



LIVINGSTON AND BLAYNEY
CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNERS

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January 22, 1971

Richard W. Lyman, President
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Dear President Lyman:

In accord with our May 25, 1970, contract, we are pleased to submit this report summarizing our studies and recommendations on use of the University's undeveloped lands. We call the report a "Policy/Plan" because it presents both a course of action and a design, with somewhat greater emphasis on the former than the latter.

Our recommendations were based on three principal considerations which we list in order of the weight we accorded each:

- Academic eminence of the University.
- Financial strength of the University.
- Benefits to surrounding communities and the Mid-Peninsula subregion.

We greatly appreciate the substantial contributions made to the study by you, Vice President Kenneth Cuthbertson, the Planning Office headed by Harry Sanders, and the Land Management Office headed by Boyd Smith. We also are indebted to the University Committee on Land and Building Development (Professor David Mason, Chairman), and the Board of Trustees' Committee on Buildings and Grounds (Mrs. Allan Charles, Chairman) and the Committee on Land Development (Ernest Arbuckle, Chairman) for their periodic review of our progress and their valuable suggestions. However, we must take full responsibility for the report's conclusions and recommendations.

We suggest that prior to adoption of the Land Use Policy/Plan, members of the University community and official representatives of surrounding communities be given opportunities to review and comment on it.

Cordially,

Lawrence Livingston, Jr.
Lawrence Livingston, Jr.

LL:np

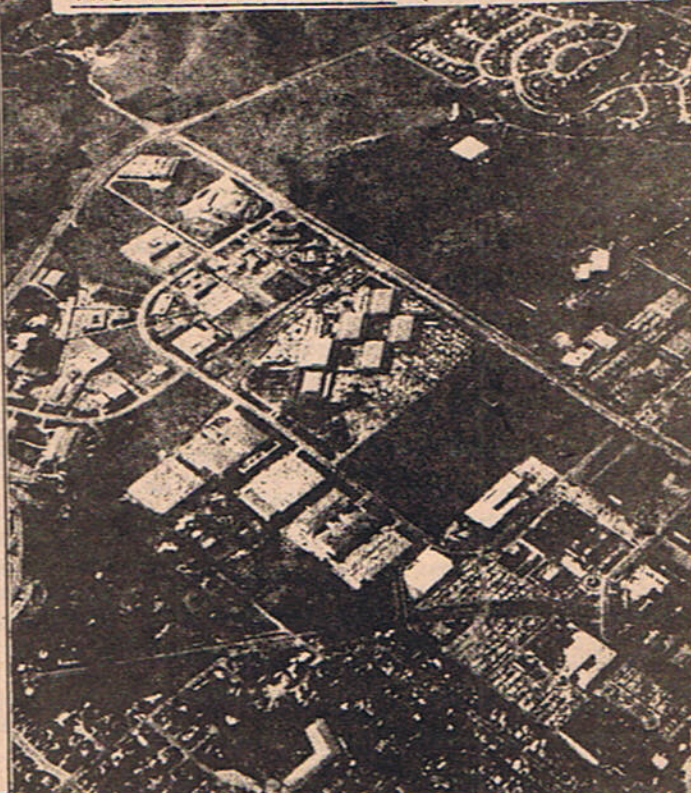
..... We know that the area has been developed and run by men with a different set of assumptions than our own, and that they threaten to destroy the future unless they are checked.

These men assume that they and other men with land and wealth should run major institutions as they see fit. They argue that they alone, are competent to make decisions that affect everyone. They claim that the greatest growth of profits guarantees the welfare of the people, and that in any conflict between the two, profits must be preserved. And they insist that social problems created by their decisions and actions are not really their responsibility.

Building on these assumptions, they have created social chaos. We cannot accept these values or the world they have built. We hold that wealth confers no right to power over the governments and institutions of the area. We argue that any institution should exist to serve the needs of people, and that people in them can run them best on the basis of their real needs. We insist that the welfare of people here and abroad must replace the need for growing profits as the criteria for making decisions.

Whether we will allow ourselves to be pushed and molded by forces "beyond our control," or whether we will struggle together to understand our situation and act together to change it, is finally up to us. Whether the remaining land of Stanford University—the prime mover in the economic development of this area—and the lands of the surrounding areas will serve the needs of the few or the needs of the many can be our decision.

The Promised Land (winter 1970)



Photo; Stanford Observer (February 1967)

ROTC Must End

The real issue with respect to ROTC at Stanford is not academic credit, nor is it whether faculty in the ROTC program should have the title of professor or the parking stickers that go along with it.

