

From our Past



HERE IS A BRIEF DOCUMENTARY OF SELECTED MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES AT STANFORD, FROM 1966 to 1971. OUR INTENT IS TO CLEARLY SHOW THE RECURRENCE OF SEVERAL THEMES, AND HOW THOSE THEMES WERE ACTED UPON BY THOUSANDS OF RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF THE STANFORD COMMUNITY.

OCTOBER 1971

WE WILL NOT FIGHT IN VIETNAM AND FURTHER WE WILL NOT BE CONSCRIPTED INTO THE MILITARY

leaflet (spring 1967)

Adams, Peter
Allan, Robert M.
Anderton, Christopher
Anton, Anatole
Arlook, Ira
Avery, John
Axel, David
Baty, Douglas
Beauduy, Harry
Benjamin, Robert
Bennett, Fred
Berlinski, David
Black, Jim
Blake, James F.
Blois, Marsden S., III
Bogart, Richard S.
Bondarella, Pete
Bonner, Randolph N.
Boyers, James M.
Bradley, Matt
Branco, Russell
Bratenahl, Alexander
Braunstein, Yale
Brooks, Robert M.
Brown, David I.
Brown, David M.
Brown, Grant Post
Brown, Norman M.
Browning, Jeff
Buckner, Tom
Burkett, Tim
Cann, John
Carter, Lee
Chaffey, Robert
Chambers, Gary D.
Chase Dunn, Christoph
Cole, Theron, Jr.
Compton, Pete
Coutin, Gary
Coyne, Barry J.
Crady, Mike
Cronbach, Bob
Daniel, John
De La Penna, Augustin
Desenberg, Kim
Despres, Charles
Dictor, Larry
Dingler, Fred
Drake, Karl J.
Drews, Paul John
Elms, Chris
Evans, Jeff
Fields, Jim
Finston, Roland
Fredrich, John K.

Freeman, Jim
Garrett, Banning N.
Garvin, Dave
Gillam, Richard
Goldie, Bill
Goldsmith, Lary
Goldsmith, Keith
Goodrich, Tom
Graham White, Anthony
Greenberg, Barry
Greene, Herman F.

McNeil, David
McRae, Stuart
Mardon, Gregory S.
Marshall, Stephen B.
Martin, Dell H.
Marx, Steven R.
Mastores, Kent
Massey, Gerald
Maxwell, Kim
Menchine, Chris
Miller, Mike

Sia, Cyril
Siegel, Jay
Siegel, Leonard
Silbergeld, Jerome
Sill, J. Paul
Smith, Allan D.
Smith, Stephen
Sobel, Eugene
Solter, Steven
Soames, Scott
Southard, Douglas

STATEMENT ISSUED LATE AFTERNOON
MAY 18

A group of concerned Stanford undergraduate and graduate students is sitting in at President Sterling's office to protest the University Administration's decision to provide facilities for and administer the Selective Service Examination. This decision was arrived at without the participation or approval of those affected by it.

There has been great confusion over what our position is, and we would like to clarify it.

We believe that students do not exist for the university, but that the university exists for its students; consequently, it must recognize our right to a major role in making university policy. We demand the right to make the decisions which affect our lives. This protest initiates our campaign to democratize the university.

We also oppose the administration of the Selective Service Examination under any circumstances, at any place, at any time because it discriminates against those who by virtue of economic deprivation are at a severe disadvantage in taking such a test. The white middle class has had the education which will enable it to do well on the test. Thus, those less privileged, Negroes, Spanish-Americans, and poor whites, must fight a war in the name of principles such as freedom and equality of opportunity which their own nation has denied them. Even if such an examination could accurately measure intelligence or some other valuable quality, the use of such criteria in order to determine who shall fight and who shall stay safely at home is unjust.

Such discrimination poisons the lives of us all: professors cannot escape the knowledge that the grades they assign their students may condemn them to the front lines; a struggle for survival has been made out of what should be an intellectual endeavor.

The Selective Service Examination is intimately related to the larger issue of the institution of student deferment. While we favor abolishing this institution, we recognize the grave implications confronting any student who decides to oppose the discriminatory nature of student deferment by renouncing his privileged status.

As the Selective Service Examination is intimately related to the issue of student deferment, so is student deferment related to the still larger question of conscription, which, since its appearance in the U.S. in the late 18th century, has invariably been biased in favor of the wealthy and privileged. (1966)

I choose the position of non-cooperation for the sake of the peace and honesty I feel must compose my relationship with the people and institutions around me. It is everywhere apparent that the military combine of this nation exists to impose death and slavery on the world in the name of a fraudulent way of life. To that condition I must speak with my whole being as a primary step towards a new community in America.

I understand my action as a response to a society whose understanding of itself and of humanity has been lost or, perhaps, never been found. This response is one I attempt to make in an attitude of truth. War exists because of people's willingness despite all else to endorse, with the contexts of their lives, the mechanisms that feed and produce war. There will be dissent, there will be opposition; but as long as those who seek to build a new way of life in America give substance with their submission to the forms of corruption they seek to eliminate, those forms will remain intact. As long as American youth consent to be owned and directed by American militarism, America will wage war.

In America, the word peace has come to have no more meaning than politician's rhetoric. The people of this country consider peace a function of governments over which they maintain no control and fail to understand that peace exists when we live it. To stand for peace in a nation at war is not easy, but it must be done. If the young people of America continue to march row by row to Aisa in the cause of senseless death, we can expect senseless death to reign supreme over a prostrate humanity.

It is in the hands of the young people to say "no more war" to the American nation. We must say that when America practices slavery abroad, it must practice slavery at home. That if it would police the world, then it must first imprison its youth. So long as we fail to make that statement, there will be no peace.

David Harris (1967)

OCTOBER 16 - 21

leaflet (1967)

Stop the Draft Week is a collective political action against the draft. We are going to exercise our power by doing all we can to shut down the Oakland Induction Center. In so doing, we will protest the basic premises of American foreign policy which lead to Vietnam. The draft is an indispensable tool used by the American system to oppress and control people in foreign countries. This anti-draft action will inform high school students, college students, and young working men that an anti-draft, anti-war movement exists which can help them and which will put its body on the line to save lives -- American and Vietnamese. Our aim is to give men the knowledge and the backing with which to combat the draft. We hope that through a public action against the draft young people on campus and off will band together permanently in draft unions to support each other when they say HELL NO -- WE WON'T GO! We believe that to permanently end the draft for war like Vietnam fundamental changes will have to be made in American society.

NOBOD

NOBOD

NOBOD

**HELL NO
NOBODY GOES**

**HELL NO
NOBODY GOES**

**HELL NO
NOBODY GOES**

RADICALS VILIFY AOC

Following a sit-in at Stanford's Applied Electronics Lab and during the subsequent one-week cooling-off period and lock-out initiated by the university president, Stanford's Academic Senate voted to end university research with classified outputs. During the occupation of the AEL building (where much of the classified research applicable to EW was carried out by the Systems Techniques Laboratory), the sit-inners rifled the office and desk of the director of Stanford Electronics Laboratories, a Charter member of AOC. An Old Crow membership card, certificate, and undoubtedly issues of Crow Caws were taken.

These items lead to the expose that a super-secret, cloak-and-dagger, organization known as the Association of Old Crows was extant. Hundreds, if not thousands of one-page handouts (See illustration) were printed on the captured AEL presses and distributed. In a "flash" news announcement on the campus FM station, the handout was read along with a quote from an unknown source, to the effect that a comparison of CIA agents and Old Crows would show the latter to be far more dangerous and evil. (The "uncovering" of the AOC was not mentioned in the "straight" news media, nor later in Stanford testimony to the McClellan Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations*, so it's not surprising if this is unknown to the readers of Electronic Warfare).

There were no attempts to counter the radicals' propaganda on the AOC for two reasons: first, it appeared to be an ephemeral issue which would disappear in a day or so (we were partially correct); and secondly, the AEL staff's efforts were entirely taken up with an attempt to again inform the university community that AEL was not engaged in CBW, counterinsurgency, or even ABM research as charged.

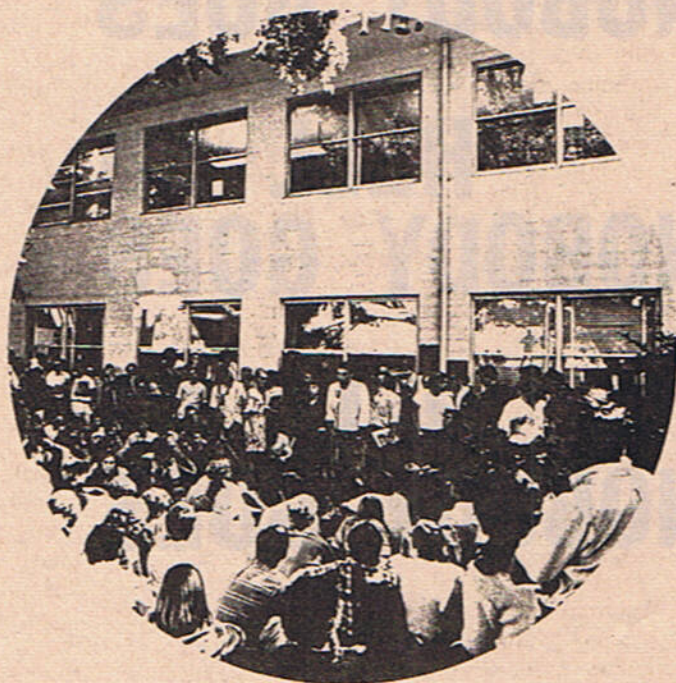
As a matter of fact, the first AEL staff effort in the "counterinsurgency" area was the attempt to correct the falsehoods of the radical press and speeches regarding the nature of DoD research at Stanford. The staff (which included several Old Crows) operated out of a conference room (whose location was more-or-less secret) in an adjacent building using borrowed typewriters. Denied the use of our own presses, other presses, including commercial ones, were used to print fact sheets. Television interviews and press conferences were held. The counterpropaganda effort began to have an effect, but in this observer's view, it seemed to have more of an effect on some of the sit-inners than on the faculty of the Academic Senate or university administrators, who ultimately decided our fate.

