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AEL Occupation in 4th Day

The longest student liberation of a Stanford University building shows no sign of letting up as the occupation of the Applied Electronics Laboratory entered its fourth day last night.

This is now the longest occupation of a university war research building in the history of the world.

At a noon meeting yesterday, students voted to request the food committee not to buy any more alcoholic beverages for use on the premises. A motion to discourage alcohol and drug use in the building passed almost unanimously. Another motion, forbidding alcohol and drug use, was tabled after a vote revealed a nearly even split.

Members of the legal committee advised us that the campus police who are patrolling the building have agreed to remove their guns when in the building (see story this page).

Paul moved that we split into small groups after the meeting to get ourselves together. Group discussions continued for several hours after the meeting.

In an informal survey, Declassified learned that the most frequently dis-

cussed topic was the question of moderates and radicals in our movement and their fears of each other. A student who considered herself a moderate said that the small group meeting was helpful in resolving the problems of political v. moral issues in her mind.

Other topics discussed were air pollution and the trustees, possible escalation tactics, and a new name for the AEL.

COPS DISARM

At the Thursday evening meeting the last item on the agenda was the question of disarming the cops. It was suggested that we appoint a committee to talk to Police Chief Bell. Friday morning this group which included Jeanie Friedman, Scott Johnson, Denis Hayes, and Paul Witt, reached an agreement with Bell that the cops would remain outside the building.

But, late in the afternoon Bell came back and said that Dan De Young, assistant to business manager Alf E. Brandin (Utah Construction), had rescinded the order. De Young said it was necessary to have cops inside the building because of the classified documents, and if police weren't inside federal marshals would come in.

The group that had originally negotiated with Bell then went to De Young and reached an agreement that the cops would remain inside but unarmed, and that

(Cont. on p.7,col.1)

Fourth in a Series

TODAY'S TRUSTEE:

Gardiner Symonds (Mr. Big)

How big is Gardiner Symonds? How big is big?

Gardiner's company, Tenneco Inc., hasn't stopped growing since he founded it in 1943. At last count, Tenneco was the 13th largest American industrial corporation, with assets of \$4 billion. The Tenneco annual report says, "Growth means life. It stems from vigor. It provides the opportunity for optimizing return on investment. That is the principal objective. The Tenneco organization is fashioned toward this end."

Now 66, Symonds (Stanford '27) is chairman of the board, chairman of the executive committee and past president of Tenneco. He runs the show.

Just what Tenneco does is hard to say. But everything about the company, like its founder, is big. The Tenneco annual report tells us: "the diverse operations of Tenneco Inc. fall into six principal fields of endeavor. Each constitutes a business of such major proportions that if they were separate companies all six would rank among America's top 500 firms."

What are Tenneco's "fields of endeavor?"

OIL: Tenneco drills and refines almost 100,000 barrels of oil a day from wells in the Gulf of Thailand, Malagasy Republic, Union of South Africa, India, Guatemala, Nigeria, and the United States.

NATURAL GAS: 14,500 miles of pipelines in the U.S. and Canada.

CHEMICALS: 40 plants in U.S., plus 19 subsidiaries in 12 foreign countries.

PACKAGING: Tenneco's subsidiary, Packaging Corp. of America, (itself a conglomerate) did over 200 million in sales last year, packaging everything from frozen pizzas to pianos. This includes electronics equipment.

MANUFACTURING: Tenneco's subsidiary, Walker Manufacturing Company, is the exhaust system manufacturer for all of the American automobile companies. Another



subsidiary, J.I. Case Company, makes farm machinery. SRI President Charles A. Anderson is former president of J.I. Case.

LAND: Tenneco owns over 2.5 million acres of land in the West and Southwest. 100,000 acres of this land "is farmed by independent farmer-businessmen who lease the land, usually on a share-the-crop basis," according to a Tenneco brochure.

Tenneco's interests do not stop here. The company also owns 25 per cent of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company and 37 per cent of the Houston National Bank. And just last year, Tenneco bought the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, which specializes in aircraft carriers (Forrestal, Enterprise) and itself has a subsidiary which makes nuclear reactors.

You'd think Tenneco's operations would keep Symonds pretty busy. But he still has time to be a director of General Telephone and Electronics Corporation, (29th largest American corporation, whose subsidiaries include Sylvania and Lenkurt Electric), and Southern Pacific Railroad. Symonds is also a director of the Stanford Research Institute. Besides his educational activities as a trustee of Stanford, he is a trustee of Rice University and Texas A&M.