It seems to me that the issue is much simpler than that, and that all the convoluted arguments about the academic justification for ROTC really avoid the issue. The issue is whether we, the faculty of Stanford University, are willing to give aid and comfort to an organization which is responsible for the brutal conduct of an immoral and illegal war. That organization is the Department of Defense. As far as I know, there is no academic justification for the Department of Defense as long as it continues in its programs in Asia, Latin America, and the rest of the world.

In the middle of October there were 8,000 people in or outside of Memorial Church for the October Moratorium. How many of you were there? How many of you protested the death of 40,000 Americans and hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese? How many of you protested the U.S. institutions of war that have brought havoc to the rest of the world? How many of you protested Nixon's semantics games like "Vietnamization"? How many of you protested the involvement of institutions such as Stanford University in the imperialistic programs in Southeast Asia? I ask you, is that just breast-beating, or did you really mean it? Was it just a way of soothing your conscience so that the war in Vietnam could continue, or did you really want to stop the war?

It seems to me that the critical step that needs to be taken by those of you who have participated in the Moratorium is to put your words into action. Put your thoughts into practice. I urge that you vote to support the motion presented by Professor Kahn, because the "domino theory" is correct. Many people have attested to the fact that getting rid of ROTC at Stanford and other institutions on a credit basis and hopefully getting rid of it entirely, will hurt the training of officers. There is no doubt about it. You'll hurt a program that is participating in a war which many of you consider illegal and immoral. Also you'll be showing solidarity with faculty at other universities who have likewise come to the decision that ROTC and The Defense Department do not belong at their institution. And, finally, it seems to me that if you do not vote against ROTC, you are supporting the mentality of killing and destruction which is both ruining Vietnam and destroying the United States.

GEORGE KAPLAN
Psychology

The institution of ROTC on campus is much more than a symbolic issue peripheral to the U.S. imperialistic foreign policy. Both as an institution and as a structure within the University, ROTC is part of the interlocking structure of government and corporate enterprise that depends, for its continued growth, on the exploitation of Third World peoples. On the one hand, ROTC provides a process of socialization, as well as military training, that complements the University production of persons fitted to fill national leadership roles.

As part of the channeling process, ROTC training brings technical skills and obedient attitudes into top positions in government and industry. As a structure within the University, ROTC is one of the many contradictions created by increasing dependence on government and corporate financial support. Behind the persistent ideology of university autonomy, the University trains the nation's "leaders of tomorrow."

guest column
Stanford Daily
(May 1, 1970)



Riots Tighten ROTC Squeeze

THE SERVICES are concerned that the new wave of anti-ROTC riots on many college campuses will worsen an already deteriorating situation.

The Services depend on ROTC for a major share of their "new acquisition" officers each year. A major objection voiced to the proposed all-volunteer force, in fact, has been the possible adverse effect it could have on ROTC.

The importance of ROTC was implicit in the President's recent decision to abolish student deferments from the draft, except for those enrolled in officer training programs.

The full effects of the switch to random lottery system still have not been felt, but Service personnel officials believe junior- and senior-year ROTC enrollments are likely to decline considerably as a result.

Additional "reform" of the present Selective Service System, while not opposed in principle, could create further problems for ROTC. Service officials told The JOURNAL. They conceded that, although ROTC is voluntary—at some schools it is listed, somewhat contradictorily, as a "required elective"—the voluntary nature of the program is "reinforced" considerably by the "hot breath of the draft."

Within the past few years, however, a number of schools have switched ROTC from a required to a true elective; the strong anti-military bias on many campuses, particularly in the East, has had a serious dampening effect on ROTC recruiting; and the changes to the draft system have removed a strong incentive for enrolling in the ROTC program.

armed forces JOURNAL/9 May 1970

Today is Karl Marx's birthday. To celebrate, I will give my feelings about what the Stanford administration can do to satisfy the demands of The Strike.