The sit-inners and radicals had diverse motives, but certainly prominent were strong feelings against the Vietnam war, U.S. "imperialism", the "military-industrial complex", and "military research" at the university. Another very significant motive, which will require a little explanation, was

a demonstration of "student power" (via the AEL occupation) so as to influence the University Board of Trustees to "bring Stanford Research Institute (SRI) under control." (The University Trustees elect the SRI Board of Directors, otherwise, the SRI is for all practical purposes, an independent institution). This control, it was suggested, would be exercised by a committee composed of students, university faculty, and SRI staff; it would review all research for "moral acceptability". As you might imagine, the SRI staff did not look upon this idea with much favor, i.e., they stated they would resign before accepting such a status. SRI staff were also observing the faculty/administration respond (under pressure) to the AEL occupation and noted that the

(See VILIFIED Page 35)

*Part 21 (July 1, 2 & 8, 1969) Riots, Civil and Criminal Disorders, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (available upon request from Senator John L. McClellan, or from USGPO, \$1.00)



VILIFIED . . .

professional research staff in the university environment enjoyed a status comparable to that of a black artisan in the antebellum South; a situation they did not care to entertain vis-a-vis the Stanford faculty.

In a very real sense, the AEL building was held as hostage—the ransom being some student control over SRI research policies. Beginning on the second day, the sit-inners, by their own account, began to have doubts about their action. Nevertheless they didn't move out until the university president closed the building (to all except security police) nine days after the occupation began. However, the end of the sit-in did not preclude further anti-Old Crow activities.

Three weeks later, in a further attempt to coerce the University Trustees, a two-day class boycott was declared. Simultaneously the radicals set up a campus carnival (in a central campus area) with exhibits reflecting on the business connections of the trustees along with various games to both amuse and propagandize the participants. One game was "Hit the Heavies," where one could throw tennis balls at targets representing the Board of Trustees. Another was a "War Game," where the contestant could throw darts at cardboard military targets (U.S. aircraft carriers, tanks, etc.) and collect enough points to win a copy of Professor Rambo's Old Crow certificate. Yet another game where one could accumulate points was, "The Old Crow Bombing and Shooting Range." The accompanying photograph illustrates the point system. The carnival ran two days, ending on the day of the scheduled meeting of the University Trustees, with the academic year terminating soon afterwards.

It should be noted that none of the Old Crow material stolen during the AEL sit-in was ever recovered, and is assumed to be in the local files, if not the national files, of the Students for Democratic Society (SDS). When to the SDS's advantage, I'm certain one can count on more anti-AOC activities by such groups, and not just at Stanford.

The radicals did not achieve their goal of bringing the Stanford Research Institute under university committee control: to the contrary, the University Board of Trustees decided to sever legal ties between the University and SRI. Following the Trustees' decision, the majority of the AEL staff elected to accept an invitation tendered earlier (during the AEL lock-out) by SRI President Charles Anderson to become affiliated with the Institution and retain the identity of the Systems Techniques Laboratory at SRI. Some of the professional staff desired to remain at the University, and two or three have done so; but the majority, attracted by the opportunity to continue serving the national interest in the more stable environment offered by SRI, elected to leave the University. A second, smaller group of professional researchers, also elected to leave the University and have formed a new EW company (to be announced later). The university administration was not altogether unhappy at the prospects of the "SRI group" leaving the campus before the start of autumn instruction; and indeed, cooperated in achieving the transfer.

The activities of the former AEL staff who were engaged in research supportive of EW (and other technological extensions) remain in the EW field where challenges abound and so many meaningful contributions can be made. Indeed, the rhetorical persecution suffered has resulted in a deeper commitment to the national defense, one more readily satisfied in the new and more compatible environments.

The transfer of a majority of the Systems Techniques

Laboratory staff to SRI could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and support from groups within the Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy that had sponsored research applicable to EW at the university. The extra efforts of already overworked DoD administrators, engineers, and procurement officers to effect the transfer of funding, albeit on a temporary basis, prevented the disintegration of the research group and vividly demonstrated support in a time of travail. Without a doubt, difficult times (as usual) lie ahead. However, twenty years ago, Roger Tory Peterson (one of the country's foremost ornithologists), may have unintentionally sounded a prophetic note:

"The Corvidae, (Crows, Ravens, Jays & Magpies) which is what ornithologists call this family, are probably the most intelligent birds in the world. Someone has predicted that when man, through his ingenuity, has finally destroyed his neighbors and himself too, there will still be Crows. No birds are more persecuted than they, yet there are more Crows today than ever. These big black birds have the wits needed to survive." ●



Having evinced a sincere interest and dedication to the advancement of the art of electronic warfare,

PROFESSOR WILLIAM R. RAMBO

is elected to membership in the Association of Old Crows

Worse than your wildest dreams

Professor William R. Rambo, director of Stanford's Applied Electronics Laboratory, is a charter member of an organization known as the Association of Old Crows. Their motto, as printed on their insignia, is interpreted from the Latin as: "They will not see." The qualifications they require are "to have evinced a sincere interest and dedication to the advancement of the art of electronic warfare." THIS IS NO JOKE! This is an organization of engineers which exists.

In an address to a convention of the Old Crows in Washington D.C., September 27, 1967, Lt. Gen. Jack J. Cotton, USAF Deputy Chief of Staff said: "It is no secret to you that electronic warfare is being employed more extensively today in Southeast Asia than in any previous conflict. . . I think it important that we do not permit the Crows to fly

away. . . Indeed, it may be that your group will become the predominant factor when the current conflict in Southeast Asia draws to its conclusion. . . When the time comes, this association may well be called upon to serve as the rallying point to preserve the scientific and technological base upon which to build when the need again arises."

The aims and purposes of the Old Crows as listed on the membership card are the following:

- To foster and preserve the art of electronic warfare.
- To promote the exchange of ideas and information in this field.
- To recognize advances and contributions to electronic warfare.
- To document this history of electronic warfare.
- To commemorate fully the memory of Fellow Crows.

Electronic Warfare (summer 1970)

Electronic Warfare is the official publication of the Association of Old Crows, the electronic warfare fraternity.

GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH AT STANFORD AND SRI

A peaceful world requires not only the cessation of war research, but the establishment of centers of research for peaceful purposes. We believe that Stanford Research Institute and Stanford University can form such a center, in which scientists investigate the biological, psychological, political, economic and physical prerequisites for peace and social justice. The results of basic and applied research can and should benefit all peoples.

These guidelines are intended to orient research priorities toward meeting pressing needs of the world's population. To do this, they cannot be separated from the encouragement of new research directions and an enlargement of effective intellectual freedom. To be politically effective, they cannot be separated from the consideration of the role which Stanford and SRI now play in the defense economy, in the crisis-ridden cities, and in the wide world beyond.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND FUNDING

Fears are continually expressed lest the adoption of community guidelines bring about curtailment of academic freedom. But freedom cannot exist without responsibility.

It is the pattern of funding of research, and not the demand for community guidelines which is the great threat to academic freedom today. Scholars today are encouraged to do the work of the powerful at the expense of the poor. Close to half of all monies spent on America's scientific research come from the department of Defense, including non-military projects and programs which, in a civilized society, should be justified in terms other than "national defense". Industry, much of which is itself subsidized by the DOD, finances another important portion of research and shapes the job market, consequently the education, for all too many scientists. Even the foundations and the non-military agencies of government too often reinforce, rather than oppose, the restrictive trends.

At this point of reappraisal, we must start the process of interposing humane guidelines between the marketplace and scholarly research. To refuse this responsibility is to allow those who monopolize the marketplace to determine the scope of our freedom.

At the same time, we believe that the general public, with the aid of the scientific community, has the power and the responsibility to redirect America's research funding priorities. We call upon the peninsula scientific community--members of Stanford University, Stanford Research Institute and Stanford Industrial Park, in particular--to focus their energy and influence to the redirection of scientific funding away from those areas of science which destroy life and increase oppression.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

Certain research does not benefit humanity. We therefore propose the following limitations on research in the Stanford community:

- I. Cease all classified and secret research at Stanford and SRI
 - A. Terminate and refuse all SRI and Stanford contracts and subcontracts that involve classified publication or classified communication of any sort. An appeal-hearings process might be provided for researchers who require clearance to obtain certain classified information (e.g. launch dates).
 - B. Terminate and refuse projects requiring security clearances needed to obtain access to classified information.
 - C. Terminate and refuse all contracts funded by sources whose identification is not available.

