

STANFORD LIBERALS QUESTION SCHOOL'S TIE TO HOOVER INSTITUTION

By Wallace Turner, Special To the New York Times

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The Stanford University campus here has been gripped for a month by a dispute between some faculty members and students on one side and, on the other, research scholars associated with the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

The Hoover, as it is known here, has blossomed proudly as President Reagan has named some of its fellows to high Government jobs. Mr. Reagan, in the semi-independent institution's most recent annual report, is quoted as saying, "You built the knowledge base that made the changes now taking place in Washington possible."

Liberal faculty members at Stanford are offended by the reputation of the Hoover Institution as a politically conservative center for research on social and economic issues. It has become nationally known as a font of conservative thought, serving the Reagan Presidency as the Brookings Institution, a liberal think tank, served the Kennedy Administration.

This has roused what liberals at Stanford say is their concern for academic independence and integrity, but and what several Hoover fellows retort is the liberals' "greed, envy and partisanship."

In mid-April Professors John Manley of political science and Ronald Rebolz of English circulated petitions that called for Stanford's trustees to start an "immediate inquiry on the relationship between the Hoover Institution and Stanford." Professor Manley said Friday that 84 faculty members, of 1,100, signed it. Supporters also say 1,500 students have signed the petition. Faculty Discussion Scheduled

The issue is scheduled for discussion by the faculty at a meeting Thursday. Herbert Hoover, an 1895 graduate of Stanford's first class, founded the institution in 1919 with \$50,000. Many of his personal papers are here.

The 285-foot Hoover tower, which dominates the Stanford campus, was built in 1941. The Hoover Institution moved slowly as a research center specializing in foreign affairs until 1959 when former President Hoover, then 85 years old, selected W. Glenn Campbell as the new director, with Stanford's approval.

Mr. Campbell had been research director for the United States Chamber of Commerce and for the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He moved the institution into domestic policy research, and greatly increased its endowment, which Stanford manages.

The Hoover budget is \$8.4 million, of which Stanford contributes \$2.7 million to finance the Hoover Library. Support for research fellows, the Hoover Press and other operations is from endowment income and unrestricted gifts. The institution has expanded into two new buildings, one of which was built with Federal funds appropriated in 1975 as a memorial to Mr. Hoover. Several Reagan Appointees

Mr. Campbell is chairman of the board of regents of the University of California, which includes the Berkeley campus, Stanford's archrival. He was named to the board by Governor Ronald Reagan in March, 1968. President Reagan appointed Mr. Campbell chairman of the Intelligence Oversight Board and to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Among the 29 other people with Hoover Institution ties appointed by Mr. Reagan have been Martin Anderson, former policy development assistant; Richard V. Allen, the former national security adviser, and Philip C. Habib, special envoy to the Middle East. Mr. Reagan is an honorary fellow at the Hoover, where his gubernatorial papers are in the archives.

The president and trustees of Stanford review the Hoover's senior fellow appointments, several of whom also teach at Stanford. Liberals at Stanford have grown uneasy over these arrangements, saying they threaten the school's nonpartisan reputation.

Professor Rebholz, writing in the Campus Report, a weekly paper for Stanford's faculty and staff, said the Hoover's 1982 annual report, which has pictures of a half dozen Reagan Administration figures and five pictures of the President, "looks like it might have been published by the Republican National Committee." Democrats Among the Fellows

Seymour Martin Lipset, who left Harvard to accept joint appointments as a Hoover senior fellow and a professor of political science and sociology at Stanford, said he counted 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 3 political independents and a foreign national among the 25 Hoover senior fellows.

Professor Manley replied that "there are conservative Democrats as well as liberal Democrats" and added, "Lipset, a well-known neoconservative Democrat, is silent" about that.

One Hoover fellow, Peter Duignan, mentioned the case of H. Bruce Franklin, a tenured English professor who was dismissed 10 years ago for urging protest groups to occupy the university computer center. The case deeply divided Stanford's faculty.

"It is interesting that Hoover's most outspoken critics also supported the Maoist group led by Franklin when he rampaged around the campus," Mr. Duignan said. Then, referring to another Hoover senior research fellow, he said, "Have you ever seen Milton Friedman lead an army of screaming yahoos in an attack on the president's office?"

With Lewis H. Gann and Milorad Drachkovitch, also Hoover senior fellows, Mr. Duignan signed a letter that asserts "greed, envy and political partisanship" motivated the recent criticism of the Hoover Institution.

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