The 1920 Yearbook of Hinsdale (Ill.) High School has a quote under Gardiner Symonds' picture: "This is the smallest high school I ever tried to run."

We in the AEL hope that this is the smallest insurrection Gardiner Symonds ever has to face.

COIN More Important Than CBW?

It is possible that the Trustees will offer us a compromise- to cut out CBW research but allow counter-insurgency research to continue. We anticipate that this may be the Trustees' position because counter-insurgency is far more important to their industrial interests than is CBW.

The CBW contracts at SRI amounted to 404,000 dollars in 1968. At present, none of the Trustee directed industries are known to produce chemical biological warfare agents, FMC having ended its contract six months ago (except Northrup has a contract to produce tear gas). At present the only agents of CBW being used are chemical defoliants in SE Asia.

On the other hand, SRI's counter-insurgency research amounts to 7 million dollars. At present the US-supplied armies are executing counter-insurgency operations in Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Peru. SRI is currently developing operations for the Portugese in Angola and the Oakland police in the Oakland ghetto.

By nature counter-insurgency is a military activity. Consequently the interval between the research and its implementation is relatively short.

In short, counter-insurgency finds immediate application in all those areas that the foreign investments of the U.S. and its allies are seriously threatened. The foreign holdings of Trustee directed industry amounts to several billion dollars; much of it in Thailand, Vietnam and Peru. To American industrialists one of the most disturbing consequences of successful liberation struggles has been the nationalization of U.S. owned industries. They are determined to have no more Cubas, Mexicos, Chinas,...

Counter-insurgency programs sometimes cleverly integrate defense and profit. SRI's famous "strategic hamlet" program in Vietnam strategically placed its internment "hamlets" next to a Standard Oil refinery, one of Marcona's mines, and

several other U.S. owned industries. The Vietnamese in those internment camps are forced to work in the adjacent industrial plants.

It is unlikely that the Trustees regard counter-insurgency research as an unessential artifact of the military machine. These contracts exist because counter-insurgency plays a primary role in maintaining their economic hegemony. We cannot drop the counter-insurgency demand. Politically it is the most significant because counter-insurgency is so primary to the war effort and the Trustees' economic interests. It is the most significant because the implementation of COIN is now taking the lives of Vietnamese and Americans.

If the Trustees turn out to be so anxious to compromise, we may divine their true interests by suggesting COIN be stopped and CBW be allowed to remain. In reality we need not compromise either issue. If we can win COIN, we can win them all.



"When do I ask for a loan from Washington?"

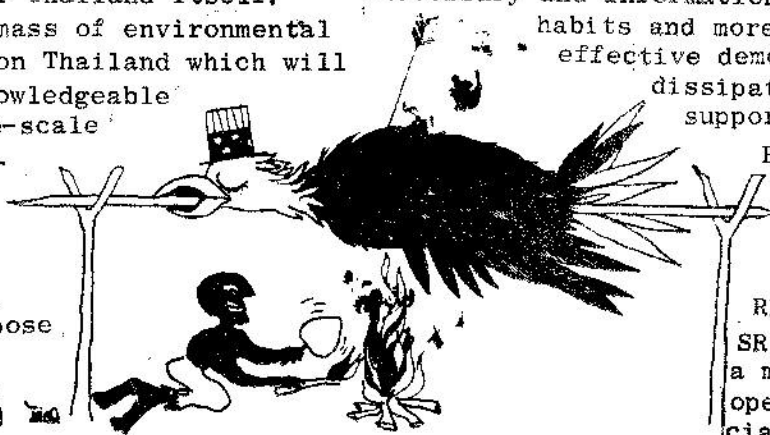
Counterinsurgency In Thailand

SRI is involved in many activities in Southeast Asia, all of which are intended to put down local insurgent movements. These projects are coordinated through a 43-man staff in Bangkok. SRI's Thailand office was set up in 1962 under the Advanced Research Project Agency's 'Project Agile', the Pentagon's world-wide counter-insurgency research program. Originally the research was intended for application in Vietnam; but since the increase in guerilla activity in Thailand, the program has been extended to include counter-insurgency research and development capabilities for Thailand itself. SRI has collected a mass of environmental and behavioral data on Thailand which will put the U.S. in a knowledgeable position should large-scale

intervention in Thailand ever be called for. According to H.E. Robison, Vice-President of SRI International, the purpose of the program is "to provide a multi-disciplinary vehicle for research into counter-guerilla, counter-insurgency and communication operations in Southeast Asia."