Maintain central, public files of all communications concerning research in progress at SRI and Stanford. These files should include open financial accounts, interim and final reports, memos, letters and notes on verbal communications with project sponsors.

- II. Cease all CBW research at SRI and Stanford
Terminate and refuse any research funded by the Department of Defense, by other government agencies, or by corporate sponsors, that has a strong probability of being used for chemical or biological warfare.
- III. Cease all counterinsurgency research at home and abroad
 - A. Cease all research in support of the wars against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.
 - B. Cease research into methods of controlling or suppressing insurgent movements in foreign countries or in the United States, especially in the urban ghettos, funded by any body, corporation or government.

April 3rd Movement
(spring 1969)

"this nation occupies 6% of the land area of the world, has 7% of the world's population, but now produces 50% of the world's goods and possesses 67% of the world's wealth... Research must be the heart, the foundation, the life blood of our present defense economy if we are to maintain this position."

former SRI president Jesse Hobson

Below are excerpts from the minority report of the Stanford-SRI Study Committee (April, 1969).

Prefacing a report on AID and the University, Stanford trustee John Gardner remarked: "There isn't one American in a hundred, perhaps a thousand who has a clear grasp of the unique partnership that is evolving between public and private instrumentalities in this country." SRI, along with a handful of not-for-profit research institutes elsewhere, is best viewed as a new component in this evolving partnership and a key coordinator of the joint efforts of competing corporations, of corporations with government, of government and industry with the university.

Even SRI's enemies are quick to point out what appear to be its obviously constructive activities in the physical and social sciences. But, as with other SRI activities, they are not always what they seem.

No one needs be told air pollution is of serious concern in California, particularly in the Bay Area, which is cursed with the third most critical air pollution problem in the U.S. SRI began research on air pollution almost immediately after its inception, but SRI's smog research differs from its defense work only in degree: instead of conducting research aimed at protecting people from air pollution, SRI gathers information which helps polluting industries escape public condemnation and more stringent regulations.

For the underdeveloped nations, the bite in the SRI-style coordination and control of investment flows is the direct tie-in with counter-insurgency efforts. Coordination of investments which benefit many of the Stanford and SRI associated corporations create a natural interest in the economic and social "stability"—the maintenance of a proper "investment climate."

In 1957, Henry Robison, SRI senior economist, began his speech to a Stanford Alumni Association Conference on

"America's Stake in World Economic Stability" with: "since World War II, the United States has been thrust upon the world's stage in a position of power and influence probably undreamed of even by those statesmen of a past generation who were imbued with a spurt of manifest destiny." Robison argued that "at last freed of the Western political domination of the past century," it is essential for the Third World "that their progress be made under Western guidance and Western concepts of individual freedom rather than under the heavy hand of Communist slavery." He concluded that "The free world must not lose Southeast Asia... as it has already lost China."

The fear of "losing" Southeast Asia is presumably just the reason that SRI did a study that same year titled "Environmental Conditions in Selected Areas of Potential Limited Warfare," which was prepared for McDonnell Aircraft Corporation and which described in detail the application of "limited" warfare techniques to certain peripheral areas of Asia, including Vietnam.

Faced with so coordinated and global a strategy, the question of encouraging or prohibiting counterinsurgency depends less on the niceties of particular programs than on one's attitude toward outside intervention or on a choice between a given regime and its "subversive insurgents." At the very least, intelligent men should come to expect that military intervention of one kind or another will often follow on the heels of SRI-style economic expansion.

As proof we need merely list those explicitly labeled counterinsurgency contracts which SRI coordinates with its programs of "economic development." After all, approximately a third of SRI's international project revenue last year was spent for South and Southeast Asian projects, mostly paid for by the Pentagon.

Some SRI Counter-insurgency Reports
(From Technical Abstracts Bulletin AD-380 782 Fld 15/7
STANFORD RESEARCH INST
MENLO PARK CALIF
investigation of counterinsurgency surveillance processes
Annual rept. 1 Apr 64-31 Mar 65
by Russell F. Rhyne. Sep 65, 83p.
Contract DA-31-124-ARO(D)-200, ARPA Order-538. Proj. SRI-4923

Confidential report
Descriptors: (*Combat surveillance, *Guerrilla warfare)
AD-380 555 Fld 17/2.1.15/7
COUNTERINSURGENCY COMMUNICATIONS REQUIREMENTS IN THAILAND.
Final Rept. on phase 1, by York Lucci. Dec 66. 70p. Contract DA-36-039-amc-0040(E), ARPA Order-371, Proj. SRI-4240

Confidential report
Descriptors: (*Radio communication system, Thailand), (*Voice communication systems, Thailand), Counterinsurgency, Military strategy, human engineering, military requirements, police logistics.
AD-635 615 Fld. 17/2.20/14.9/5
SFSTI Prices: HC \$3.00 MF \$0.65
STANFORD RESEARCH INST
MENLO PARK CALIF
RESEARCH-ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT FOR TROPICAL COMMUNICATIONS
Semiannual rept. no. 7, 1 Apr-30 Sep 66, by E. L. Younker, G. H. Hagn and H. W. Parker. Sep 66, 80p. Contract DA-36-039-AMC-00040(E), ARPA Order-371, Proj. SRI-4240
Unclassified report
See also AD-653 608

Stanford Daily (May 16, 1969)

The Hanover facility of Stanford Research Institute became a building under siege this morning as more than 400 students jammed up traffic and blocked outlets leading to the Institute before tear gas slinging police cleared the area. Sixteen students were arrested and several injured during the fray.

At least 150 policemen, many of them bussed from San Jose, were used to disperse the crowd and restore order after students closed off the intersection at Hanover and Page Mill Road at about 7:00 this morning.

On March 11, 1969, five Stanford trustees, including Bill Hewlett and Benjamin Duniway, came before the Stanford community to answer questions about Stanford and the War. Below are excerpts from the transcript of that meeting:

Floor: I want to see if there is some sort of credibility gap in this university. SDS has said that your FMC (FMC Corp., a conglomerate of which Hewlett is director--ed.) is producing lethal nerve gas. Do you deny that categorically? And if you don't, then I really question your humanity. (cheers and applause.)

Hewlett: FMC does not make nerve gas.

Rupert: Seymour Hersh, in what I understand is a definitive study called Chemical and Biological Warfare attributes the Newport, Indiana chemical plant, which produces Sarin, a version of nerve gas, to your corporation; and further checking on that by David Ransom of the Peninsula Observer got a clarification and an affirmation from one of the public relations men in your office in San Jose. So either the book and your P.R. man are wrong, or in fact it's true.

Hewlett: I'm amazed by the accuracy and reliability of your sources, but I happened to check with the president of FMC, whom I consider superior to your sources, and he says that they are not making nerve gas at the present time.

Floor: Have they ever made nerve gas.

Hewlett: The answer is YES. They were asked by the government to build a plant, which they built and operated at the request of the government and they turned that plant over to the government about six months ago. (Loud laughter and applause.) . . .

Duniway: I don't think it's fair to say that the university is participating in the war. (Groans from audience.) If it's true that some people in this university are doing some work that may aid the armed forces, it is certainly also true that there are many people within the university who are vigorously and actively opposing the war on the political front and in every other way they know how. This is precisely what I was speaking to. The university as an institution should neither be waging the war nor opposing it. It is the business of individuals within it according to their own beliefs as to what they do about it.

Friedman: It's a very nice thing to view the university as an open place where I do

my thing and you do your thing, only your thing happens to be doing research on weapons of destruction and death in the name of this university and using them, having the facilities, being part of the world that uses them. I can go out and stand in front of your office with a picket sign. Thank you, that is not doing my thing, and you doing your thing, and all things are equal, and everything is lovely. (Applause.) That is not what an educational community is.

Gentlemen, I would like to say to you that a real educational community means that all the people who are part of that community--the black workers on this campus, the students on this campus--have the same degree of authority to put into practice what we agree we want. We do not have that authority. You do.

What's more--you say, Mr. Ducommun, you will not lay down your weapons but that the war is a terrible thing. If you will not lay down your weapons and your friends don't lay down their weapons (I don't have weapons to lay down) how does the war end? Mr. Hewlett, you say to me: shut up: you say that people should live together and everybody should be free, but the Vietnamese live with the consequences of your power. I don't on this campus, but the Vietnamese do. And I'm saying, since they're not here, I am saying to you that the kind of man who makes his living out of producing nerve gas six months ago--I know you don't make it this week (laughter)--but the kind of man who did it six months ago is not the kind of man I want to set the framework in which I study freely.

Hewlett: Stanford University is an organization in the United States . . . (applause) . . . supported by the laws of the United States and financed primarily through United States funds. In a sense this is an American organization. It is not a North Vietnamese organization. It is not a South Vietnamese organization. It is not a Chinese organization. It's an organization of the United States, and these services are performed for the United States of America. I hardly call that a political decision. (Roar from audience.)

Floor: So, the policy that you would take for the university, if it's an institution of the United States, is the policy which is chosen by the United States government? Am I correct?

Hewlett: As far as I'm concerned it is.

On October 16, 1951, Stanford University announced the lease of ten acres at the southeast edge of the University's 8800-acre landholdings to Varian Associates, a local electronics firm. This development was to become the model and cornerstone for the Stanford Industrial Park, now the site of over sixty firms employing close to twenty thousand men and women.

