

netic field theory.

—Robert R. Graham, who “engaged in the development and test of BOMARC system ground control equipment.”

—Weston Vivian, research engineer and lecturer in Electrical Engineering.

—Elliott M. Fox, “The University . . . consultant to North American Air Defense (NORAD).”

—Richard J. Sylvester “security officer for two years at the University WRL (59-61).”

University officials say they were not dismayed by this exodus of talent: “The University is a producer of trained people, the majority of which it expects to move on,” says Norman. “The fact that they move to industry doesn’t trouble us.

Siegel retained his professorship as did Conduccion’s Vice-President for Communications Louis J. Cutrona, and Chief Scientist Dale M. Grimes.

But last April the University decided “you’ve got to wear only one fraternity pin,” says Siegel. In a statement Dean Van Weylen of the engineering school said that “each person who wishes to be involved in . . . education-industry interaction should have a major and primary commitment

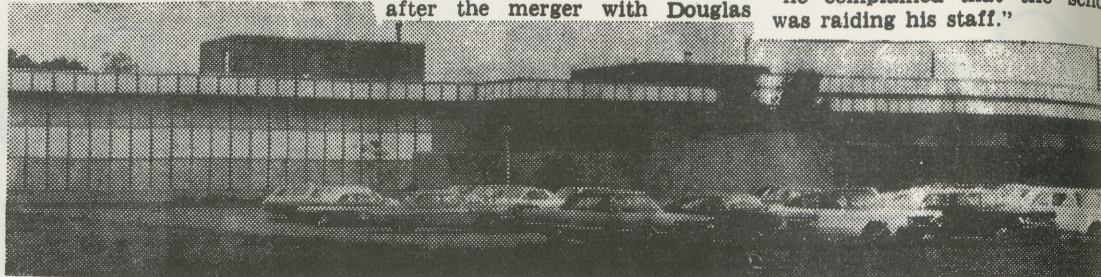
to either industry or the University.”

In effect the statement meant professors who are working virtually full time for outside industry positions. Instead they would be made “adjunct” professors.

Under the system engineering faculty can retain full professorships while consulting for as much as two working days a month.

But faculty members who work less than 75 per cent of their time in the University—that is less than 15 out of 20 working days a month—are not generally given fractional appointments. They get “adjunct” status.

Faculty members who want to explore outside jobs generally can get leaves of up to two years. But “after two years, the person must decide where his primary commitment lies,” says Van Wy-



Conduccion's headquarters are on Plymouth Rd. near North Campus.

Vivian at Conduccion

By NEAL BRUSS

Conduccion's best known employe has probably been Weston E. Vivian, the firm's Vice-President for Engineering from its inception in 1950 to 1965.

Vivian was Michigan's 2nd district Democratic Congressman during 1965-66. He credits his Conduccion job with making his political career financially possible.

Vivian has extensive experience in military research. From 1949 through 1953 Vivian worked on



WESTON VIVIAN

BOMARC, a joint missile project between the University and Boeing aircraft designed to knock out bomber aircraft. He worked at both Boeing and the University.

From 1951 through 1960 Vivian was a research engineer and lecturer in the electrical engineering department at the University.

From 1953 through 1955 Vivian worked on high resolution radar at the University's Willow Run center which does the bulk of the school's military research. He was a leader of the design team which produced sharply focused high resolution radar prototype which is in use today.

“Just before Siegel decided to form Conduccion,” Vivian says, “I decided my capabilities as a researcher where adequate to keep me in the research business but not as a top man. Still I enjoyed the activities of an engineer.

“At the time I had a family of four, outstanding bills, and a recent doctorate. I decided to use my talent where there would be a clear-cut return. The money is much better off in commerce, where there's a chance for growth of equity.

“I had also been city Democratic chairman, and a City Council candidate,” says Vivian. “Politics were very time-consuming,

and it was obvious from the examples of Romney, Williams and Kenedy that politics meant competing with people equipped with money. It was not being able to afford to take the time off than anything else.”

“A post in the Democratic state office in Lansing was offered to me, but I decided that it would make me a servant of the party—and this would be the wrong role.

“I took the Conduccion job (and 4,900 shares of stock at a penny apiece) became immersed in business and four years later I was not in debt. In 1964, events happened so the plan came true. I was able to make a start in financing my Congressional campaign.”

After he defeated Republican incumbent George Meader in the fall of 1964 Vivian sold the 4,900 Conduccion shares that he had originally purchased for a penny apiece. The original \$49 investment earned Vivian over \$100,000 when he sold the stock. Vivian got rid of the stock to avoid a possible conflict of interest. As a congressman he was a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Vivian is now a vice-president of Siegel's new venture, KMS Industries of Ann Arbor.

Siegel left the University faculty May 23. All the faculty ties between the University and Conduccion are now terminated.

How did Siegel fare financially in his Conduccion venture?

In November 1966 McDonald Aircraft Corp. (now McDonald-Douglas) gained controlling stock interest in Conduccion. At that time Siegel held 138,000 shares of Conduccion.

