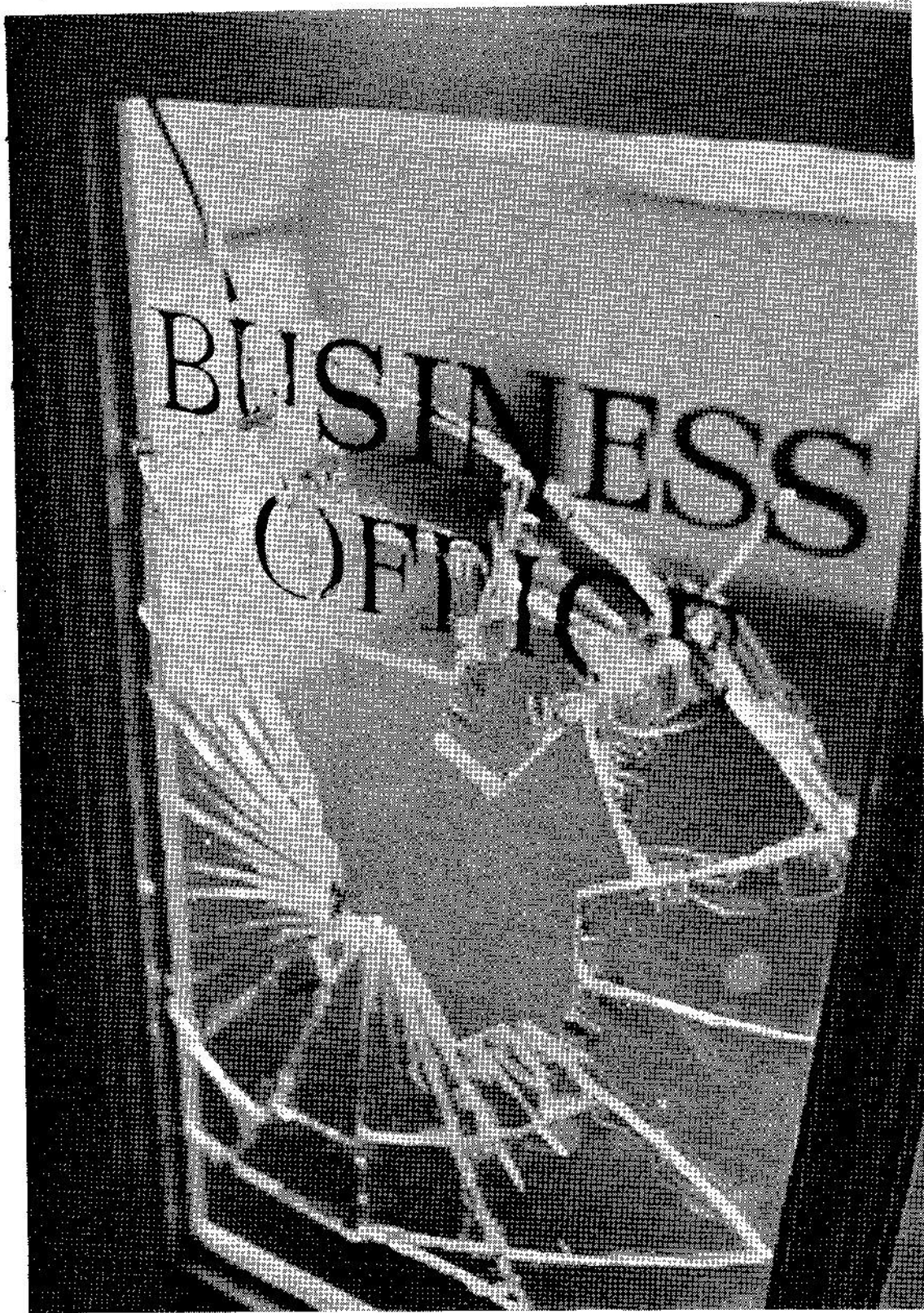


Fire and Sandstone



The Last Radical Guide to Stanford
25 cents

This booklet was prepared by members of the Stanford Radical Caucus and the New Left Project. In preparing the guide, numerous differences emerged over the nature of the articles to be included. (Accordingly, certain articles are identified by the group which set the tone.) If you don't like the booklet blame the group that you don't like.