[illegible]

The Stanford Industrial Park today is a center for the expanding military-electronics industry, critical to the war in Vietnam as well as ABM, MIRV, and Poseidon programs. Light manufacturing exists at Varian, Hewlett-Packard, and Watkins-Johnson among others, but the park is noted mainly for its research and development. Many of the firms like ATI and Varian, are spin-offs from the University. Other companies have been attracted by the environment -- Frederick Terman's "community of technical scholars." Most rely heavily on military contracts.

Fire And Sandstone (autumn 1970)

Lockheed is typical of many who moved into the Stanford Industrial Park. "We moved to get better access to the right sort of manpower and so that we could establish a working environment with the right intellectual atmosphere," says Moffat,

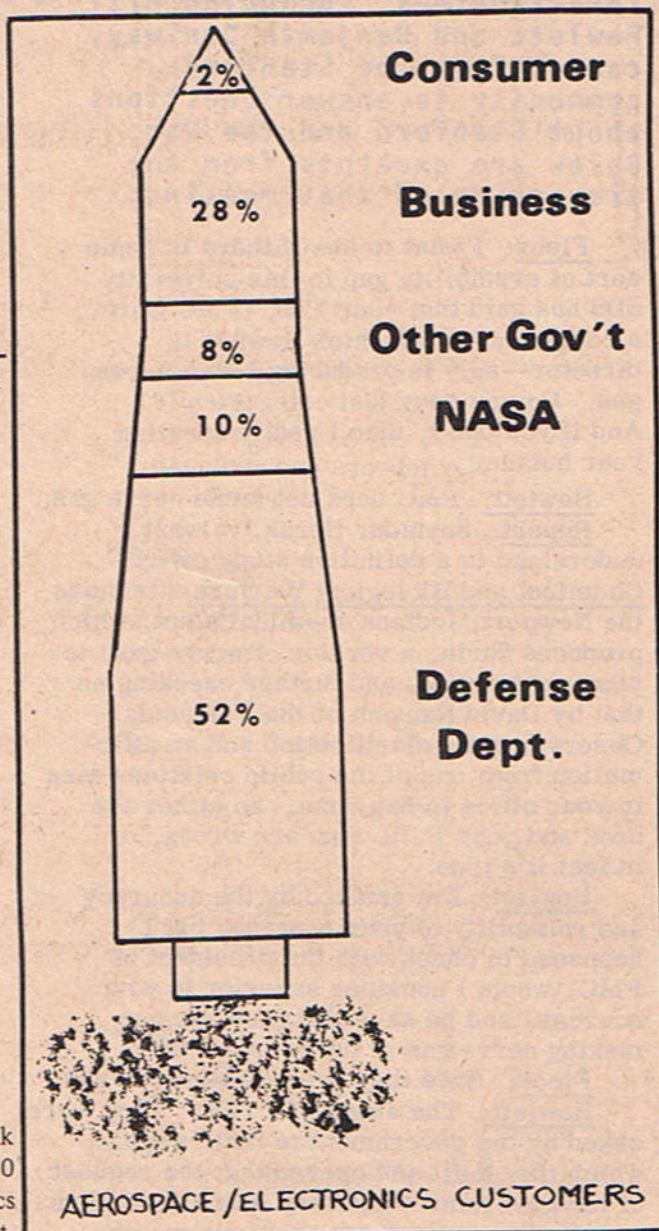
The Times of London

(April 23, 1967)

The Promised Land (winter, 1970)

Santa Clara County. . . .

An accompanying chart in the Bank of America report shows that the government buys 70 percent of the output of the county's aerospace-electronics industry, with 52 percent going to the Defense Department.



Mr. Brandin confers with a faculty committee on the aspect of cooperation between the University and companies in the Stanford Industrial Park . This cooperation takes several forms.

Faculty members may serve as consultants to the industrial tenants, particularly if the tenant is a research laboratory, or company scientists may give special lectures at the University.

Some of the companies have donated scholarships to Stanford or have found it mutually advantageous to finance research projects in the conveniently nearby University laboratories.

Printed above are excerpts from a letter from Peter Allen of the Stanford News Service to an officer of Link Aviation (December 21, 1955).

It is on this basis that the Stanford University-Palo Alto complex has become one of the most important research centres in the U.S., where science is a production line product and the campus has replaced the coalfield as the basic resource of the new industrial age.

The Times Of London (April 23, 1967)

HEWLETT *hp* PACKARD

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

MASTERS OF WAR

APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

1. APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (division of Itek)--\$3.3 million dollar "Wild Weasel" electronic warfare contract. "Itek's Applied Technology Division has grown rapidly because of its ability to meet the rapidly changing requirements of electronic warfare." (Itek Corporation)

2. ENERGY SYSTEMS (an Aydin Company)--\$3.1 million contract for "AN/TRC97A", military communications equipment.

3. HEWLETT-PACKARD--\$11,852,000 in local "defense" contracts in fiscal 1970. Aircraft navigation and guidance systems, mortar fuse components, and measuring devices.

4. KAISER AEROSPACE AND ELECTRONICS--\$766,000 in local "defense" contracts in fiscal 1970. Aircraft vertical display and

5. LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT--\$4,178,000 in Palo Alto Nation's largest "defense" contractor.

6. SINGER (Electronics Division, formerly Alf) local contracts in fiscal 1970. Electronics e

7. VARIAN ASSOCIATES--\$10,661,000 Palo Alto c
Missile Guidance systems, electron tubes.

8. WATKINS-JOHNSON--\$7,262,000 in "defense" contracts locally in fiscal 1970. Microwave electronic Devices, electronic surveillance equipment.

Those companies and many more are located in the Stanford Industrial Park, on Stanford land.

leaflet (winter 1971)

Dr R. Douglas Moffat, director of research for Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, says: "It is questionable whether we could do our research elsewhere — the location is essential."

The Times of London (April 23, 1967)

There's something happening here...

... and we are trying to understand what it is. Our awareness of the dependence of this area on war production, of the severe housing crisis and of the deteriorating environment brought us together in Grass Roots. We had an idea of the way this area developed and how it would be developed in the future, unless people decided to change the way decisions are made.

We realized that the social problems around us have a history: people chose to build all that's been built for certain reasons. We began to study the history of the area, its problems and ongoing developments, to see if our assumptions were correct about who decides the uses of land and how they decide. In the course of our research we asked a number of questions:

Is the housing shortage a small oversight which can be solved easily, or is it grave and persistent, the logical outcome of the way in which this area has been developed? Is the ecological crisis simply an abundance of beer cans and auto exhausts, or is it a larger problem, caused by the self-seeking decisions of local land developers and industrialists? Do the people in the area really control local land development through their elected officials, or do the City Councils and Planning Commissions serve the Trustees of Stanford, the directors of major corporations and the real estate kings of downtown Palo Alto?

Our conclusions are here for you to read. There are summaries at the beginning of each section which provide concise statements of the major themes. We invite your questions and criticisms. Read On!

The Promised Land (winter 1970)

Will Form Low Rent Housing
Students attack Stanford land use
Ghetto
Stanford would accept P-C zone for project
Industrial Park Due Expansion
DUN
WIL
on Stanford Land

Stanford Industrial Planning Offices As Vacant For Mayfield School Site As It Appears

Land Development History

When it belonged to no one, the land of the Santa Clara Valley had a beauty that would be unrecognizable to us today. Forested ridges and grassy foothills rimmed the flatland, which joined the Bay in great marshlands full of shellfish and crab.

The history of the area is typical of California's history during the first two hundred years of settlement by European peoples. The Indian inhabitants were enslaved or driven off, and the great farms and ranches were established. A Spanish colonial government was replaced by Mexican control and finally by cessation to the United States in 1848. Each succeeding regime brought more population, more rigid concepts of property and more ruthless competition for wealth.

The modern development of the Mid-Peninsula had its origins in the career of one man: Leland Stanford. This Sacramento merchant accumulated a huge railroad fortune based on federal subsidy, brutal exploitation of Chinese workers, and a monopoly on California commerce. It is what Stanford did with his fortune that changed the history of the Mid-Peninsula. The opening of Stanford University in 1891 made research & training the area's principal economic resource.

In the 1930's, the University's engineering school began to spin off a number of industrial firms in the new field of electronics. The huge military purchases of World War II made these industries prosper, along with the University's research operations. The boom continued with the high demand for electronics hardware in the Korean conflict and the Cold War. Many corporations, including giant Lockheed, crowded onto the Mid-Peninsula to be near Stanford and its new Industrial Park. The Mid-Peninsula acquired a permanent war economy, and the last farms and orchards were paved over to provide expressways and suburban homes for those white people who could afford them.

By 1970, the people of the area were paying the costs of growth: a housing shortage, environmental blight, and the frailty of an economy based on lavish defense spending.

The Promised Land (winter 1970)

Housing

...many factors dictate that the University must take a broader view of its place in society. There is an accelerating awareness among students, faculty and members of the community that "education" can no longer exist in isolation from society as a whole. Education now must include active involvement in the community and in the nation, a nation which is in the midst of a domestic crisis without precedent since the Civil War. This University could not avoid involvement in that crisis if it chose to.