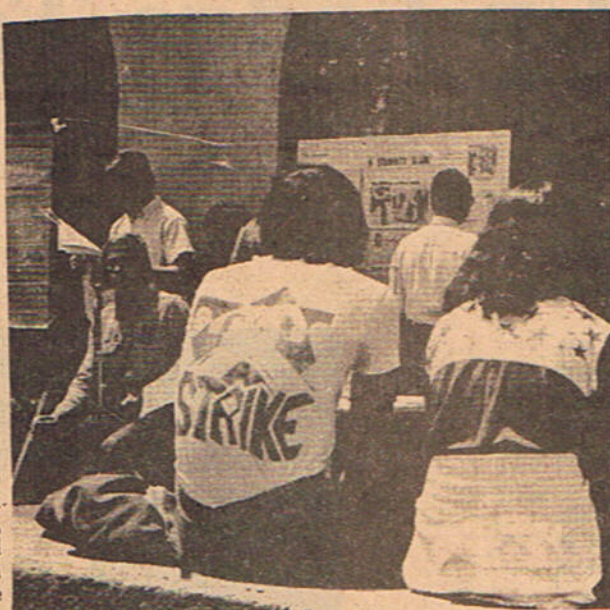
The first demand is U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia. Since the Stanford administration doesn't set national policy, it doesn't have the power by itself to grant the demand. The strike will continue to keep Stanford closed until Nixon begins an immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces. The University administration can, of course, take strenuous action to exert pressure on Nixon to end the war.

The second demand of the Strike is freedom for all political prisoners. Stanford can't grant this demand either. But it can, and must, do these things to work for the demand: Issue a public statement demanding the release of Bobby Seale and other Black Panthers, Los Siete, John Sinclair, and other political prisoners; and make a substantial cash contribution to the legal defense funds for these revolutionaries.

University's Own Demands

The third demand is Off ROTC and end Department of Defense research. The University can meet these demands by itself. ROTC must be eliminated on Thursday by Academic Senate vote that will insure that the ROTC departments disband in June. Department of Defense research funding can't stop quite as fast. Contracts terminate on different dates, and must be renegotiated regularly for the research program to continue. What the faculty should vote on Thursday is to prohibit any new contracts with DoD, so that this source of funding and outside control will dry up as existing contracts run out.

Strike Goals



As the strike tightens up, shutting down engineering research and all administrative work, the University will quickly meet all these demands. It has no choice. Hundreds of students are willing to lock arms in front of any non-strike activity. Outside police have refused to come on campus unless they have a free hand to brutally repress all students in sight. The only other alternative is the National Guard, which just shot dead four kids at Kent State. Faced with these alternatives, any sane University administration will accede to the strike demands.

Stanford's Military Park

In conjunction with big demonstrations at military targets, the Stanford strikers can turn

some attention to the Stanford Industrial Park. Among the 60 tenants are some of the biggest war contractors in the nation—Lockheed, Hewlett-Packard, ITT, Flour/Utah and Dillingham. Informational picketing at plants can be followed by mass sit-downs to demand that these corporations halt defense contracting—the same demand that has been made of our own corporation, Stanford University.

Action is vital, but the scholarly work of the University need not come to a halt as a result. This country needs desperately to learn why it became involved in the Southeast Asia war, and will find itself fighting more wars if things don't change. Searching research from an entirely new ideological basis must try to answer this question in a political, economic, and cultural standpoint. The twisted myths that strangle the American consciousness must be swept aside, to discover the full meaning of our brutal intervention in Vietnam.

Once the researchers collect new facts and develop new analyses, the University's presses must be harnessed to spread these findings to the American people.

The French students in the 1968 general strike shouted, "Demand the Impossible." We must do the same. Otherwise we will win nothing.

guest column
Stanford Daily
(May 5, 1970)

WHY THE DEMAND TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS?

There has been some confusion at Stanford about why the demand to free political prisoners is included with the call for the U.S. to get out of Cambodia now and to off ROTC at Stanford now. These three demands are related.

People are saying about Cambodia, "How did it happen? How did we get into this mess? Why is it that we have no power to stop Nixon from this kind of terrorism?" As people see the insanity of overkill at Kent State and the Asian massacres, they're beginning to understand the vast irresponsibility in this country. There are political prisoners in the U.S. today who years ago tried to tell us that Americans have invested in senseless destruction (like tax money). These prisoners did not wait until hundreds poured out at mass rallies before they began to act. But like people at Stanford this week, they refused to be intimidated by authorities in high places. What we're doing at Stanford in this strike is no different from what political prisoners have attempted: we're uniting our strengths, putting aside individual privileges, to forcefully effect an end to greedy U.S. expansion and merciless invasions.

THE STANFORD COMMUNITY AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (May 1970)

Hecklers Break Up Lodge Talk

By MARSHALL KILDUFF

Loud angry yells from a scattered group of 150 hecklers forced Henry Cabot Lodge, former ambassador to South Vietnam and to the United Nations, to interrupt his speech yesterday afternoon after repeated attempts to quiet the crowd failed.

Lodge had barely started his talk when cries of "pig" and "war criminal" along with whistling and rhythmic clapping prevented him from continuing. "Keep right on going, I'm used to it," he said.