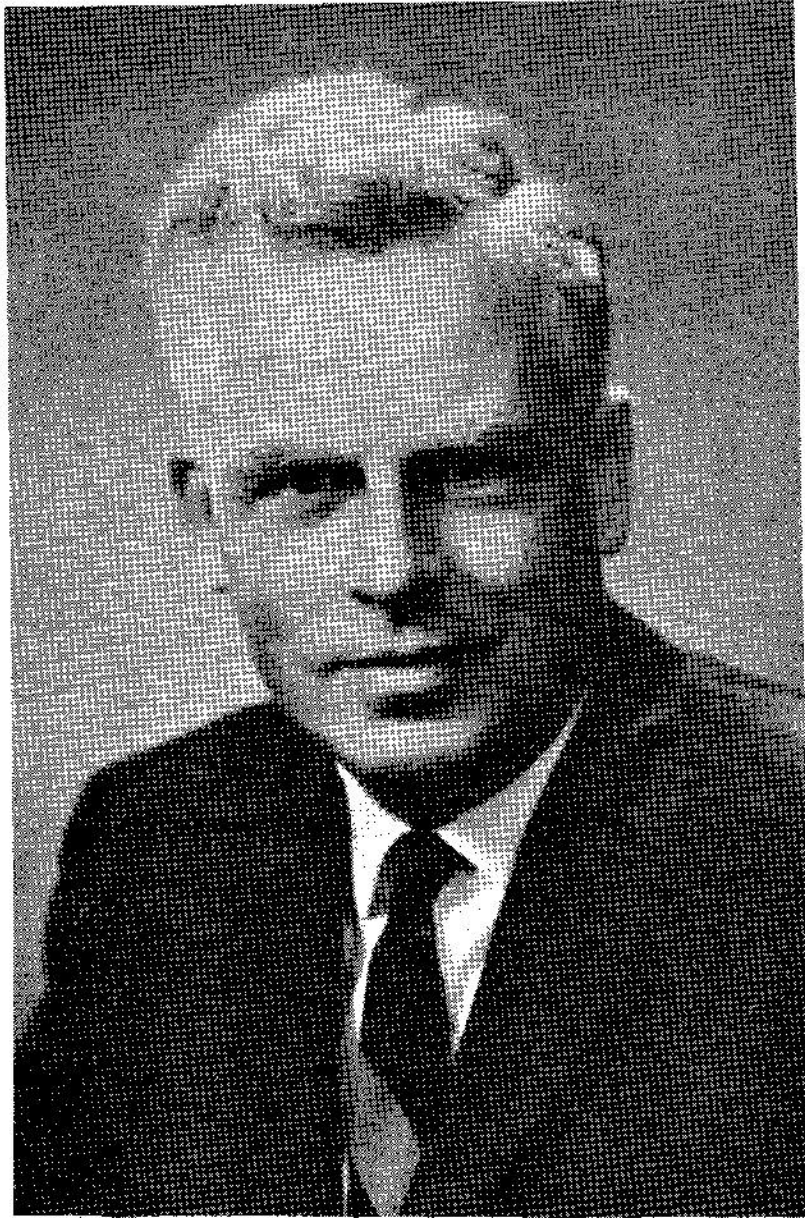
The World Bank refused to finance this effort, so we were forced to borrow from ordinary people. Most of the labor in putting out the booklet was donated, so costs were kept to a minimum. Even so, we do not expect to make back our money by selling copies at 25 cents each. Please send donations to the Radical Caucus, Box 5052, Stanford, California, 94305.

This booklet does not claim to explain or describe the entire Stanford-Palo Alto scene. We recommend:

The Promised Land: A Report on Mid-Peninsula Land Use (Grass Roots)
Up Against the Bulldozer (Palo Alto Tenants' Union)
Labor and the University (Stanford Labor Action Group)

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He that hath suffered this disordered spring
Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf.

--Richard II

To Love We Must Survive

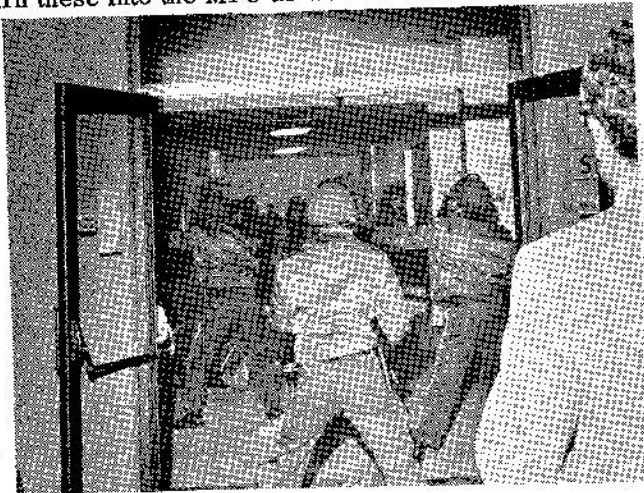
Legal Defense

In the past year the Stanford administration has shown little reluctance to call outside police to the campus. In future disturbances, count on seeing Santa Clara County deputies in full riot gear. The status of the Stanford police department is undecided at the time of this writing. In the past, the Stanford cops have not been a bona fide force. The highway patrol wouldn't even accept their signatures for signing off mechanical violations. This year may see the Stanford police becoming official pigs, not just pseudo-pigs.

