

SUGGESTIONS FOR
GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH AT STANFORD AND SRI

1 A peaceful world requires not only the cessation of war research,
2 but the establishment of centers of peace research. We believe that
3 Stanford Research Institute and Stanford University can form such a
4 center, in which scientists investigate the biological, psychological,
5 political, economic and physical prerequisites for peace and social
6 justice. The results of basic and applied research can and should
7 benefit all peoples. These guidelines are intended to orient research
8 priorities toward meeting pressing needs of the world's population.

9 We envision two positive methodological benefits from the estab-
10 lishment of SRI and the Stanford community as a peace research center.

11 Interdisciplinary approach. A program of research to benefit
12 all peoples will necessarily transcend narrow disciplinary perspec-
13 tives and consider the interrelation of many aspects of each research
14 problem. The physical impact and psychological implications of tech-
15 nological progress must be continually projected. Stanford Research
16 Institute has already developed an interdisciplinary approach to many
17 of its projects. Our objection to the present content of SRI research
18 does not keep us from appreciating the need for this approach. We
19 encourage the extension of this approach to all applied research
20 problems within SRI and the Stanford community.

21 Scientific cooperation. At its best, science is a cooperative
22 venture. Stanford Research Institute was originally established to
23 aid and supplement scientific research at Stanford University. We
24 anticipate that the establishment of a scientific community involving
25 both the Institute and the University will enable Stanford and SRI
26 scientists to share the resources, equipment, libraries and knowledge
27 of both institutions. Current institutional division of resources is
28 wasteful and often detrimental to the advancement of science. Deve-
29 loping a close, rational relationship between the laboratories,
30 departments, and institutes at Stanford and SRI will be an important
31 move toward a cooperative science.

32 Specifically, we propose the following areas for top-priority
33 research:

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Medicine. We encourage expanding medical research to find means to improve the health and life span of all the world's people. This must include means to make the fruits of such research available to all.

Environmental studies. Man has severely damaged the land, sea and air he depends upon for life. We encourage expanded study of the ecology of the planet, and applied research into appropriate means of conserving our resources.

Engineering. Applied research by engineers and computer scientists should focus on such social problems as low-cost housing, transportation which does not pollute the air or water, and improved medical techniques.

Social science. Through their examination of human behavior and institutions, researchers should enable us to realize our visions of a more just society. Social scientists must recognize that their research may be used for social control. We deplore this use of social science research. We encourage research which enables people to better understand the forces governing them, thereby facilitating social change. Social scientists must consider alternative foreign policies, including nonviolent defense; appropriate means of transforming our domestic economy to a peacetime base; political and psychological barriers to supranationalism; and means of allocating world resources efficiently and democratically, on a non-exploitative basis.

We realize that present sources of funds have often supported research we oppose, and are not available for research we encourage. We urge that the Stanford research community use its energy and influence to redirect the present policies of funding agencies, and ~~develop~~ develop new sources of funds for the above types of research.

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

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- I. Cease all classified and secret research at Stanford and SRI
 - A. Terminate and refuse all SRI and Stanford contracts that involve classified publication or classified communication

of any sort. While exceptions might be made in some cases through an appeal-hearings process, any exceptions should accompany attempts to roll back classification schemes.

- 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.
- D. 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.

Explanation: Classified research is directly opposed to the free flow of scientific information. Classified inputs into research make it impossible for everyone to replicate work, a procedure essential to scientific inquiry. Use of classified information should be allowed only where the reason for classification is not related to the work being done. Professors and students who claim they need security clearances to keep up with "the state of the art" or to find new dissertation areas should be encouraged to do research in fields which do not rely on classified material. If a Stanford researcher's work is shown to have been done before, but subsequently classified, the work should count toward degrees and professional advancement. Classified research does not increase the amount of information available to the scientific community.

Stanford Electronics Laboratory presently has six contracts worth \$2.2 million requiring security clearance for researchers and resulting in some classified publications. Stanford has at least two other contracts of military relevance which involve obtaining access to classified material, and four additional classified contracts including classified launch dates and similar information. SRI has about \$85 million in partly-classified continuing government contracts and an additional \$44 million in fully-classified continuing government contracts.