When the hecklers refused to calm down, W. Glenn Campbell, director of the Hoover Institution which sponsored the speech, took the podium and declared, "If you won't listen to the ambassador, I ask you to leave." He was met with more boos and epithets.

Campbell then announced that the speech was cancelled. The former head of the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Talks later spoke to a closed gathering of 100 Hoover staff members.

Stanford Daily (Jan. 12, 1971)



people's victory

Dear Editor:

Yesterday's cancellation of Ambassador H.C. Lodge's speech was a people's victory. We hope that he could appreciate the fact that he still has his life, his money, and his power. (After all, for many of us, the slogan is, "Death to the fascist pigs!") We also hope that he could appreciate the similarity between his respect for the rights of the Vietnamese people at My Lai, his respect for China's freedom of speech in the United Nations, and the welcome we gave him.

Henry Cabot Lodge was Ambassador to South Vietnam during the period when U.S. policy in Southeast Asia was formulated. That policy has resulted in the killing of well

over a million Vietnamese people and the destruction of vast areas of Indochina by defoliation and napalm. Yet he flashed us his corporate liberal smile and said that he is not a dangerous man!

If the audience in Dinkelspiel had remained silent while he spoke, we would have been showing our support for the policy which he engineered in Southeast Asia. And the Nixon administration would have taken that silence as support for its present policy of resuming the bombing of North Vietnam and escalating the war while pretending to withdraw.

For once Lodge had to face the wrath of the people in support of the Vietnamese struggle. Right on! Vietnamese people who have

met Americans in Cuba on the Venceremos Brigade and Duan Van Tao, the Vietnamese student who spoke at Stanford last week, have told us how crucial American resistance to the war is to their struggle. They would also have seen silence as support for Nixon's policies. We were not silent, and we will not be silent in the future.

It is clear to us that there are only two sides to this struggle, and people must choose sides now. There is no middle ground. We have chosen the side of the Vietnamese people, and we will defend them by any means necessary.

Gerry Foote and Merle Rabine.
Members of Venceremos.

Stanford Daily (Jan. 12, 1971)

Lodge, Speech, And Power

Yesterday demonstrators sought to show that war-criminals like Henry Cabot Lodge have no right to walk the streets and campuses of America. By preventing Lodge from speaking, they were not protesting Lodge's speech; they were protesting his power—concrete acts of policy formation and implementation in Southeast Asia. Perhaps letting Lodge begin his speech or throwing rotten tomatoes would have been better tactics, but I sense that anything short of tacit attention would have upset the normally apathetic Stanford community.

Those who wished to engage Lodge in dialogue about the War during the question period should notice that Lodge refused to answer questions about the War at his morning press conference and planned to do the same at his afternoon speech.

Lodge came to Stanford wearing the mask of the "statesman." As a star of the U.S. diplomatic corps for two decades, Lodge finds this disguise comfortable. However, like Bob Dylan in "Masters of War," many see through Lodge's mask. Lodge is one of the men most responsible for the War in Southeast Asia, and is culpable for the massive killing, cultural genocide, and physical destruction. He deserves to be prosecuted and jailed for his crimes.

In fact, one can reasonably argue that Lodge should have been placed under citizen's arrest rather than heckled, but outside of Uruguay this is still not too practical. If Lodge came to Stanford as a defendant in a war crimes tribunal, rather than as a respected "world leader," then he could have been able to defend his position with out interruption.

Free speech is a concept to which most Americans, regardless of political persuasion, give lip service. Its value is guaranteeing access to all ideas, no matter how unpopular. Yesterday's demonstration, in this sense, did not hinder Lodge's free speech.

I too would have been disturbed, if everyone present yesterday did not have easy access to Lodge's ideas and statements.

Pro-war (anti-total-withdrawal) speakers are not uniformly driven from the campus, and they still dominate the mass media.

Yesterday in Dinkelspiel a student asked whether the radicals were afraid to let people listen to Lodge. The answer, emphatically, is "No!" I encourage everyone to study Lodge's speeches, writings, and actions throughout his career. Get a copy of his prepared text for yesterday, in which he compares Communist "aggression" in Vietnam to Hitler. So-called liberals like Lodge run this country, and it is our duty to figure out what they are up to.