...the committee recommends that:

A. Stanford establish on its land a low rent housing development of significant size relative to the problem;

4. In speaking of a program of "significant size" the Committee means one which would equal between 10 and 20 percent of the current shortage. The committee's data shows a need for approximately 4000 low-rent units in the area; thus, the program recommended is for between 400 and 800 units.

The Moulton Committee Report 4/17/69

After receiving the report, the Board of Trustees approved the "urgent exploration" of housing on Stanford land for low and moderate income groups. In September, Alan S. Maremont of San Francisco was retained as an independent consultant for the study. A broadly representative committee under the chairmanship of Professor of History Gordon Wright was named to work with him. The committee has met throughout the fall and winter, and will report soon to President Pitzer.

"Questions And Answers About Stanford Land Use" 4/3/70

...Indeed, the situation has grown even worse since the Moulton Report was completed...
...During the past year, the number of reports and public meetings has considerably exceeded the number of low/moderate housing units actually built. It is not surprising that pressures continue to grow.

"General Recommendations" ...

2. THAT THE UNIVERSITY ADOPT PLANS FOR THE PHASED DEVELOPMENT OF 600 TO 2000 LOW/MODERATE INCOME UNITS, TO BE INTERSPERSED (ON CERTAIN SITES), WITH SOME MIDDLE-INCOME UNITS: THAT THE FIRST PHASE BEGIN AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE, AND THAT FURTHER DEVELOPMENT TOWARD THE GOAL CONTINUE AS RAPIDLY AS FEASIBLE."

The Wright Committee Report 5/12/70

The Stanford University Board of Trustees has approved a Stanford Mid Peninsula Urban Coalition proposal for construction of 225 rental housing units on University land adjoining faculty-staff housing.

Construction of the project is not anticipated before late 1972 or early 1973

Stanford University News Release 9/16/71



LIVINGSTON AND BLAYNEY
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNERS

40 GOLD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111 384-4378



LAWRENCE LIVINGSTON, JR., A.L.P.
JOHN A. BLAYNEY, A.L.P.
JACK E. DAVIS, A.L.P.
ROBERT W. GLOVER, A.L.P.
ROY H. COVER, A.L.P.

January 22, 1971

Richard W. Lyman, President
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Dear President Lyman:

In accord with our May 25, 1970, contract, we are pleased to submit this report summarizing our studies and recommendations on use of the University's undeveloped lands. We call the report a "Policy/Plan" because it presents both a course of action and a design, with somewhat greater emphasis on the former than the latter.

Our recommendations were based on three principal considerations which we list in order of the weight we accorded each:

- Academic eminence of the University.
- Financial strength of the University.
- Benefits to surrounding communities and the Mid-Peninsula subregion.

We greatly appreciate the substantial contributions made to the study by you, Vice President Kenneth Cuthbertson, the Planning Office headed by Harry Sanders, and the Land Management Office headed by Boyd Smith. We also are indebted to the University Committee on Land and Building Development (Professor David Mason, Chairman), and the Board of Trustees' Committee on Buildings and Grounds (Mrs. Allan Charles, Chairman) and the Committee on Land Development (Ernest Arbuckle, Chairman) for their periodic review of our progress and their valuable suggestions. However, we must take full responsibility for the report's conclusions and recommendations.

We suggest that prior to adoption of the Land Use Policy/Plan, members of the University community and official representatives of surrounding communities be given opportunities to review and comment on it.

Cordially,

Lawrence Livingston, Jr.
Lawrence Livingston, Jr.

LL:np

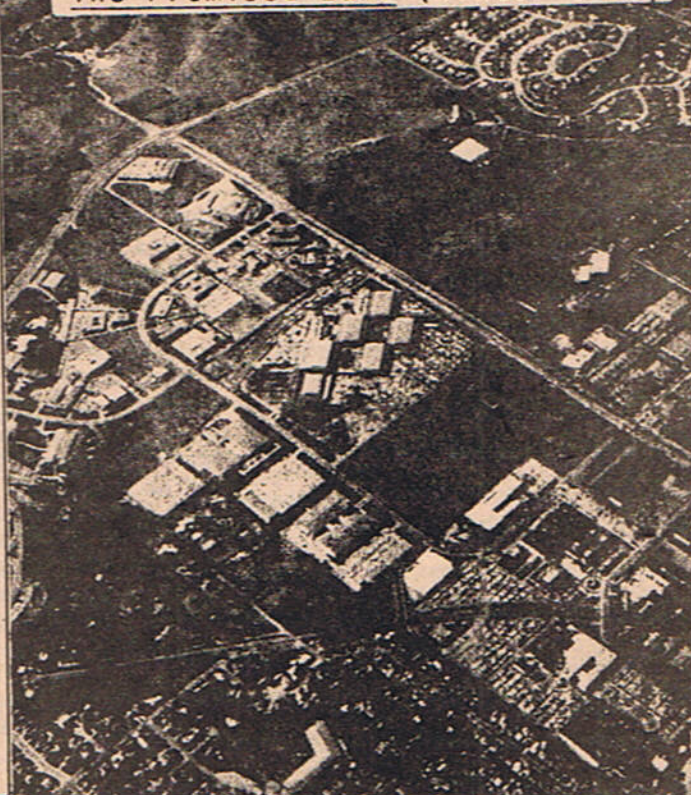
..... We know that the area has been developed and run by men with a different set of assumptions than our own, and that they threaten to destroy the future unless they are checked.

These men assume that they and other men with land and wealth should run major institutions as they see fit. They argue that they alone, are competent to make decisions that affect everyone. They claim that the greatest growth of profits guarantees the welfare of the people, and that in any conflict between the two, profits must be preserved. And they insist that social problems created by their decisions and actions are not really their responsibility.

Building on these assumptions, they have created social chaos. We cannot accept these values or the world they have built. We hold that wealth confers no right to power over the governments and institutions of the area. We argue that any institution should exist to serve the needs of people, and that people in them can run them best on the basis of their real needs. We insist that the welfare of people here and abroad must replace the need for growing profits as the criteria for making decisions.

Whether we will allow ourselves to be pushed and molded by forces "beyond our control," or whether we will struggle together to understand our situation and act together to change it, is finally up to us. Whether the remaining land of Stanford University—the prime mover in the economic development of this area—and the lands of the surrounding areas will serve the needs of the few or the needs of the many can be our decision.

The Promised Land (winter 1970)



Photo; Stanford Observer (February 1967)

ROTC Must End

The real issue with respect to ROTC at Stanford is not academic credit, nor is it whether faculty in the ROTC program should have the title of professor or the parking stickers that go along with it.

It seems to me that the issue is much simpler than that, and that all the convoluted arguments about the academic justification for ROTC really avoid the issue. The issue is whether we, the faculty of Stanford University, are willing to give aid and comfort to an organization which is responsible for the brutal conduct of an immoral and illegal war. That organization is the Department of Defense. As far as I know, there is no academic justification for the Department of Defense as long as it continues in its programs in Asia, Latin America, and the rest of the world.

In the middle of October there were 8,000 people in or outside of Memorial Church for the October Moratorium. How many of you were there? How many of you protested the death of 40,000 Americans and hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese? How many of you protested the U.S. institutions of war that have brought havoc to the rest of the world? How many of you protested Nixon's semantics games like "Vietnamization"? How many of you protested the involvement of institutions such as Stanford University in the imperialistic programs in Southeast Asia? I ask you, is that just breast-beating, or did you really mean it? Was it just a way of soothing your conscience so that the war in Vietnam could continue, or did you really want to stop the war?

It seems to me that the critical step that needs to be taken by those of you who have participated in the Moratorium is to put your words into action. Put your thoughts into practice. I urge that you vote to support the motion presented by Professor Kahn, because the "domino theory" is correct. Many people have attested to the fact that getting rid of ROTC at Stanford and other institutions on a credit basis and hopefully getting rid of it entirely, will hurt the training of officers. There is no doubt about it. You'll hurt a program that is participating in a war which many of you consider illegal and immoral. Also you'll be showing solidarity with faculty at other universities who have likewise come to the decision that ROTC and The Defense Department do not belong at their institution. And, finally, it seems to me that if you do not vote against ROTC, you are supporting the mentality of killing and destruction which is both ruining Vietnam and destroying the United States.

GEORGE KAPLAN
Psychology

The institution of ROTC on campus is much more than a symbolic issue peripheral to the U.S. imperialistic foreign policy. Both as an institution and as a structure within the University, ROTC is part of the interlocking structure of government and corporate enterprise that depends, for its continued growth, on the exploitation of Third World peoples. On the one hand, ROTC provides a process of socialization, as well as military training, that complements the University production of persons fitted to fill national leadership roles.

As part of the channeling process, ROTC training brings technical skills and obedient attitudes into top positions in government and industry. As a structure within the University, ROTC is one of the many contradictions created by increasing dependence on government and corporate financial support. Behind the persistent ideology of university autonomy, the University trains the nation's "leaders of tomorrow."

guest column
Stanford Daily
(May 1, 1970)



Riots Tighten ROTC Squeeze

THE SERVICES are concerned that the new wave of anti-ROTC riots on many college campuses will worsen an already deteriorating situation.

The Services depend on ROTC for a major share of their "new acquisition" officers each year. A major objection voiced to the proposed all-volunteer force, in fact, has been the possible adverse effect it could have on ROTC.