McDonald gave Siegel \$625,000 and 25,000 shares of McDonald stock in exchange for 50,000 shares of Conduccion stock.

The McDonald is currently worth \$51 a share or \$1,275,000, and Siegel's remaining 88,000 Conduccion shares are worth \$3,608,000 (at the current market value of \$41 a share). The figures do not reflect Siegel's holdings in other companies and the appreciation of the McDonnell stock after the merger with Douglas

Aircraft in April. Thus he is conservatively worth \$5,501,000.

Siegel is now busy setting up a new firm, KMS Industries. He says he is the sole backer of KMS.

Siegel's new venture will work in educational-military systems, holograms, sophisticated drilling devices, and adult games.

A number of the new executives with KMS were formerly with Conduccion. Among them are Weston Vivian and Thaddeus Curtz.

Three KMS executives are currently on the electrical engineering faculty at the University. They are Louis J. Cutrona, Chen-To Tai and Murray H. Miller.

Siegel values his talented staff. “In Talent We Trust” was his Conduccion motto.

“When a few disappointed staffers left Conduccion to return to the University,” says Norman, “he complained that the school was raiding his staff.”

‘U’ Receives Over \$600,000 in New Classified Projects

DEC. 7, 1967

By JIM HECK

The University accepted another \$665,182 in classified military research contracts during a period of considerable campus controversy over secret research, it was learned yesterday.

From Oct. 9 to Nov. 3 the University executed five new classified military research contracts with Department of Defense agencies. A sit-in, two teach-ins and resolutions by student groups regarding classified research occurred during this period.

Disclosure of the new contracts came in the current issue of The Reporter, the Office of Research Administration's bulletin which lists all new contracts once each month.

The contracts include:

- A Rock Island Arsenal (Army) \$178,850 contract for a study of the Advanced Forward Area Air Defense System (AFAADS).

- A Rome Air Development Center (Air Force, AF RADC) \$104,000 contract as part of the Advanced Research Projects Agency's Multiband Photographic and Infrared Reconnaissance Tests (AMPIRT).

- An AF RADC contract for \$97,200 to study “Matched Filter Techniques.”

- An Air Force Signal Engineering Group (AFSEG) contract for a \$276,170 study of “Short Term Change Detection.”

- Additional contract funds of \$8,962 to continue RADC's study of “Radar Scattering Investigation.”

Prof. Seth Bonder of the Industrial Engineering department, project director for the study of AFAADS said the Rock Island Arsenal contract is for the “development of methodology for analyzing air defense systems.”

Bonder explained the methodology will deal with missile and weapon trajectories. He said “some of the work will be computerized.”

Bonder's project will work closely with the Rock Island and Huntsville Missile Commands.

The AMPIRT project, based in Thailand, is a continuation of a contract started in 1964 to develop new methods of aerial surveillance of guerrillas in Southeast Asia.

Project director George Zissis, head of the Willow Run Infrared Physics Laboratory, explained that the funds will be used to continue obtaining AMPIRT data.

Prof. William Brown of the Industrial Engineering department, the project director for two of the new contracts—“Matched Filter Technique” and “Short Term Change Detection,” was unavailable for comment last night.

Prof. R. E. Hiatt of the Industrial Engineering department, project director of the RADC study of radar scattering devices, said the project is actually “an evaluation” of the measuring of radar and a study of “radar measurement procedures that are followed by a number of different commercial organizations.”

Hiatt explained that the funds are only “for the continuation” of a project started “about a year and half ago.”

For the first time the Reporter has begun placing asterisk before contracts that are classified. Don Thackrey, editor of the Reporter, said the action is in line with a new policy in the Office of Research.

The current issue of the Reporter lists only the study of AFAADS, “Matched Filter Technique” and “Short Term Change Detection” projects as classified.

However, in an independent study The Daily learned that AMPIRT and “Radar Scattering Investigation” projects were also classified.

Information Officer Herbert Poehle of the Office of Research said he was not aware of any more classified contracts than those

listed in the Reporter.

“I’ll check it tomorrow,” Poehle said.

JAN. 13, 1968

The University's Cooley Electronics Laboratory recently signed a \$430,000 U.S. Army classified contract to continue a project in “countermeasures research.”

According to Cooley Labs, “the work in no way involves weapons systems or any equipment devices produced which would be used by the Army in a military situation.”

The project, sponsored by the Army Electronics Command at Fort Monmouth, N.J., was begun by University researchers in 1951. The renewed contract is for a two-year period, involving \$215,000 per year.

Project director Thomas W. Butler, director of Cooley Labs, stated that the research involves “keeping abreast of the state-of-the-art in electronics and the conducting of studies on how new techniques or devices might affect current and future communication systems.”

Scientists Rap War Research

FEB. 11, 1968

Over 400 French and Japanese university scientists have appealed to their American colleagues to refuse to allow their universities to be used for military and secret research.

Citing the “ethical and professional responsibilities” of the world scientific community to refuse willingly to permit their discoveries to be utilized for destructive purposes, the foreign scholars indicated that a continuation of

continued on p. 21