What do the words 'multi-disciplinary' and 'environmental and behavioral data' mean in the context of Thailand, a country currently hosting 50,000 U.S. troops? Since all of this research is classified, we can only speculate on what these terms mean in practice. 'Environmental data' could refer to information gathered to help determine the best time to drop napalm for best burning of villages, or it could mean the production of ethnographies of food production to best learn how to starve the guerillas and their supporters. To quote Gen. Walter E. Lotz: "TV may be introduced in an underdeveloped country with high expectancy of success.... It could be a powerful tool for stabilizing governments during periods of social readjustment." This

behavioral knowledge would be used to put down rebellion, not to improve the situation of the people of Thailand, who presently live under a corrupt military dictatorship. Time magazine writes: "Social scientists are studying subjects ranging from the work habits and mores of northern hill tribes to the security arrangements in provincial villages." These studies will be used to aid the present Thai government in quashing insurgents. For instance, knowledge of village security systems could enable the government to control the villages when strategically necessary and information about work habits and mores could lead to effective demoralization and dissipation of insurgent support.

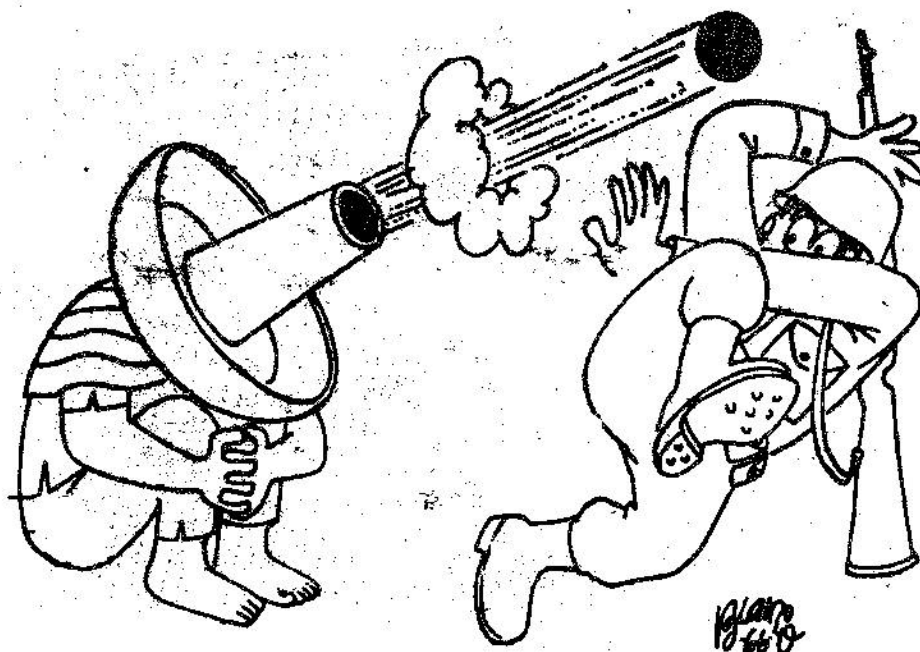


But SRI's research in Thailand also covers strictly military applications. Russel Rhyne, formerly of SRI, Thailand, tested a magnetometer developed at Varian Associates (a corporation

based in Stanford Industrial Park). This was tested as a "method of detecting quantities of iron of a size comparable to insurgent weapons." Some projects currently being done are 'Communist Terrorist Logistics in Southern Thailand, a Quantitative Analysis,' and 'Operational Testing of Wireless Seismic Ambush Aids.'

These projects aim to smash those who fight against the Thai dictatorship. They are covered and rationalized by calling the insurgents 'terrorists' and by explaining the projects in academic language. Stanford's 'soldier-scientists' irrelevant, or the hardware that will best do him in if they can't.

in Thailand seem to be seeking the software that will make a man's politics irrelevant, or the hardware that will best do him in if they can't.