The importance of ROTC was implicit in the President's recent decision to abolish student deferments from the draft, except for those enrolled in officer training programs.

The full effects of the switch to random lottery system still have not been felt, but Service personnel officials believe junior- and senior-year ROTC enrollments are likely to decline considerably as a result.

Additional "reform" of the present Selective Service System, while not opposed in principle, could create further problems for ROTC. Service officials told The JOURNAL. They conceded that, although ROTC is voluntary—at some schools it is listed, somewhat contradictorily, as a "required elective"—the voluntary nature of the program is "reinforced" considerably by the "hot breath of the draft."

Within the past few years, however, a number of schools have switched ROTC from a required to a true elective; the strong anti-military bias on many campuses, particularly in the East, has had a serious dampening effect on ROTC recruiting; and the changes to the draft system have removed a strong incentive for enrolling in the ROTC program.

armed forces JOURNAL/9 May 1970

Today is Karl Marx's birthday. To celebrate, I will give my feelings about what the Stanford administration can do to satisfy the demands of The Strike.

The first demand is U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia. Since the Stanford administration doesn't set national policy, it doesn't have the power by itself to grant the demand. The strike will continue to keep Stanford closed until Nixon begins an immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces. The University administration can, of course, take strenuous action to exert pressure on Nixon to end the war.

The second demand of the Strike is freedom for all political prisoners. Stanford can't grant this demand either. But it can, and must, do these things to work for the demand: Issue a public statement demanding the release of Bobby Seale and other Black Panthers, Los Siete, John Sinclair, and other political prisoners; and make a substantial cash contribution to the legal defense funds for these revolutionaries.

University's Own Demands

The third demand is Off ROTC and end Department of Defense research. The University can meet these demands by itself. ROTC must be eliminated on Thursday by Academic Senate vote that will insure that the ROTC departments disband in June. Department of Defense research funding can't stop quite as fast. Contracts terminate on different dates, and must be renegotiated regularly for the research program to continue. What the faculty should vote on Thursday is to prohibit any new contracts with DoD, so that this source of funding and outside control will dry up as existing contracts run out.

Strike Goals



As the strike tightens up, shutting down engineering research and all administrative work, the University will quickly meet all these demands. It has no choice. Hundreds of students are willing to lock arms in front of any non-strike activity. Outside police have refused to come on campus unless they have a free hand to brutally repress all students in sight. The only other alternative is the National Guard, which just shot dead four kids at Kent State. Faced with these alternatives, any sane University administration will accede to the strike demands.

Stanford's Military Park

In conjunction with big demonstrations at military targets, the Stanford strikers can turn

some attention to the Stanford Industrial Park. Among the 60 tenants are some of the biggest war contractors in the nation—Lockheed, Hewlett-Packard, ITT, Fluor/Utah and Dillingham. Informational picketing at plants can be followed by mass sit-downs to demand that these corporations halt defense contracting—the same demand that has been made of our own corporation, Stanford University.

Action is vital, but the scholarly work of the University need not come to a halt as a result. This country needs desperately to learn why it became involved in the Southeast Asia war, and will find itself fighting more wars if things don't change. Searching research from an entirely new ideological basis must try to answer this question in a political, economic, and cultural standpoint. The twisted myths that strangle the American consciousness must be swept aside, to discover the full meaning of our brutal intervention in Vietnam.

Once the researchers collect new facts and develop new analyses, the University's presses must be harnessed to spread these findings to the American people.

The French students in the 1968 general strike shouted, "Demand the Impossible." We must do the same. Otherwise we will win nothing.

guest column
Stanford Daily
(May 5, 1970)

WHY THE DEMAND TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS?

There has been some confusion at Stanford about why the demand to free political prisoners is included with the call for the U.S. to get out of Cambodia now and to off ROTC at Stanford now. These three demands are related.

People are saying about Cambodia, "How did it happen? How did we get into this mess? Why is it that we have no power to stop Nixon from this kind of terrorism?" As people see the insanity of overkill at Kent State and the Asian massacres, they're beginning to understand the vast irresponsibility in this country. There are political prisoners in the U.S. today who years ago tried to tell us that Americans have invested in senseless destruction (like tax money). These prisoners did not wait until hundreds poured out at mass rallies before they began to act. But like people at Stanford this week, they refused to be intimidated by authorities in high places. What we're doing at Stanford in this strike is no different from what political prisoners have attempted: we're uniting our strengths, putting aside individual privileges, to forcefully effect an end to greedy U.S. expansion and merciless invasions.

THE STANFORD COMMUNITY AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (May 1970)

Hecklers Break Up Lodge Talk

By MARSHALL KILDUFF

Loud angry yells from a scattered group of 150 hecklers forced Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to South Vietnam and to the United Nations, to interrupt his speech yesterday afternoon after repeated attempts to quiet the crowd failed.

Lodge had barely started his talk when cries of "pig" and "war criminal" along with whistling and rhythmic clapping prevented him from continuing. "Keep right on going, I'm used to it," he said.

When the hecklers refused to calm down, W. Glenn Campbell, director of the Hoover Institution which sponsored the speech, took the podium and declared, "If you won't listen to the ambassador, I ask you to leave." He was met with more boos and epithets.

Campbell then announced that the speech was cancelled. The former head of the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Talks later spoke to a closed gathering of 100 Hoover staff members.

Stanford Daily (Jan. 12, 1971)



people's victory

Dear Editor:

Yesterday's cancellation of Ambassador H.C. Lodge's speech was a people's victory. We hope that he could appreciate the fact that he still has his life, his money, and his power. (After all, for many of us, the slogan is, "Death to the fascist pigs!") We also hope that he could appreciate the similarity between his respect for the rights of the Vietnamese people at My Lai, his respect for China's freedom of speech in the United Nations, and the welcome we gave him.

Henry Cabot Lodge was Ambassador to South Vietnam during the period when U.S. policy in Southeast Asia was formulated. That policy has resulted in the killing of well

over a million Vietnamese people and the destruction of vast areas of Indochina by defoliation and napalm. Yet he flashed us his corporate liberal smile and said that he is not a dangerous man!

If the audience in Dinkelspiel had remained silent while he spoke, we would have been showing our support for the policy which he engineered in Southeast Asia. And the Nixon administration would have taken that silence as support for its present policy of resuming the bombing of North Vietnam and escalating the war while pretending to withdraw.

For once Lodge had to face the wrath of the people in support of the Vietnamese struggle. Right on! Vietnamese people who have

met Americans in Cuba on the Venceremos Brigade and Duan Van Tao, the Vietnamese student who spoke at Stanford last week, have told us how crucial American resistance to the war is to their struggle. They would also have seen silence as support for Nixon's policies. We were not silent, and we will not be silent in the future.

It is clear to us that there are only two sides to this struggle, and people must choose sides now. There is no middle ground. We have chosen the side of the Vietnamese people, and we will defend them by any means necessary.

Gerry Foote and Merle Rabine.
Members of Venceremos.

Stanford Daily (Jan. 12, 1971)

Lodge, Speech, And Power

Yesterday demonstrators sought to show that war-criminals like Henry Cabot Lodge have no right to walk the streets and campuses of America. By preventing Lodge from speaking, they were not protesting Lodge's speech; they were protesting his power—concrete acts of policy formation and implementation in Southeast Asia. Perhaps letting Lodge begin his speech or throwing rotten tomatoes would have been better tactics, but I sense that anything short of tacit attention would have upset the normally apathetic Stanford community.

Those who wished to engage Lodge in dialogue about the War during the question period should notice that Lodge refused to answer questions about the War at his morning press conference and planned to do the same at his afternoon speech.

Lodge came to Stanford wearing the mask of the "statesman." As a star of the U.S. diplomatic corps for two decades, Lodge finds this disguise comfortable. However, like Bob Dylan in "Masters of War," many see through Lodge's mask. Lodge is one of the men most responsible for the War in Southeast Asia, and is culpable for the massive killing, cultural genocide, and physical destruction. He deserves to be prosecuted and jailed for his crimes.

In fact, one can reasonably argue that Lodge should have been placed under citizen's arrest rather than heckled, but outside of Uruguay this is still not too practical. If Lodge came to Stanford as a defendant in a war crimes tribunal, rather than as a respected "world leader," then he could have been able to defend his position with out interruption.

Free speech is a concept to which most Americans, regardless of political persuasion, give lip service. Its value is guaranteeing access to all ideas, no matter how unpopular. Yesterday's demonstration, in this sense, did not hinder Lodge's free speech.

I too would have been disturbed, if everyone present yesterday did not have easy access to Lodge's ideas and statements.

Pro-war (anti-total-withdrawal) speakers are not uniformly driven from the campus, and they still dominate the mass media.

Yesterday in Dinkelspiel a student asked whether the radicals were afraid to let people listen to Lodge. The answer, emphatically, is "No!" I encourage everyone to study Lodge's speeches, writings, and actions throughout his career. Get a copy of his prepared text for yesterday, in which he compares Communist "aggression" in Vietnam to Hitler. So-called liberals like Lodge run this country, and it is our duty to figure out what they are up to.

