room. The group then left the conference room and about 40 persons proceeded to the Faculty Club. The doors to the luncheon room were closed and the group demanded entry by using a bull horn. They voiced demands including the resignation of certain trustees and the halting of all economic and military research concerned with Southeast Asia.

The students were warned by Associate Dean of Students William Wyman they were violating campus rules. One student entered the dining room by a side door, opened the main doors and the crowd pushed in. Members of the Stanford Security Patrol were present to protect the persons and property of the trustees. However, they are not law enforcement officers and do not have the power to make arrests. Since the University is outside the incorporated area of Palo Alto, the Palo Alto Police Department does not have jurisdiction on the campus but the Santa Clara County Sheriff's office does have jurisdiction. The University has been advised that the Sheriff's office will not intervene in cases of trespass or a sit-in on the campus unless requested to do so by the University. In this case, there was no request to the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office for intervention. There was no property damage or physical injury. The Trustees left the Faculty Club and the Dean of Students, Joel Smith, was directed by President Pitzer to make a report to the Stanford Judicial Council.

February
1969

The Stanford Judicial Council was formally established by the approval of the Legislative and Judicial Charter in February 1969. It has jurisdiction over all student disciplinary cases and, by anticipatory action of the Academic Senate on 10/10/68, faculty also are subject to its proceedings. Its decisions are not appealable. However, all its decisions must be in the form

of recommendations to the President of the University. The Council is composed of a Chairman appointed by the President from the Law School; 4 faculty members and 4 students. The Charter also provides for Judicial Aides to be appointed by the Chairman who are to perform any necessary investigation for the cases considered by the Council.

2-28-69

The case of the disruption of the luncheon at the Faculty Club was the first major case handled by the Judicial Council. On 2-28-69, the Council unanimously recommended suspension and fines for 29 students who disrupted the luncheon meeting. Three students were indefinitely suspended; the suspension was held in abeyance and the three placed on probation. In addition they were required to pay fines of \$100, \$200 and \$300 to the Martin Luther King fund of Stanford University. The remaining 26 students were given a sentence of suspension for one year which was held in abeyance and they were then placed on probation for the winter quarter and required to pay a fine of \$50 to the Martin Luther King fund.

4-3-69

A group identified as the "SRI Coalition" held a "campus wide meeting" to discuss formally plans for control of the Stanford Research Institute. It was stated that the groups and organizations participating in the meeting were the Students for a Democratic Society, the Peninsula Observer, the Stanford United Christian Ministry, the March 4th Convocation, the Peninsula Red Guard, the Junior Faculty Forum, the United Students Movement, the New University Conference, the Committee for New Politics, the Palo Alto Concerned Citizens, the Mid-Peninsula Free University, the North Santa Clara Peace and Freedom Movement and the American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 1816.

More than 800 people attended the meeting in Dinkelspiel Auditorium on the Stanford Campus.

The group voted to demand that the Stanford Trustees discontinue all plans for the severance of SRI from the University and that instead, SRI be brought under tighter control by the University and that guidelines be established for socially acceptable research.

The group also voted to oppose all classified research at SRI as well as at the University and all research in the areas of chemical and biological warfare and "counter-insurgency" at home and abroad and research in support of war against the people of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. The group voted to ask the Trustees to declare a moratorium on all new research in these areas at the Trustees next meeting on April 8.

This was the birth of the April 3rd Movement and in the ensuing weeks, it was this loose and semi-official group made up of students and non-students, which signed and distributed circulars, organized meetings and held demonstrations.

4-5-69

The April 3rd Movement presented its demands to President Pitzer.

4-8-69

The Board of Trustees of Stanford University requested the Board of Directors of Stanford Research Institute not to take any new contracts for research in chemical and biological warfare pending completion of the committee study on the relationship between the two institutions. The Trustees also decided to hold a meeting in the future to hear the views of students, faculty and SRI officers and professional staff.