People should be aware of a fascist vigilante group of students: the so-called Free Campus Movement. This outgrowth of the Young Americans for Freedom has been busy photographing and identifying political activists. In cooperation with the full-time pigs, FCMers act as undercover agents and sometimes as provocateurs. Last year, FCM tried unsuccessfully to block the entrances to the Old Union before a sit-in and they tried to finger those who sat in for the increasingly piggish administration. Both attempts failed.

If you are arrested, a community bail fund exists. The Mid-peninsula Free University maintains the fund and coordinates legal defense. Call 328-4941 if arrested. The following steps are important to remember if you are arrested, especially if your arrest is during activity at Stanford or the nearby area.

1) **YELL OUT YOUR NAME** so we can find out who has been arrested. If you are not busted, take down names of those who are and phone them to MFU. It is also vitally important to collect names and phone numbers of witnesses of busts and beatings. These are essential for defendants. Turn these into the MFU as well.



2) **ONCE YOU ARE CAUGHT AND YOU CAN'T GET AWAY, DON'T RESIST OR HASSLE THE POLICE.** You can get beaten up and have more charges laid on you.

3) **NEVER VOLUNTEER ANY INFORMATION TO THE POLICE.** You only have to give them your name and address. If they ask you questions, tell them only your name and address.

4) You're supposedly allowed to make two phone calls from jail. **CALL LEGAL DEFENSE FIRST - 328-4941.** Memorize this number and write it down on your arm when you go out for action.

5) **WHEN YOU ARE IN JAIL, DO NOT TALK ABOUT YOUR ARREST.** Talk about how you feel, maintain solidarity with your brothers or sisters, but say nothing about what happened. It could be used against you.

6) **DO NOT TALK TO THE POLICE.** You won't be able to talk yourself out of being arrested, and you will only jeopardize your body and your case.

Guns

More and more radicals are beginning to realize what revolutionaries have always known -- political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. We don't have the space here to describe various popular guns and their uses. For this, see Firearms and Self-Defense published by the International Liberation School and columns in the Maverick and Free You. Once you have decided what you want, the following information may be useful in helping you to get it.

The cheapest way to buy guns is also the safest -- through classified ads. Guns sold through the newspaper are often ten or twenty dollars cheaper than the same gun in a store. Even better, guns sold by private individuals are not subject to registration. So keep an eye on the Sporting Goods section of the classified ads. In the Examiner and the Chronicle (which apparently have some kind of policy against gun ads -- there are rarely more than one or two gun ads in any one issue) they appear in the sports section. Pick up the Valley Journal and the other local ad sheets -- they have the best selection and the biggest bargains.

A gun show is an event held in an exhibition hall with rows and rows of tables loaded with guns, accessories, and often assorted kinds of junk like old bottles, coins, and swords. Both individuals and dealers exhibit at these shows. The atmosphere is a combination of heavy right-wing politics and a floating crap game. Most of the exhibitors are reactionaries, and they are all there to try to make a few bucks through sharp buying, selling and trading. Furthermore, every show is full of FBI, Treasury and other agents--so be careful. A gun show is NOT a good place to become familiar with guns. If you don't know anything about guns, don't go. Get someone who is knowledgeable to buy for you.

There is a lot to be said for buying legal pieces at a gun store. You can be pretty sure that no one's out to really screw you. You can be as unsophisticated as you really are about guns and expect to get a great deal of help in selecting the best weapon for you needs. You have the near certainty that the gun isn't stolen and that it won't blow up the first time you shoot it. If it's new, you can even get a guarantee. And, of course, you can always find what you're looking for at a store.

Important note - the Second Amendment does not apply to the Stanford campus. If you live on campus and have a gun, you are required to check it with the Stanford Police Department, which has lockers for that purpose.

Selective Servitude

Despite President Nixon's "withdrawal" from Vietnam and the proposed all-volunteer army, the draft continues. Finding cannon fodder through the selective service system is integral to the continuance of American imperialism. Therefore, many of us face the draft.

