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PROPOSALS FOR CONTROLLING RESEARCH AT STANFORD AND SRI

The Academic Senate, in abolishing classified research on the campus, is taking a significant step today toward the elimination of Stanford's involvement in American foreign policy in the Third World. It is important to point out, however, that some objectionable research (SRI's current CBW work, for instance) is not classified. In addition, it is likely that the Defense Department will react to the elimination of classified research at Stanford by declassifying many of the projects that cannot be carried out elsewhere, permitting this work to continue here. This research must be opposed not merely due to its secrecy, but because of its effects on other human beings both at home and in the Third World. For these reasons, explicit restrictions must be placed on research done at both Stanford and SRI. The April 3rd Movement's position on CBW and counterinsurgency research is presented below, accompanied by some representative contracts in these two areas.

1. Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW) is the use of chemical or biological agents to produce death, disability, or disease in animal or plant life. The April 3rd Movement has demanded the termination and refusal of any research funded by the Department of Defense, by other government agencies, or by corporate sponsors that has a strong possibility of being used for chemical or biological warfare.

Examples

- A. From 1959 to 1962, Stanford Professors Phillip Leighton and William Perkins conducted research into the "Meteorological Aspects of CBRW" (Chem-Bio-Radiological Warfare).
 - B. In 1967, SRI researchers undertook a contract to study the "Secondary Injection of CW Agents Into a Supersonic Rocket Exhaust."
 - C. In 1967, SRI scientists did research on "Explosive Dissemination From Spherical Devices." (such as grenades and guava bombs, used to disperse the CW or BW agent over a wide area)
2. According to the 1964 Dictionary of the United States Military Terms for Joint Usage issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, counterinsurgency is officially defined as "those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by a government to defeat the subversive insurgency." The April 3rd Movement has demanded the cessation of research into all 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. This includes all applied military research, and especially electronic warfare research, which has a significant probability of application in future counterinsurgency operations.

Examples

- A. Research in support of counterinsurgency in Southeast Asia
 1. 1967, SRI--"Patterns of Communist Terrorist Crop Cultivation"
 2. 1968, SRI--"The Evolution of Successful Counterinsurgency Operations in Malaya" (undertaken to develop appropriate measures to repress Thai insurgencies)
 3. 1967, SRI--"Communications Traffic Requirements to Support Counterinsurgency Operations Against Medium-Level Insurgencies in Thailand."
 4. In 1961, senior SRI economist Eugene Staley developed the unsuccessful "Strategic Hamlet Program"--"an intensified population-control measure to enable (the Diem regime) to tighten its hold on rural Vietnamese by grouping them into physically manageable units." (Douglas Pike of the US Information Agency in Viet Cong)

- B. Counterinsurgency Operations in Latin America and other parts of the Third World
1. 1966, SRI--"COIN Peru" (Counterinsurgency Peru)
 2. 1966, SRI--"COIN Honduras" (Counterinsurgency Honduras)
- C. Applied Military Research which has a significant probability of application in future counterinsurgency operations
1. 1969, Systems Techniques Lab (STL)--"Advance Electrical Engineering Research Applicable to Countermeasures" (Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) are used to pinpoint and jam enemy radar units used to guide anti-aircraft fire and Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAM). ECM's have been used extensively to protect American planes bombing North Vietnam.)
 2. 1969, STL--"Radar-Emitter Location-Finding Techniques"
 3. 1969, STL--"Advanced Systems Techniques and Electron Devices Applicable to ECM"
 4. 1969, STL--"Laboratory Consultation on Air Force Electronic Systems and Electronic Techniques Problems"
- D. Domestic counterinsurgency
- According to the July 12, 1968, San Francisco Chronicle, "Researchers from the Stanford Research Institute began conferring with Oakland police officials yesterday to try to find ways of protecting small businesses from robbery, burglary, and vandalism. The same research establishment has a contract with the Small Business Administration to produce a report on the subject by the end of September."

While precise definitions of CBW and counterinsurgency are not easy to formulate it is clear that there do exist general areas of research which can be called CBW and counterinsurgency work. The (in most cases expired) contracts listed above bear unmistakable witness to this. These areas of research can have no place at this or any university. It is hoped that the Academic Senate will state, as a matter of principle that such research must not be allowed at Stanford. Exact guidelines to determine which particular contracts are unacceptable can be formulated and enforced by a community review board. Just as the Baxter Committee took several months to arrive at a set of final, operational guidelines governing classified research on campus, it is not expected that the proposed review board will spring immediately into functioning existence. But, to repeat, research at Stanford and SRI must be restricted, and the community review board must be set up.

Two separate review boards might be set up for the two institutions, but the model outlined below could be utilized in the case of one or two boards.

The board(s) must include:

1. Representatives of those people directly affected by the research
 - A. Members of the Black Students Union to participate in decisions on research to be undertaken in black communities
 - B. Members of the Third World Liberation Front to participate in decisions on research to be undertaken in the Third World. These are the people identifying their interests with the majority of the peoples of the Third World.
2. Individuals with special technical competence
 - A. Members of the SRI staff
 - B. Stanford faculty and students
3. Individuals concerned with the uses of research and who share the goals of the April 3rd Movement
 - A. Stanford students
 - B. Stanford faculty
 - C. Members of the surrounding community

If you share our concerns, we hope that you will support our proposals, today.