4-9-69 Following a rally in Dinkelspiel Auditorium, a group of from 200 to 400 persons, mostly students, forced their way into the Applied Electronics Laboratory on the Stanford campus. Earlier at the Dinkelspiel meeting, they had voted to reject the response of the Stanford Board of Trustees to the demands of the April 3rd Movement. Some 200 students spent the night in the building and roughly this number were present in the building from April 9 through April 18. The work going on in the Laboratory was completely disrupted. Members of the Stanford Security Patrol were present in the building during this "sit-in" to guard classified material. No request was made to the Santa Clara County Sheriff's office for intervention. During the sit-in, some looting, vandalism and damage to equipment occurred. Property damage during the AEL sit-in amounted to approximately \$10,000. Salary and overhead losses to the University amounted to approximately \$90,000 or a grand total of \$100,000.

4-10-69 About 800 students attended a meeting outside the AEL building and vote to continue the sit-in until they received an acceptable response to their demands. The President warned the occupants of the building during the day that they were violating the Policy on Campus Disruption.

4-11-69 President Pitzer formally notified the Stanford Judicial Council that he had concluded that certain members of the Stanford community had violated the Policy on Campus Disruption by occupying the Applied Electronics Laboratory in such a way as to prohibit the carrying out of University business and he requested that the Council take jurisdiction over disciplinary proceedings arising from such violations.

4-14-69 The Scott Committee on Relations between the University and the SRI released its report. It recommended that SRI be sold with nine of the committee members agreeing on this majority position. Three members of the committee supported closer ties between the SRI and the University. Seven members of the committee favored the sale of SRI with a restrictive covenant which would prohibit certain "war related" research for a period of 20 to 25 years. They proposed that SRI should pay the University some \$25 to \$40 million over a period of 20 to 25 years.

4-15-69 A group of interested students also requested that the Stanford Judicial Council take appropriate action concerning the sit-in. Pursuant to these requests, the Council announced this date that it would hold hearings on 4-16-69 to determine whether or not a violation of the Disruption Policy had occurred and, if so, to what extent. No charges were brought against any individual.

4-16-69 A hearing was held before the Stanford Judicial Council. One AEL researcher told of being threatened with death and others told of being unable to work, of having personal items stolen and of seeing doors unlocked by unauthorized persons. On the same day, a group estimated at 700 met outside the AEL building to discuss tactics.

4-17-69 President Pitzer issued a statement in which he called the sit-in at AEL "inherently an ugly, sometimes fierce threat" to academic values.

The Stanford Judicial Council presented its findings to President Pitzer. The Council unanimously agreed that the sit-in at AEL was a disruption of an "approved activity" of the University and that the case involved "extraordinary circumstances" within the meaning of the Charter; that the occupation had lasted seven days and the time of voluntary termination could not be determined. The Council recommended by a vote of 5 to 2 that the President take action in accordance with the section of the Charter dealing with "extraordinary circumstances" and that the President declare the AEL closed to all persons from Friday, April 18, 1969 to Friday, April 19, 1969 except for those authorized by the President solely for maintaining the security of the premises.

It was further recommended that the President invoke sanctions on unauthorized persons occupying the premises of AEL after it had been declared closed; such sanctions to be immediate temporary suspension of students and immediate temporary suspension of salary

of Faculty and staff personnel; that the temporary suspensions remain in effect until the Stanford Judicial Council held a hearing and rendered a decision regarding the individual's violation of the University Policy on Campus Disruptions.

Concerning non-students participating in the sit-in, the Council recommended that an injunction be obtained against them in civil court and, if this was unsuccessful, that the President consult with the District Attorney concerning criminal action.

4-18-69 Shortly after midnight, the President authorized the publication of the Judicial Council recommendations. He circulated copies to the faculty and called for a special Academic Council meeting at 11:00 a.m. Early in the morning, in discussions with the Committee on Disruptions (a group of 5 faculty members who served in an advisory capacity) and with his fellow officers, the President indicated his intention to accept the recommendations.

Shortly before the Council meeting, the individuals occupying the AEL building took a vote and ended the sit-in voluntarily after indicating that there might be another sit-in within a week if they did not get their demands. The Academic Council gave the President a standing ovation for his "restraint and firmness" after he had informed them of his decision to implement the recommendations of the Judicial Council. These recommendations provided the basis for later disciplinary action taken after a disruption on May 1 at Encina Hall.