If reaction to the anti-Lodge demonstration resembles the response to previous demonstrations, a large number of students and faculty will be disturbed by its impolite manner. The government imposes much more stringent restrictions on human liberty, but the veneer of law and propriety conceals its true nature. Bobby Seale, Angela Davis, and Eldridge Cleaver can no longer speak on college campuses, though their charges, even if proven, do not compare to the crimes of men like Lodge. Ernest Mandel, Marxist Economist, could not speak at Stanford last year because the State Department would not let him enter the country. Even the Marlon Brando flick, *Burn* (an allegory to Vietnam) faces suppression, as the movie industry refuses to advertise its existence. The Movement does not have the resources of ruling class that it opposes. Consequently its actions are not always "by the rules."

Three years ago administration spokesmen were driven off college campuses across the country. But active opposition has subsided, unfortunately across the country. Consequently, the killing has intensified.

guest column
Stanford Daily
(Jan. 12, 1971)

In a glimpse into the President's thoughts at this time, the study shows he was concerned with the problem. Mr. Johnson told Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in a cablegram to Saigon on March 20, 1964, that he was intent on "knocking down the idea of neutralization wherever it rears its ugly head, and on this point I think nothing is more important than to stop neutralist talk wherever we can by whatever means we can." [See text.]

Mr. Lodge was opposed to planning for "massive destruction actions" before trying what he described as "an essentially diplomatic carrot and stick approach, backed by covert military means".

This plan, which Mr. Lodge had been proposing since the previous October, involved sending a secret non-American envoy to Hanoi with an offer of economic aid, such as food imports to relieve the rice shortages in North Vietnam, in return for calling off the Vietcong. If the North Vietnamese did not respond favorably, the stick—unpublicized and unacknowledged air strikes, apparently with unmarked planes—would be applied until they did.

While he had previously counseled patience, Mr. Lodge's chief recommendation at Honolulu reflected his growing nervousness over the shakiness of the Saigon regime. He argued for bombing the North soon.

The analyst writes: "In answer to Secretary Rusk's query about South Vietnamese popular attitudes, which supported Hanoi's revolutionary aims, the Ambassador stated his conviction that most support for the VC would fade as soon as some 'counterterrorism measures' were begun against the D.R.V.—the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam."

Admiral Felt's record of the first day's session quotes Mr. Lodge as predicting that "a selective bombing campaign against military targets in the North" would "bolster morale and give the population in the South a feeling of unity."

from the "Pentagon Papers" as published by the New York Times

"I am informed that on Monday, January 11, 1971 you deliberately contributed to the disturbance which forced the cancellation of a speech scheduled to be given by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge at Dinkelspiel Auditorium. If this is true you should be subject to disciplinary action."

portion of a letter from
Richard Lyman to Bruce Franklin
Stanford Daily (Feb. 19, 1971)

SRI War Games At Computation Center

The Stanford Research Institute is using the University's Computation Center to develop assault plans for amphibious warfare.

GAMUT-H is a computer program described as an "analysis of helicopter operations." The program, discovered in the Computation Center by the Inquisition, is a simulation of an amphibious assault designed toward optimum speed and efficiency in the deployment of helicopters carrying vehicles, troops and artillery. Printed out in the listing of the program is SRI's full name and address, plus the name of the programmer, who is Andrew Grant, of SRI's Transportation and Logistics department.

Mr. Grant's work is funded under a continuing contract between SRI's Naval Warfare Research Center and the Defense Department's Office of Naval Research. His research in this area has already resulted in a report dealing with "Amphibious Assault Logistics," previously he authored an Army report entitled "A Porter Supply Computations Method for Southeast Asia."

Three types of ships and six types of helicopters are used in the simulated assault. The ships are represented in GAMUT-H as LHA, LPD, and LPH, which, according to the Navy, designate "general purpose assault ship," "amphibious transport dock," and "amphibious assault ship," respectively. The purpose of the LPH is to "transport and land troops and their essential helicopter transportable equipment and supplies by means of embarked helicopters in amphibious assaults."

The helicopters are listed in the program as the HLH, CH46, CH53, UH-1, AH-1, and UH-1H. The first three choppers, known respectively as the Heavy Lift Helicopter, the Chinook, and the Super Jolly Green Giant, are transport helicopters "used to provide combat and combat service support. In this capacity the (helicopter) lifts artillery, ammunition, guncrews, supplies, material, and other equipment in support of Army forces in combat."

The UN-1N is described by the Navy as a "Marine Corps light

transport," designed for "all weather transport of troops, equipment, and cargo in amphibious assault and subsequent operations ashore." It "can also be used as a gunship..."

The UH-1 "Iroquois" is primarily a troop-carrying helicopter, while the AH-1 "Cobra" is an attack helicopter, or "gunship," designed for "armed reconnaissance, armed escort, and direct fire support." The Iroquois and the Cobra are spearheading the current invasion of Laos and Cambodia.

Most of these helicopters have been used extensively in Southeast Asia for several years, providing the "vertical mobility" fundamental to counterinsurgency warfare techniques developed for the Pentagon by think-tanks such as the Hudson Institute and SRI.

GAMUT-H is an exercise in "war gaming," defined by the Association of Old Crows as "a simulation by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces, conducted using rules, data and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real world situation." The objective of a war game is to explore possible alternatives in strategy and tactics so as to be able to formulate the most effective battle plan for a particular military situation. Considered in the analysis are such factors as weapons availability and reliability, troop strength, weather, terrain, and supplies.

Modern war gaming was conceived during World War II, when scientists developed operations research, a technique for dealing with numerous situational parameters in a refined quantitative manner. But the limitations of war gaming began to be felt in the 1950's when military planners found themselves faced with an overwhelming amount of data and a bewildering variety of choices, as military technology increased in complexity and America adopted the concept of policing the globe. Generals began playing with computers, and in the 1960's Robert McNamara's "Whiz Kids" established once and for all the role of computerized operations research techniques in military

planning. Today war games are used for everything from planning the use of helicopter gunships for destroying Vietnamese guerillas, to determining the best way to end the world, as in DOD's war game called Simulation of Total Atomic Global Exchange (STAGE).

Like the other branches of the military, the Marines found that increasingly unwieldy problems could not be solved by moving around little markers. But because in general "the Marines have a sturdy contempt for computers," they apparently chose not to run their own computer games; and now the Stanford Research Institute is simulating amphibious assaults. SRI is quite experienced in this area; according to Wilson, Defense and Aviation Correspondent for the Observer, "it has major programs involving the use of war games in anti-ballistic missile defense, air defense, naval warfare, and unconventional (i.e., counterinsurgency) warfare."

As indicated by parameters in the program, SRI's war game deals with variables such as "penetration distances," helicopter capacities and speeds, travel time to "beach area," "refueling time," "altitude of operations above sea level," "force-effectiveness," and "priority given to personnel and artillery."

* * *

SRI's use of the Stanford Computation Center for debugging their war game is another example of the University's covert complicity with the military-industrial complex. The Inquisition asks the Stanford Community to join in the following demands: 1) the University disclose all instances of utilization of the Computation Center and other Stanford facilities by individuals or institutions that are not constituents of the University, and 2) the University immediately terminate all provisions for such use on defense contracts.

guest column

Stanford Daily

(Feb. 9, 1971)

February 8, 1971

Open letter to the Stanford Community:

In the course of our investigations into Stanford's complicity in the American policies of economic and military domination of Southeast Asia, we have uncovered the fact that Stanford University is allowing its Computation Center to be used by the Stanford Research Institute for war research. The use of the computer for debugging Andrew Grant's simulation of an amphibious assault demonstrates a complicity which is intolerable and must be terminated immediately. In order to determine the extent of Stanford's involvement in war research, we ask the Stanford Community to join in the following demands of the University Administration:

1. All instances of utilization of the Computation Center and other Stanford facilities, such as the libraries, by individuals or institutions that are not constituents of the University, must be made public.

2. All provisions for the use of these facilities on defense contracts be terminated immediately.

3. All information on faculty consulting work for government, foundations, and industry be made public.

4. All information concerning the nature of the research funded by government, industry, and foundations be made public. Specifically we want the research abstracts containing discussions of the possible military and civilian applications.

5. All connections with outside institutions that are directly or indirectly involved in the War must be severed immediately.

6. All research funded by the Department of Defense, and other research that contributes in any way to the United States military posture in Southeast Asia, be phased out beginning now.

We ask for an immediate reply to these demands. All responses should be sent to the Inquisition in care of ASSU.

Warmly,

The Inquisition

Copies of this letter are being sent to President Lyman, Provost Miller, the Deans of the School of Engineering and the School of Humanities and Science, the Director of the Stanford Electronics Laboratories, the Daily, selected department chairmen, and others.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY NEWS SERVICE

The following remarks were made by Provost William F. Miller Wednesday, Feb. 10, regarding the question of non University use of campus computer facilities.

"It is our policy to conduct University operations with the greatest degree of openness consistent with the rights of individuals to privacy and the protection of confidential information. Although the information is open to the community, because the University is a large and complex institution with its day to day operations highly decentralized, it is not practical and has not been necessary to have to duplicate records of our daily operations routinely available for public scrutiny.

However, I will respond to any request for information about particular facets of University activities which can be made public without comprising personal rights of privacy. In this context, let me be specific in regard to the requests for information made recently:

1. Information concerning utilization of the Computation Center by non University organizations and individuals, which is relatively minor and controlled carefully, will be available in the Reserve Book Room of the Meyer Library. Similarly, information on outside users of the technical information and reference services of our libraries will also be on file in the Reserve Book Room.