If reaction to the anti-Lodge demonstration resembles the response to previous demonstrations, a large number of students and faculty will be disturbed by its impolite manner. The government imposes much more stringent restrictions on human liberty, but the veneer of law and propriety conceals its true nature. Bobby Seale, Angela Davis, and Eldridge Cleaver can no longer speak on college campuses, though their charges, even if proven, do not compare to the crimes of men like Lodge. Ernest Mandel, Marxist Economist, could not speak at Stanford last year because the State Department would not let him enter the country. Even the Marlon Brando flick, *Burn* (an allegory to Vietnam) faces suppression, as the movie industry refuses to advertise its existence. The Movement does not have the resources of ruling class that it opposes. Consequently its actions are not always "by the rules."

Three years ago administration spokesmen were driven off college campuses across the country. But active opposition has subsided, unfortunately across the country. Consequently, the killing has intensified.

guest column
Stanford Daily
(Jan. 12, 1971)

In a glimpse into the President's thoughts at this time, the study shows he was concerned with the problem. Mr. Johnson told Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in a cablegram to Saigon on March 20, 1964, that he was intent on "knocking down the idea of neutralization wherever it rears its ugly head, and on this point I think nothing is more important than to stop neutralist talk wherever we can by whatever means we can." [See text.]

Mr. Lodge was opposed to planning for "massive destruction actions" before trying what he described as "an essentially diplomatic carrot and stick approach, backed by covert military means".

This plan, which Mr. Lodge had been proposing since the previous October, involved sending a secret non-American envoy to Hanoi with an offer of economic aid, such as food imports to relieve the rice shortages in North Vietnam, in return for calling off the Vietcong. If the North Vietnamese did not respond favorably, the stick—unpublicized and unacknowledged air strikes, apparently with unmarked planes—would be applied until they did.

While he had previously counseled patience, Mr. Lodge's chief recommendation at Honolulu reflected his growing nervousness over the shakiness of the Saigon regime. He argued for bombing the North soon.

The analyst writes: "In answer to Secretary Rusk's query about South Vietnamese popular attitudes, which supported Hanoi's revolutionary aims, the Ambassador stated his conviction that most support for the VC would fade as soon as some 'counterterrorism measures' were begun against the D.R.V.—the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam."

Admiral Felt's record of the first day's session quotes Mr. Lodge as predicting that "a selective bombing campaign against military targets in the North" would "bolster morale and give the population in the South a feeling of unity."

from the "Pentagon Papers" as published by the New York Times

"I am informed that on Monday, January 11, 1971 you deliberately contributed to the disturbance which forced the cancellation of a speech scheduled to be given by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge at Dinkelspiel Auditorium. If this is true you should be subject to disciplinary action."

portion of a letter from
Richard Lyman to Bruce Franklin
Stanford Daily (Feb. 19, 1971)

SRI War Games At Computation Center

The Stanford Research Institute is using the University's Computation Center to develop assault plans for amphibious warfare.

GAMUT-H is a computer program described as an "analysis of helicopter operations." The program, discovered in the Computation Center by the Inquisition, is a simulation of an amphibious assault designed toward optimum speed and efficiency in the deployment of helicopters carrying vehicles, troops and artillery. Printed out in the listing of the program is SRI's full name and address, plus the name of the programmer, who is Andrew Grant, of SRI's Transportation and Logistics department.

Mr. Grant's work is funded under a continuing contract between SRI's Naval Warfare Research Center and the Defense Department's Office of Naval Research. His research in this area has already resulted in a report dealing with "Amphibious Assault Logistics," previously he authored an Army report entitled "A Porter Supply Computations Method for Southeast Asia."

Three types of ships and six types of helicopters are used in the simulated assault. The ships are represented in GAMUT-H as LHA, LPD, and LPH, which, according to the Navy, designate "general purpose assault ship," "amphibious transport dock," and "amphibious assault ship," respectively. The purpose of the LPH is to "transport and land troops and their essential helicopter transportable equipment and supplies by means of embarked helicopters in amphibious assaults."

The helicopters are listed in the program as the HLH, CH46, CH53, UH-1, AH-1, and UH-1H. The first three choppers, known respectively as the Heavy Lift Helicopter, the Chinook, and the Super Jolly Green Giant, are transport helicopters "used to provide combat and combat service support. In this capacity the (helicopter) lifts artillery, ammunition, guncrews, supplies, material, and other equipment in support of Army forces in combat."

The UN-1N is described by the Navy as a "Marine Corps light

transport," designed for "all weather transport of troops, equipment, and cargo in amphibious assault and subsequent operations ashore." It "can also be used as a gunship..."

The UH-1 "Iroquois" is primarily a troop-carrying helicopter, while the AH-1 "Cobra" is an attack helicopter, or "gunship," designed for "armed reconnaissance, armed escort, and direct fire support." The Iroquois and the Cobra are spearheading the current invasion of Laos and Cambodia.