No disciplinary action has been taken against any of the participants in the occupation of the Applied Electronic Laboratory from April 9 to April 18 although the case is still pending before the Judicial Council.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Judicial Council, the AEL building was closed by order of President Pitzer until April 25, 1969, even though the individuals participating in the sit-in had departed. The work performed in the AEL building was therefore completely disrupted April 9, 1969 to April 25, 1969.

A mass meeting attended by about 5,000 persons was called by Denis Hayes, President of the Stanford Student body. It was held in Frost Amphitheater to discuss the issues raised by the sit-in.

The Stanford University Academic Council approved resolutions which (1) commended the restraint exercised by the President in the AEL sit-in (2) joined the Academic Senate and the President in a commitment that "Stanford shall live by procedures of judicial due process," (3) committed itself to continue an intensive dialogue with the rest of the University community.

4-21-69 Some 75 members of the April 3rd Movement, following a noon rally in the Old Union Courtyard, toured through the Stanford Industrial Park in what was called a "tour of potential sit-in sites."

4-22-69 This day was declared a "Day of Concern" on the Stanford campus. Panel discussions and presentations were held to discuss the issues surrounding the relations of Stanford University and the SRI.

At a three hour meeting of the Stanford Academic Senate; Charles Anderson, President of SRI, told the Senate that "the overwhelming majority of SRI's 1500 professional staff say they will walk out if some outside morals committee is set up to tell them what is and what is not morally acceptable in the search for knowledge."

4-23-69 A number of classified files in the AEL were removed to an off-campus location for safekeeping.

4-24-69 The Stanford Academic Senate in a six hour meeting further tightened restrictions on classified research at Stanford University. Schedule

for further review this fall, the new rulings will affect about half of the University's classified research programs.

Dean of Engineering Joseph M. Pettit announced plans for the orderly phasing out of classified research contracts in the Stanford Electronics Laboratories. The contracts amounted to a volume of more than \$2 million per year. Dean Pettit cited the evident loss of faculty support necessary for the pursuit of classified activities in the University as the prime reason for his decision and he said: "The community seems unable to assure an adequate minimum of protection to faculty offices, personal files and property. Defense of the engineering faculty whose activities were disrupted was conspicuously missing."

4-29-69 President Pitzer announced final plans for a Board of Trustees Committee hearing to discuss future relations between Stanford University and the SRI. The April 3rd Movement called a meeting immediately to discuss tactics.

4-30-69 The Board of Trustees Committee Hearing was held. There were five witnesses from SRI, headed by President Charles Anderson; 5 faculty members selected by the steering committee of the Academic Council and 12 students. The meeting was televised by closed circuit to Memorial Auditorium.

The April 3rd Movement demanded integration of the Stanford Research Institute into the University so that all elements of classified, war related and "counter insurgency" research being conducted by SRI could be eliminated. Charles Anderson, SRI President, attacked the suggestion that a small group outside SRI, should rule on the moral acceptability of research and said he was incredulous and indignant that such a suggestion would be taken seriously.

5-1-69

At 1:00 a.m. this date, Encina Hall, the main administration building of the University was seized by a group of militant students. Some 200 individuals forced their way into the building after pushing away other students who opposed the takeover. The sit-in was generally in support of the demands of the April 3rd Movement concerning SRI. About 200 persons spent the night in the building and paid no attention to announcements by the Dean of Students and a faculty group accompanying him that the occupation was in violation of the University Policy and that the occupant would be temporarily suspended under the emergency powers of the President. Glass doors and windows were broken; desks and files were rifled; office machinery was tampered with; 2 electric typewriters were stolen and 4 damaged; a set of master keys was stolen. Damage was estimated at about \$2500. Among documents stolen were detailed budgets including individual salary information.

The following is quoted from a report on this incident:

"Around 4:00 a.m. The President and the Provost with the utmost reluctance.....called the Santa Clara Co. Sheriff's Department for assistance in clearing unauthorized persons from Encina Hall."

