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STANFORD UNIVERSITY NEWS SERVICE  
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STANFORD - Two thirds of the student body (68.2%) and one third of the faculty (35.6%) favor bringing Stanford Research Institute under closer University control, with a community committee redirecting its research activities.

But more than half the faculty (53.3%) favor sale of SRI under certain conditions--a position held by less than one fifth of the students (18.2%).

Very substantial majorities of both groups believe chemical, biological, and radiological warfare research at SRI should be restricted, whether it is sold or not.

A clear majority of students oppose counter-insurgency studies and research related to the war in Southeast Asia at SRI, and faculty opposition to these kinds of research also is very widespread.

These findings highlight separate polls covering Stanford students and faculty, conducted and released by a student-faculty committee headed by Prof. Nathan Maccoby, communication.

Respondents included 5,671 of the 12,775 students enrolled at Stanford during the past three quarters (44% response) and <sup>634</sup>671 of the 1,224 faculty members receiving questionnaires (55% response).

The April Third Movement, which conducted a nine-day sit-in at the University's Applied Electronics Laboratory, has strongly backed closer integration of SRI into the University.

Nine members of a 12-man student-faculty committee on University-SRI relations recommended its sale, with seven saying this should be done with covenant restrictions on certain kinds of research there.

The overwhelming majority of SRI's 1,500-man professional staff would walk out rather than submit to controls imposed on their research by an outside committee, according to SRI President Charles A. Anderson.

*a survey? No! - Ela*

The campus poll was suggested by a student-faculty-trustee committee to help provide a broad cross-section of opinion before the board decides what changes, if any, to make in the present relationship.

Almost half the faculty said they would favor restricting counter-insurgency studies, research related to the war in Southeast Asia and classified work if SRI were more closely integrated with the University. If SRI were sold, the faculty respondents indicated by a narrow margin that they would not favor these kinds of restraints.

At present, nearly one tenth of SRI's \$65 million annual research volume concerns Southeast Asia.

SRI has two unclassified contracts, representing a backlog of about \$50,000, sponsored by the Edgewood Arsenal. At the request of the Stanford trustees, directors and officers of SRI have imposed a temporary moratorium on any new contracts in chemical-biological warfare.

A majority of the faculty said they would favor the restriction of chemical-biological and radiological warfare research, even if SRI were sold.

Here is how students and faculty rated five alternatives on future University-SRI ties:

(more)

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First Choice		Alternative	"Acceptable"		"Unacceptable"	
Stu.	Fac.		Stu.	Fac.	Stu.	Fac.
68.2%	35.6%	Integrate SRI in University, with community committee to control its research	77%	47%	14%	37%
7.8	27.7	Sell SRI for maximum gain, without research restraints and without not-for-profit status	18	41	70	45
4.7	14.6	Sell SRI with research restraints, but without not-for-profit status (to increase financial gain to the University)	21	37	53	40
5.7	11.0	Sell SRI with research restraints and with not-for-profit status (sacrificing financial gain to the University)	25	35	52	40
(18.2)	(53.3)	Sell SRI under one of these three options (combined total)	--does not apply--			
12.3	9.1	Continue unchanged, with no external controls on research	20	18	70	67

When asked to rank the three most important issues concerning SRI to them personally, students gave top priority to redirecting its research activities, either by restricting certain kinds of research or by encouraging others. Integration with the University ranked third.

Among faculty, separating SRI from the University was the most frequent first choice, with redirection of research ranking second and third in importance.

Overall, two-thirds of the students and four out of 10 faculty gave top priority to some change in research orientation at SRI:

Most important issue . . . .	Students Faculty					Students Faculty			
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd		1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Restricting certain SRI research	34%	30%	23%	19%	Integrating SRI into U.	16%	12%	7%	9%
Increasing socially constructive research	31	34	17	27	Separating SRI from U.	7	5	30	11

One in 10 faculty felt maximizing the increase in University financial resources was the most important issue, a view held by only four percent of the students.

Three fourths of the students and two thirds of the faculty favored restrictions on chemical, biological, and radiological warfare research if SRI were retained by the University. About half the faculty and students favored restraints on counter-insurgency studies, research related to the war in Southeast Asia, and classified work.

Support for these positions diminished somewhat in the event of sale of SRI, but two thirds of the students and half the faculty respondents still favored restraints on chemical, biological and radiological warfare in this event. A majority of students would also favor restraints on counter-insurgency and Southeast Asian research, where a narrow plurality of faculty would not feel such restraints warranted.

if SRI were sold:

Favor restraints on . . .	If Retained . . .		If Sold . . .		Faculty Opposed
	Stu.	Fac.	Stu.	Fac.	
Chemical Warfare research	76%	68%	68%	52%	33%
Biological Warfare research	77	68	69	52	32
Radiological Warfare research	70	63	64	50	34
Counter-insurgency research	58	47	54	38	41
Related to Southeast Asia war	59	46	53	35	40
Defense Department research	25	19	23	13	53
Classified studies, which involve publication restraints	52	49	43	27	47
Classified studies without publication restraints	17	13	16	8	64