Most of these helicopters have been used extensively in Southeast Asia for several years, providing the "vertical mobility" fundamental to counterinsurgency warfare techniques developed for the Pentagon by think-tanks such as the Hudson Institute and SRI.

GAMUT-H is an exercise in "war gaming," defined by the Association of Old Crows as "a simulation by whatever means, of a military operation involving two or more opposing forces, conducted using rules, data and procedures designed to depict an actual or assumed real world situation." The objective of a war game is to explore possible alternatives in strategy and tactics so as to be able to formulate the most effective battle plan for a particular military situation. Considered in the analysis are such factors as weapons availability and reliability, troop strength, weather, terrain, and supplies.

Modern war gaming was conceived during World War II, when scientists developed operations research, a technique for dealing with numerous situational parameters in a refined quantitative manner. But the limitations of war gaming began to be felt in the 1950's when military planners found themselves faced with an overwhelming amount of data and a bewildering variety of choices, as military technology increased in complexity and America adopted the concept of policing the globe. Generals began playing with computers, and in the 1960's Robert McNamara's "Whiz Kids" established once and for all the role of computerized operations research techniques in military

planning. Today war games are used for everything from planning the use of helicopter gunships for destroying Vietnamese guerillas, to determining the best way to end the world, as in DOD's war game called Simulation of Total Atomic Global Exchange (STAGE).

Like the other branches of the military, the Marines found that increasingly unwieldy problems could not be solved by moving around little markers. But because in general "the Marines have a sturdy contempt for computers," they apparently chose not to run their own computer games; and now the Stanford Research Institute is simulating amphibious assaults. SRI is quite experienced in this area; according to Wilson, Defense and Aviation Correspondent for the Observer, "it has major programs involving the use of war games in anti-ballistic missile defense, air defense, naval warfare, and unconventional (i.e., counterinsurgency) warfare."

As indicated by parameters in the program, SRI's war game deals with variables such as "penetration distances," helicopter capacities and speeds, travel time to "beach area," "refueling time," "altitude of operations above sea level," "force-effectiveness," and "priority given to personnel and artillery."

* * *

SRI's use of the Stanford Computation Center for debugging their war game is another example of the University's covert complicity with the military-industrial complex. The Inquisition asks the Stanford Community to join in the following demands: 1) the University disclose all instances of utilization of the Computation Center and other Stanford facilities by individuals or institutions that are not constituents of the University, and 2) the University immediately terminate all provisions for such use on defense contracts.

guest column

Stanford Daily

(Feb. 9, 1971)

February 8, 1971

Open letter to the Stanford Community:

In the course of our investigations into Stanford's complicity in the American policies of economic and military domination of Southeast Asia, we have uncovered the fact that Stanford University is allowing its Computation Center to be used by the Stanford Research Institute for war research. The use of the computer for debugging Andrew Grant's simulation of an amphibious assault demonstrates a complicity which is intolerable and must be terminated immediately. In order to determine the extent of Stanford's involvement in war research, we ask the Stanford Community to join in the following demands of the University Administration:

1. All instances of utilization of the Computation Center and other Stanford facilities, such as the libraries, by individuals or institutions that are not constituents of the University, must be made public.

2. All provisions for the use of these facilities on defense contracts be terminated immediately.

3. All information on faculty consulting work for government, foundations, and industry be made public.

4. All information concerning the nature of the research funded by government, industry, and foundations be made public. Specifically we want the research abstracts containing discussions of the possible military and civilian applications.

5. All connections with outside institutions that are directly or indirectly involved in the War must be severed immediately.

6. All research funded by the Department of Defense, and other research that contributes in any way to the United States military posture in Southeast Asia, be phased out beginning now.

We ask for an immediate reply to these demands. All responses should be sent to the Inquisition in care of ASSU.

Warmly,

The Inquisition

Copies of this letter are being sent to President Lyman, Provost Miller, the Deans of the School of Engineering and the School of Humanities and Science, the Director of the Stanford Electronics Laboratories, the Daily, selected department chairmen, and others.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY NEWS SERVICE

The following remarks were made by Provost William F. Miller Wednesday, Feb. 10, regarding the question of non University use of campus computer facilities.

"It is our policy to conduct University operations with the greatest degree of openness consistent with the rights of individuals to privacy and the protection of confidential information. Although the information is open to the community, because the University is a large and complex institution with its day to day operations highly decentralized, it is not practical and has not been necessary to have to duplicate records of our daily operations routinely available for public scrutiny.