Fun And Games In Peru

If one examines where the U.S. and Stanford has made its latest economic thrust, Peru is one of the first countries that comes to sight. Trustee Ernie Arbuckle, exchairman of the board of SRI, was a vice president of Graceline, which owns vast sugar and cotton plantations. Arbuckle, along with Stanford vice president Alf Brandon, sit on the board of Utah Construction and Mining Co. which controls, by owning half, Marcona Corporation. Moreover, investments have now passed 110 million dollars. This investment is capital intensive as opposed to labor intensive, which is to say the company mines in an open pit with a huge machine, so therefore few jobs are created. Marcona ships the ore on their own boats to foundries in Japan. Thus it deprives the Peruvian economy of the benefits that it could gain by smelting its own ore and turning its own steel into automobiles. Instead automobile assembly plants are put up in Peru and the competition is so fierce that American Motors and Renault had to merge to survive in Peru. Thus it is plain that advanced industrial nations such as Japan and the U.S. benefit from Peru, first, by the exploitation of their natural resources and secondly, by selling them products that are assembled in Peru only to avoid tariffs. Sears Roebuck and Ibec are making a systematic penetration into the consumer market. The interesting fact to be

remembered when reading this information is that half of the Peruvian population operates outside the moneyed economy. Thus we have a system where U.S. firms, often directed by Stanford trustees, set up industries on the American model which is adapted to the American system where there is lots of capital for technology and where labor is the major expense. To put this system into a country such as Peru where there is no technology and where a labor supply is abundant, is doing Peru a dubious service. However the U.S. extracts large profits.

Due to these investment policies there has been a great population shift in the last twenty years. One third of the population lived in the cities in the 1940's; now one half of the population is urban. Depopulation and underdevelopment in the countryside has caused the per capita food production to decline 8 per cent in the past ten years. This has kept people both in urban and rural areas. Thus instead of just having a population that is being polarized because of rising expectations, the people in Peru are facing a decline in the absolute level of income of the majority population. These factors, the Stanford business school will be quick to admit, increase the likelihood that an

(Con't p.8, col.2)

Stanford Should Cut Ties To SRI

(The following is an uncut editorial from the Palo Alto Times of Saturday, April 12, 1969)

Stanford Research Institute, founded in 1946, is past the age of dependency. It is strong enough to stand alone, to get along without sustenance and guidance from Stanford University trustees and top administrators. So the umbilical cord between the university and SRI should be cut.

No better proof of the need to sever this tie exists than this week's sit-in at the Applied Electronics Laboratory on the Stanford campus. It has been conducted by students who say the trustees who run the university and SRI have ignored requests to stop research on chemical and biological warfare and military weapons.

The record belies their charge, for the trustees have been responding -- though the responses haven't suited the activists. A major study of the university-SRI relationship is in progress, and only Wednesday the trustees asked SRI to hold up decisions on new contracts for such research.

Even so, radical activists -- perhaps afraid they were losing the initiative--staged the sit-in to try to force action on their protest. Typically, the provocateurs exploited a genuine issue that

torments many less extreme and more conscientious members of the campus community.

Stanford ought not to have to endure such embarrassment, nor defend research decisions made by government units in Washington, Sacramento or some city hall or county seat. A university's primary concern, along with education, is fundamental research, not applications.

It is unrealistic to expect the university to exercise close control of a busy, almost autonomous agency that makes a raft of deals with government and private industry--and that at times must drum up work to keep its staff occupied.

SRI and Stanford have had a fruitful association, and their Midpeninsula base has benefitted from it, too. But times have changed. The prestigious direct link with Stanford no longer is vital to SRI's growth. Indeed, SRI has had to steer clear of some sorts of projects lest it cast the slightest shadow on the university's reputation and interests.

Applied research is wholly legitimate. It can thrive on its own.

It is evident that SRI now runs the risk of being harassed and disrupted by students decrying one or another of its operations on political grounds. It need not have the remotest legal association with college students. It needs freedom to sell ideas, to dabble in the marketplace, and even to convert itself to a profit-making basis if such a change becomes advisable.

If it can justify it within its own management, SRI should be free to contract to advise a banana republic strongman, analyze Air Force bombing plans, or tell a Nevada gambling operation how to lure more customers.

Plainly such functions can result in conflicts, even incompatibilities, with the scholarly standards of the university.

A clean break is what's needed--perhaps even to the point of dropping the 'Stanford' from SRI's name.



BIG BUSINESS

WANTS
YOU!

Cops....

a student would accompany each officer on rounds.