In reference to the Computation Center I would report that as of Sept. 1, 1971, I have had a study group functioning on the long range applications of computers on the campus. A significant portion of the report's discussion (which is dated Feb. 1, 1971) is the non University use of the center. This question is now before the Presidential Committee on Computer Facilities.

2. Use of University facilities, whether by internal or external individuals must meet the appropriate policies which govern our institutions. The most obvious policy under which non University usage of the computation center would fall is that governing research. I can report that all usage of the center falls within that policy, which by the way, was developed by our faculty.

3. Concerning information on faculty consulting, I report that the University maintains no central registry of such faculty activity. We consider the faculty's activities in this area to be their own responsibility.

4. Information on externally funded research and other educational projects is available at the Humanities Reference Desk of the Main Library and at the second floor of the Meyer Library. This information includes internal and external University financial statements as well as a list of current sponsored projects including project titles.

Concerning the particular program which was operated on the Computation Center by the Stanford Research Institute. I have been informed by SRI that this project will no longer use our facilities. Further I have been informed by SRI that they have instituted a temporary ban on all SRI usage of the University's computer except as specifically authorized by their vice president for finance. The reasons for this decision would have to be sought from SRI officials."

Earlier in the day, 80 police and 150 demonstrators clashed near the \$5-million computation center, which the protestors had occupied and shut down for most of the afternoon.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
STANFORD —

Stanford Daily (Feb. 11, 1971)

Wednesday afternoon, SRI spokesmen said that "prior to the student disturbances, SRI decided to provide its own research computer facilities and, with rare exceptions, have used the University's facility infrequently. SRI does not envision use of the University computer facility in the future."

2/10/71

WANTED:

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard called leaders of the anti-war movement "deadly enemies" last night as police routed a crowd of young pickets from the Hilton Hotel here.

The demonstrators, many of them students, had trekked from Palo Alto after Packard's scheduled speech there was shifted to San Francisco for security reasons. They then assembled outside the hotel to "arrest" Packard for war crimes.

"They want to destroy everything our country stands for," Packard said at the end of a speech before the Western Electronics Manufacturers Association.

"The David Harrises, the Jane Fondas and all those that support them are your deadly enemies. They want to destroy you and me. Don't let them do it," Packard told an audience of more than 600 people.

About 125 young people were scattered from the sidewalk across the street by squads of policemen who frequently used their clubs. At least three were arrested.

The demonstrators, two of whom held an orange banner that said "Packard Profits Off GI Blood," sang, chanted, and eventually cursed the police.

When that began, Police Captain Joe Flynn declared the crowd an unlawful assembly and shortly thereafter helmeted officers plunged into the crowds with clubs swinging.

THREAT

As a television cameraman filmed an officer picking up the banner, the policeman snapped: "If you don't turn that light out, I'm going to shoot it out."

That kind of edgy temper was evident throughout the night at the hotel, which was filled with uniformed and plainclothes officers and Secret Service men.

Larry Rogers, a bearded 29-year-old broadcasting major from KFJC-FM radio station at Foothill College, was thrown against a wall by an unidentified agent after Rogers took a picture of him. His camera was seized and the film exposed.

Television crews were not allowed inside the room where Packard spoke nor was any tape recording equipment permitted.

Before the crowd was dispersed, one demonstrator

said: "I feel that Packard is guilty of war crimes and we're here to make a citizen's arrest. Calley is just a minor criminal. Packard is one of the principal war criminals."

HUMOR

The deputy defense secretary took a more humorous view of the young protesters at the beginning of his speech. To considerable laughter, he said:

"I'm pleased to see you arranged to have Paul McCloskey's campaign committee in front of the hotel."

That was a reference to the Republican Congressman from Portola Valley who is thinking of running against

President Nixon on an anti-war platform in the GOP primary next year.

SPEECH

Packard's speech was a lengthy, statistics-studded explanation of President Nixon's low-profile defense policy that, Packard said, is "moving this country from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation."

Packard, a co-founder of Hewlett-Packard Corp. and a former Stanford trustee, was speaking to an audience that has been hardest hit by defense cutbacks.

He said defense spending will total only 6.8 per cent of the Gross National Product next year, the lowest percentage since 1951.

Packard said there were 3.5 million people employed in defense-related industries in 1968, a total that will drop to less than 2.2 million next year. Defense spending, which was at the \$78 billion level in 1968, will drop to \$76 billion next year.

ASSURANCE

But, he assured his audience: "Most of the reductions in defense-related industries have already taken place."

Furthermore, Packard added, "A conscious decision has been made to return to this nation's great source of relative strength."

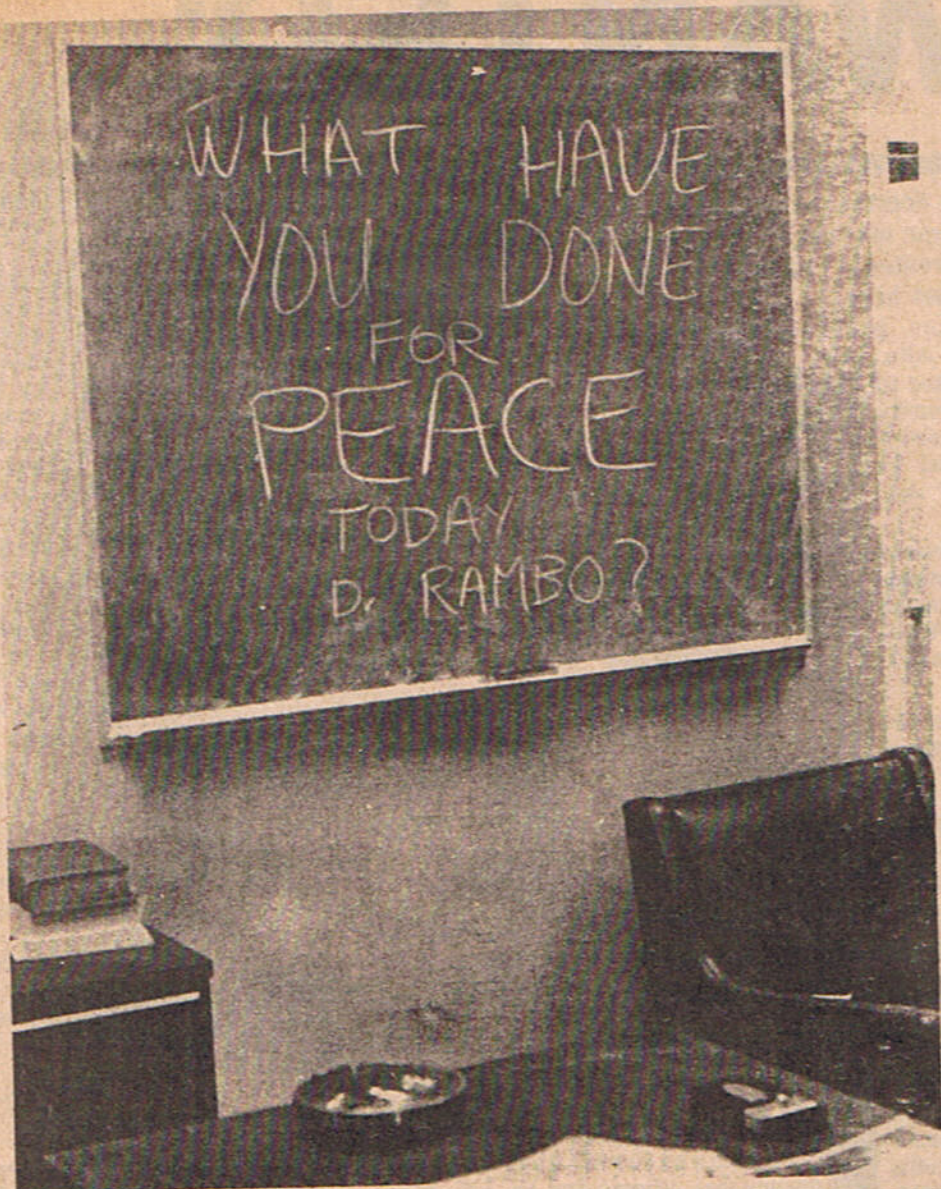
He said he meant by that "research and development," and forecast that spending in this area of defense will increase from \$7 billion this year to \$7.8 billion next year.

"Whether this will bring back the good old days, I cannot predict," Packard remarked.

San Francisco Chronicle (April 9, 1971)

DAVID PACKARD War Crimes

leaflet (April 8, 1971)



This pamphlet was published by the Pacific Studies Center. Staff included the following members of the Association of Young Crows Research and Documentation Collective:

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Most of the documents reprinted in this pamphlet are on file at the Pacific Studies Center, along with files and publication on Asia, the American political economy, and a number of other subjects. PSC maintains a storefront library at its office at 1963 University Avenue, East Palo Alto (94303).

The views expressed in this pamphlet are not necessarily those of the Pacific Studies Center.

Printing costs for this publication were close to \$250.00. Donations are needed, and may be sent to PSC at our street address.

PSC also publishes Pacific Research and World Empire Telegram, a bi-monthly scholarly journal on Asia and the Pacific. Individual subscriptions to the Telegram cost \$5.00 for twelve issues.