However, I will respond to any request for information about particular facets of University activities which can be made public without comprising personal rights of privacy. In this context, let me be specific in regard to the requests for information made recently:

1. Information concerning utilization of the Computation Center by non University organizations and individuals, which is relatively minor and controlled carefully, will be available in the Reserve Book Room of the Meyer Library. Similarly, information on outside users of the technical information and reference services of our libraries will also be on file in the Reserve Book Room.

In reference to the Computation Center I would report that as of Sept. 1, 1971, I have had a study group functioning on the long range applications of computers on the campus. A significant portion of the report's discussion (which is dated Feb. 1, 1971) is the non University use of the center. This question is now before the Presidential Committee on Computer Facilities.

2. Use of University facilities, whether by internal or external individuals must meet the appropriate policies which govern our institutions. The most obvious policy under which non University usage of the computation center would fall is that governing research. I can report that all usage of the center falls within that policy, which by the way, was developed by our faculty.

3. Concerning information on faculty consulting, I report that the University maintains no central registry of such faculty activity. We consider the faculty's activities in this area to be their own responsibility.

4. Information on externally funded research and other educational projects is available at the Humanities Reference Desk of the Main Library and at the second floor of the Meyer Library. This information includes internal and external University financial statements as well as a list of current sponsored projects including project titles.

Concerning the particular program which was operated on the Computation Center by the Stanford Research Institute. I have been informed by SRI that this project will no longer use our facilities. Further I have been informed by SRI that they have instituted a temporary ban on all SRI usage of the University's computer except as specifically authorized by their vice president for finance. The reasons for this decision would have to be sought from SRI officials."

Earlier in the day, 80 police and 150 demonstrators clashed near the \$5-million computation center, which the protestors had occupied and shut down for most of the afternoon.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
STANFORD -

Stanford Daily (Feb. 11, 1971)

Wednesday afternoon, SRI spokesmen said that "prior to the student disturbances, SRI decided to provide its own research computer facilities and, with rare exceptions, have used the University's facility infrequently. SRI does not envision use of the University computer facility in the future."

2/10/71

WANTED:

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard called leaders of the anti-war movement "deadly enemies" last night as police routed a crowd of young pickets from the Hilton Hotel here.

The demonstrators, many of them students, had trekked from Palo Alto after Packard's scheduled speech there was shifted to San Francisco for security reasons. They then assembled outside the hotel to "arrest" Packard for war crimes.

"They want to destroy everything our country stands for," Packard said at the end of a speech before the Western Electronics Manufacturers Association.

"The David Harrises, the Jane Fondas and all those that support them are your deadly enemies. They want to destroy you and me. Don't let them do it," Packard told an audience of more than 600 people.

About 125 young people were scattered from the sidewalk across the street by squads of policemen who frequently used their clubs. At least three were arrested.

The demonstrators, two of whom held an orange banner that said "Packard Profits Off GI Blood," sang, chanted, and eventually cursed the police.

When that began, Police Captain Joe Flynn declared the crowd an unlawful assembly and shortly thereafter helmeted officers plunged into the crowds with clubs swinging.

THREAT

As a television cameraman filmed an officer picking up the banner, the policeman snapped: "If you don't turn that light out, I'm going to shoot it out."

That kind of edgy temper was evident throughout the night at the hotel, which was filled with uniformed and plainclothes officers and Secret Service men.

Larry Rogers, a bearded 29-year-old broadcasting major from KFJC-FM radio station at Foothill College, was thrown against a wall by an unidentified agent after Rogers took a picture of him. His camera was seized and the film exposed.

Television crews were not allowed inside the room where Packard spoke nor was any tape recording equipment permitted.

Before the crowd was dispersed, one demonstrator

said: "I feel that Packard is guilty of war crimes and we're here to make a citizen's arrest. Calley is just a minor criminal. Packard is one of the principal war criminals."

HUMOR

The deputy defense secretary took a more humorous view of the young protesters at the beginning of his speech. To considerable laughter, he said:

"I'm pleased to see you arranged to have Paul McCloskey's campaign committee in front of the hotel."

That was a reference to the Republican Congressman from Portola Valley who is thinking of running against

President Nixon on an anti-war platform in the GOP primary next year.

SPEECH

Packard's speech was a lengthy, statistics-studded explanation of President Nixon's low-profile defense policy that, Packard said, is "moving this country from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation."

Packard, a co-founder of Hewlett-Packard Corp. and a former Stanford trustee, was speaking to an audience that has been hardest hit by defense cutbacks.