The report goes on to say that special procedures were invoked to clear the building and allow the students to leave peacefully.

(5-1-69)

At 7:00 a.m., with Santa Clara County Deputies on the scene, the students left the building. No arrests were made and no criminal prosecution has been initiated against any of the participants in the occupation of Encina Hall.

On the afternoon of this day, the University obtained a temporary restraining order from the Santa Clara Superior Court. This has since been converted to a permanent injunction and is still in effect. The injunction restrains (81) named students and non-students, and anyone aiding and abetting them from disrupting classes, meetings, research activities or any other University functions taking place in buildings.

An investigation was initiated by the Stanford Judicial Council of the occupation of Encina Hall. Seventy-eight cases were referred to the Judicial Council following temporary suspension of the individuals by the President under his emergency powers. A major source of evidence was photographs taken by University photographers of individuals leaving Encina Hall.

The following is a summary of the action taken by the Judicial Council:

- 1 second offender received a suspension for two academic quarters
- 13 second offenders received a suspension for one quarter
- 1 second offender received probation and \$150 fine
- 45 first offenders received probation and \$75 fine
- 2 first offenders received \$50 fine
- 3 first offenders received probation and censure
- 4 first offenders were found guilty but no penalty was assessed
- 4 acquitted
- 5 never requested a hearing and the temporary suspension of the President is still in effect.

5-13-69

On this date, following a long meeting, the Board of Trustees of Stanford University announced their intention to sever formal ties between the Stanford Research Institute and the University. The announcement said that the resolution of the matter would be undertaken at the earliest date consistent with the difficulties of the problem.

On the same date, the results of a survey made by Stanford Research Institute were released. This survey revealed that 84% of the SRI staff opposed any restriction on national security research. Eighty-one percent of those responding to the survey opposed the idea of an outside committee participating in the determination of research policy. More than two-thirds of SRI employees responded to the poll.

A similar poll earlier of Stanford faculty had resulted in a vote of 49% in favor of imposing restraints on classified research but only 18% in favor of restraints on Defense Department research as such.

5-14-69

The April 3rd Movement met in a long meeting in Memorial Auditorium and then in Memorial Church on the Stanford University campus to discuss tactics. The meeting was broadcast over the campus radio and the plans and discussions were widely known throughout the community. The participants voted to disrupt the activities of the Hanover facility of the Stanford Research Institute a building located near the Stanford campus. Late that night, following the meeting, about 150 individuals walked to the Hanover facility. Minor damage occurred but no arrests were made.

5-16-69

More than 400 individuals including many Stanford students demonstrated during the morning at the Hanover facility of SRI. They virtually brought traffic to a standstill for two and a half hours at the intersection of Page Mill Road and Hanover. These individuals were finally dispersed by tear gas and police officers from Palo Alto, San Jose and members of the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office.

Most of the exposed windows in the building were broken; a number of slogans were painted on the building walls and extensive damage was done to the grounds. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

About 15 or 16 arrests were made by the Palo Alto Police Department at that time. Other students, acting as citizens, took hundreds of photographs and helped make identifications which led to more than 50 arrests after this incident.

Following the disruption at the Hanover facility, SRI obtained a temporary restraining order enjoining 29 individuals from "trespassing and unlawful interference with lawful business."

The restraining order enjoined the defendants from entering the grounds of any SRI facility, preventing employees from entering SRI and defacing property at any SRI facility.

5-19-69 Police effectively stopped more than 250 individuals including many believed to be students from disrupting traffic at the corner of Hanover and Page Mill Road during the morning rush hour. Six arrests were made. During the afternoon some 450 demonstrators peacefully picketed the main facility of SRI for about two hours.

5-21/23-69 Minor harassing tactics were attempted against the Stanford Research Institute during this period with very little success.

6-11-69 Stanford University obtained an expansion of its injunction extending its effect to out-door exercises including the Presidential inauguration and commencement.

6-14/15-69 Stanford inaugural ceremonies and commencement exercises were held without incident in contrast with some other Northern California Universities.