On Friday night there was much discussion as to the propriety of appointing students to act as police. The discussion was tabled until Saturday morning, but in the interim students were in touch with De Young and explained that they no longer thought it was reasonable for students to be responsible to the Police Department. The police agreed not to have students accompany them on rounds.

As of 8 o'clock this morning the police were in plain clothes in the building. If they return in uniform tomorrow it will be because the government has ordered police be in uniform or federal marshals will be called in.

A spokesman for the group stated that the reason why the cops are in plain clothes is that they feel that their guns are a part of their uniforms, and that they would be too 'vulnerable' if they appeared without guns in uniform.

As we sit in AEL hearing nothing from the Trustees and only occasional judicial rumblings from President Pitzer, we wonder what decisions are being made concerning SRI. So far Trustee actions have been token. The magnanimity of the temporary limitations on new CBW contracts issued April 8 is shown by SRI director Charles A. Anderson's letter to SRI staff Wednesday. Regarding the limitation he says,

"We will comply with this request. I would like, however, to make it clear that the Board of Trustees' action is temporary in nature and does not indicate a change in policy for SRI. The Board of Directors of SRI establishes SRI policy, which is that this organization will engage in appropriate research in the interests of national security."

So far the Trustees have given no indication of willingness to discuss the important issue of war research at SRI. We hear rumors of meetings in the city of Anderson and the Trustees and their lawyers.

The SRI advisory committee is very divided and will not present one majority report, but five dissenting ones. That the Trustees await those committee reports is probably a mere formality. The Trustees are owners of SRI, and faced with the current turmoil, by this time must know as much as they need to about SRI's relations. The Trustees should be prepared to discuss openly issues of war research and severance.

On the other hand, were the Trustees to seek to avoid community pressure by quick sale of SRI, this would make clear to everyone what many of us have suspected all along: that waiting for the SRI advisory committee report has been mainly a stalling tactic. Announcing a decision made in secret to sell SRI before or soon after publication of the committee reports would show the Trustee's disregard for community sentiment. The lines would be drawn clearly between those who want to humanize research at Stanford and SRI, and those who want to continue war research. Rapid sale of SRI would cause students and faculty to question whether the continued existence of the Board of Trustees is in the best interests of the Stanford Community.

Pitzer Won't Tell

President Pitzer has stated that he cannot guarantee that no attempt will be made to remove students forcibly from AEL, according to members of the Legal Defense Committee.

Pitzer said such an order could be given without his prior knowledge, presumably by federal authorities. Pitzer also refused to assure that he would inform the AEL community of an impending bust.

Sunday events

Church Coordinating Committee - We plan to go to St. Ann's Sunday morning, 9 - 12, 1247 Cowper, to talk to the Palo Alto Catholic Community.

Guidelines and Review Board Committee Meeting - and Review Board Council Sunday, 10:00 AM Room 202.

Dorm Committee - We meet at 11:00 Sunday morning.

Revolutionary First Aid Course - Sunday, Chuck McAllister, an instructor in revolutionary first aid at Foothill College, will be conducting a seminar on this subject. The seminar is tentatively scheduled to take place in Rambo's office (Chez Che). Time has not yet been posted ... check in Coordinating Committee Headquarters (Eldridge Cleaver Lounge).

The Third World Office is now in room 214.

Faculty Tea - 3:00 PM, Sunday, in the courtyard.

Coordinating Committee Meeting - 9:00 AM, Eldridge Cleaver Lounge, second floor.

Nursery - There is now a co-op child care center in room 215, beginning 9 AM Sunday. Please sign up on the blackboard schedule to work for an hour -- men and women. All kids welcome.
-- Woman's Liberation Committee

Peru....

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armed intervention on the part of the U.S. will be "necessary."

To handle this eventuality various counter measures are employed. SRI has attempted to develop a small industry involving the production of various handicrafts in the southern regions of the country where poverty and insurrection is rampant. Handicrafts are not a solution to the Peruvian economy. SRI's Robert Davenport does counter-insurgency studies that consider the pros and cons of "providing U.S. operational assistance to the armed forces of the Government of Peru engaged in counter-insurgency operations...which would enable the U.S. to favorably influence the outcome of such operations." In 1965, on the recommendation of such a study, a guerilla movement arising among the peasants of southern Peru was ended by American bombers and napalm.



AEL
IS A
GAS
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