

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.

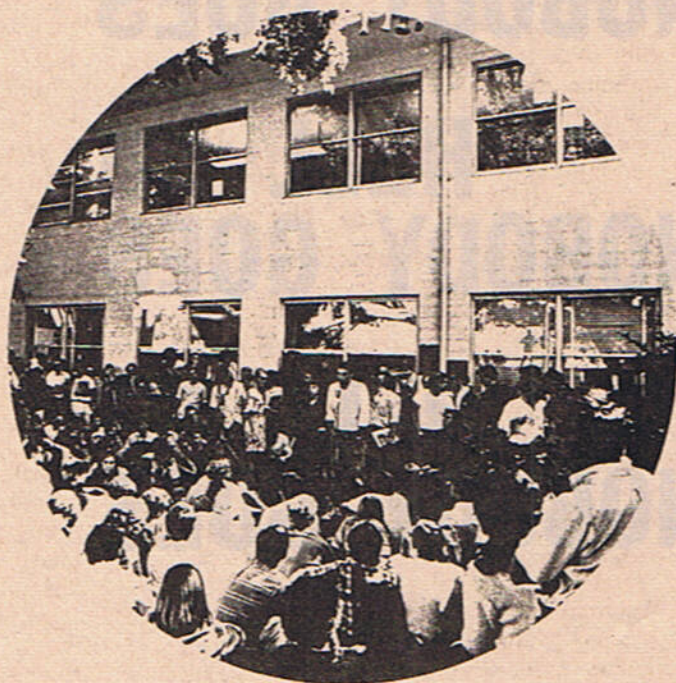
As a matter of fact, the first AEL staff effort in the "counterinsurgency" area was the attempt to correct the falsehoods of the radical press and speeches regarding the nature of DoD research at Stanford. The staff (which included several Old Crows) operated out of a conference room (whose location 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 counter guerrilla 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,

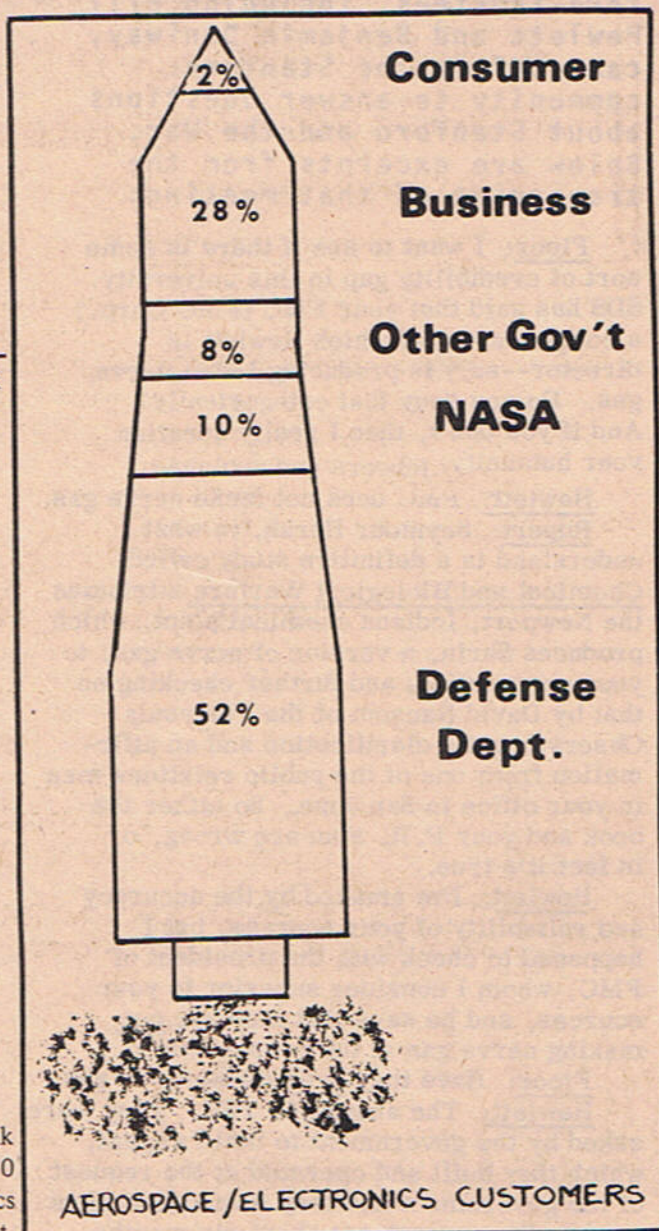
The Times of London

(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 equipment

7. VARIAN ASSOCIATES--\$10,661,000 Palo Alto contracts. 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
Stanford Land