He said defense spending will total only 6.8 per cent of the Gross National Product next year, the lowest percentage since 1951.

Packard said there were 3.5 million people employed in defense-related industries in 1968, a total that will drop to less than 2.2 million next year. Defense spending, which was at the \$78 billion level in 1968, will drop to \$76 billion next year.

ASSURANCE

But, he assured his audience: "Most of the reductions in defense-related industries have already taken place."

Furthermore, Packard added, "A conscious decision has been made to return to this nation's great source of relative strength."

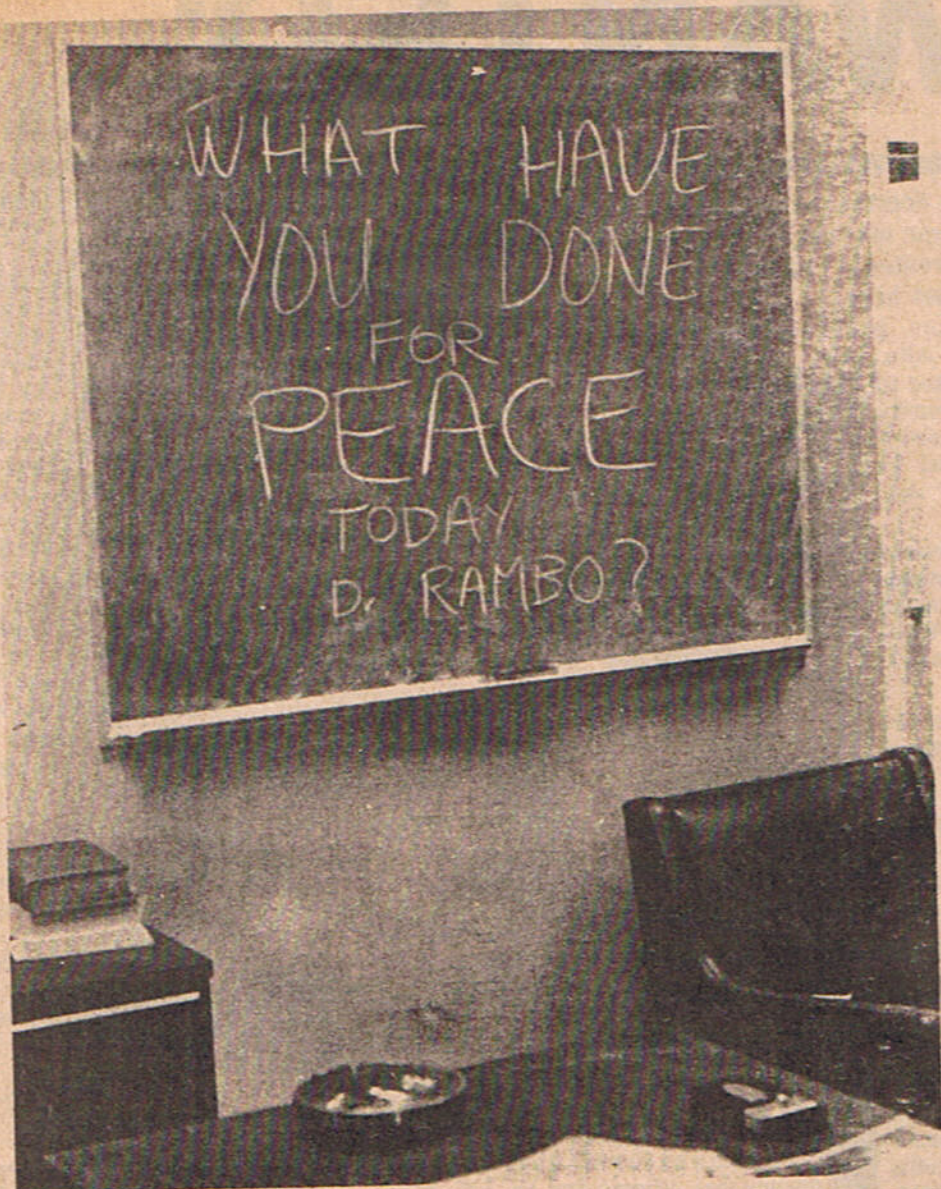
He said he meant by that "research and development," and forecast that spending in this area of defense will increase from \$7 billion this year to \$7.8 billion next year.

"Whether this will bring back the good old days, I cannot predict," Packard remarked.

San Francisco Chronicle (April 9, 1971)

DAVID PACKARD War Crimes

leaflet (April 8, 1971)



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