1 II. Cease all CBW research at SRI and Stanford

- 2 A. Terminate and refuse any research funded by the Department
3 of Defense that has a strong probability of being used for
4 chemical or biological warfare.
- 5 B. Evaluate before accepting any research that might be
6 applicable to CBW funded by other government agencies
7 and corporate sponsors.
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8 Explanation: The distinction often made between "offensive" and
9 "defensive" CBW research is largely false. "Defensive" research
10 involves the creation of offensive CBW agents and delivery systems
11 against which the "defensive" techniques may be tested.

12 The Department of Defense presently finances \$404,000 of research
13 directly related to CBW at SRI. There are \$96,000 worth of contracts
14 pending.

15 III. Cease all counterinsurgency research at home and abroad

- 16 A. Cease all research in support of the wars against the
17 peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.
- 18 B. Terminate and refuse Department of Defense contracts
19 related to Latin America.
- 20 C. Cease research into methods of controlling or suppressing
21 insurgent movements in the United States, especially in
22 the urban ghettos.
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23 Explanation: Counterinsurgency research which must be ceased
24 includes military operations and social science techniques directed
25 toward suppressing insurgent or nationalist revolutionary movements,
26 whether in Vietnam, Thailand, Peru or Oakland. SRI presently has
27 \$6,236,000 in DOD contracts relating directly to the war efforts in
28 Southeast Asia. SRI researchers have done "cost-analysis studies of
29 alternative reconnaissance routes [~~read: bombing routes~~] over North
30 Vietnam." They are also working on the electronic Maginot line in
31 the DMZ. SRI presently has 43 permanent staff members at the Thai-
32 US R&D Center in Bangkok working on contracts such as "counterinsurgency

communications requirements for Thailand." SRI's Vietnam researchers have worked on a "land reform" program for the Ky-Thieu government, and SRI's Thai researchers have written ethnographies of the "unstable areas" in Thailand. SRI has also done counterinsurgency work for the Department of Defense in Peru and Honduras.

According to a July 12, 1968 article in the San Francisco Chronicle, "Researchers from the Stanford Research Institute began conferring with Oakland Police officials yesterday to try to find ways of protecting small business from robbery, burglary, and vandalism."

IV. Cease all applied military electronics work funded by the Department of Defense at SRI and Stanford, including the Stanford Electronics Laboratory.

Explanation: Electronic warfare research done in the early 1960's is now being used in Vietnam (e.g. jamming of radar-directed anti-aircraft fire). Techniques being developed now will assist counterinsurgency operations in the 1970's. The University Committee on Classified Research has not performed satisfactorily in reviewing this work, which generates classified reports to the Pentagon and requires access to classified material.

The Stanford Electronics Laboratory is presently doing over \$2.2 million in classified applied military electronics work for the Department of Defense.

REVIEW BOARD

Procedure. Each research proposal will be submitted to a Review Board for evaluation. The research proposal will be filed in a public place available to all members of the Stanford community. The Review Board will judge the acceptability of the research in open meetings, and have the power to veto any proposal which it feels does not meet the intent of the guidelines.

Review Board Membership. The Review Board should include members who will accept the community's guidelines for Stanford research. Individuals with technical competence to investigate

1 individual projects must be included. Subcommittees of the Review
2 Board should include individuals expected to benefit from, or be
3 affected by research in various areas. For example, a subcommittee
4 composed largely of inner city residents should have the power to
5 evaluate contracts involving research into methods of controlling
6 or suppressing insurgent movements in the United States, especially
7 in the urban ghettos.

8 Alternative Methods of Selecting the Review Board

9 A. An electoral process by which students, professors, administrators,
10 trustees, SRI employees and concerned citizens would elect rep-
11 resentatives to the Board. These elections would be held perio-
12 dically.

13 B. An open meeting of the entire Stanford Community. This meeting
14 would decide directly upon the composition of the board.

15 C. A Board composed half of community members to be appointed from
16 the April 3rd Coalition and half of SRI employees, trustees
17 and administrators of Stanford University, chosen through normal
18 channels.

19 "Shadow Review Board". The April 3rd Coalition shall establish its
20 own Review Board which will immediately begin to review current and
21 proposed research in the Stanford community. This Review Board will
22 gather all available information on current and pending contracts,
23 and evaluate the desirability of the research according to the
24 guidelines accepted by the April 3rd Coalition. The information
25 gathered and recommendations made by the Coalition Review Board
26 will be made available to the entire Peninsula community.

The above proposals are suggested by the Guidelines and Review Board committee for your consideration. We realize that they are, in many instances, incomplete. In particular, we would welcome your help in delineating further areas in which research should be encouraged or limited, and suggesting sources of funds for approved work.