We suggest that any young man considering--even for the distant future--dodging or resisting the draft visit a competent draft counselor now. Counseling on technical matters is available in the Special Services Office in the Old Union from Alan Strain, extension 3381 or 3382. If you are interested in more direct political counseling, call the Palo Alto Resistance (424 Lytton Ave., PA) at 327-3108. If you and your politics are strong enough, join Movement for a Democratic Military once you enlist.

Welfare

If your parents no longer support you, you may be eligible for welfare assistance. Food stamps are probably the most you can receive from the County. Single, employable people, especially students, are viewed with a critical eye in Santa Clara County. The Bay Area's incredible unemployment rate is taken into account only slightly by the welfare people. If you are near the no-income level, one dollar will buy \$27 worth of food stamps (the maximum for a single person).

To receive food stamps, you almost have to live off campus. When applying for the stamps, bring four things: (1) A statement of your income; (2) A verification of your savings; (3) A statement of your rent; and (4) Your Social Security number. In Santa Clara County, apply at the North County Office Building in Palo Alto (270 Grant).



In San Mateo County, call 369-1441 and ask for "Food Stamps in San Mateo". When make application for the stamps, tell the social worker that you cook separately from the other people whom you live with. If you live in southern San Mateo County, they can make an appointment for a meeting at the Health and Welfare office in East Palo Alto at 1645 Bay Road.

Birth Control

Free birth control exams, information and counseling are available at Cowell Health Center. Pills are not free, but prescriptions are available for all. Take your prescriptions to Alec, a discount store at 625 El Camino in Menlo Park, or Walgreen's Drugstore, 300 University Ave. Other drugstores charge up to twice as much for identical products. Planned Parenthood (407 California Ave., 326-6935) in Palo Alto provides exams and pills on a priced-according-to-need basis, while private physicians charge \$15-25.

Legal, therapeutic abortions may be arranged, with some difficulty, through Cowell Health Center. They can refer you to a doctor who will require reports from three psychiatrists who stipulate that physical or emotional harm will come to the mother if an abortion is not performed. Then the case must be approved by the Stanford Abortion

Committee, composed of local doctors. For more information, call the Free University at 328-4941.

If you think you are pregnant, Cowell Health Center will administer estrogen to induce menstruation. If this fails, they will administer the urine test for pregnancy one month later. (Cowell also provides confidential treatment for V.D. and heavy drug trips.)

Media

I. Television

KQED, channel 9, is the listener-supported, noncommercial affiliate of NET in the Bay Area. Chief among its worthwhile programming is a long news stint beginning at 7:00 each evening. This is an informal, generally unrehearsed, no-crap approach to the news and interpretation. Occasionally, you may spot Harvey "Self-styled" Hukari, former head of the Free Campus Movement at Stanford, now with KQED ostensibly reporting on radical activities in the South Bay.

If you ain't got a tube, but still groove on Jim Plunkett, Tresidder Union re-broadcasts Stanford football games every Sunday morning. They also pick-up on most national news and sports events. The tubes hang from the ceiling and if you sit close enough to hear, you break your neck. You'll have to go a long way before you'll find another combination to match eating Tresidder food while watching television.

If you're a vidiot with an aerial on your telly, you can probably pick up about ten different stations including UHF. But with the exception of KQED, there is little justification for watching any of them.

II. Radio

Listener-supported KPFA (94.1 mc. FM) in Berkeley, is undoubtedly one of the best stations around. Students can help with a \$10 membership. KPFA has a wide-range of programming including interviews, exceptional newscasts at 6:30, and often heroic reporting live from Berkeley and San Francisco. KQED (88.5 FM), an outgrowth of the television station, provides similar programming. On the FM band, the good rock stations are KSJO (92.3), KSAN (95.0), and KMPX (107), while KKHI (95.7) and KRON (96.5) spin classical and light classics. Jazz it on KPFA and KJAZ (92.7).

On AM, KCBS(740) provides continuous news, all day every day. They collect awards from the Freedom Foundation. Rock on AM includes KFRC(610), KYA(1260), and KLIV(1590). KIBE(1220) is the classical station. If you dig the Sha-Na-Na sound, check on KLOK(1170) once in a while. They're heavy on the OBG's pick hits out of the past.

Stanford's KZSU(90.1 mc. FM) is broadening its broadcasting range to include Portola Valley and other parts of the world. KZSU broadcasts music, panel discussions, and public events from the Stanford Campus. Last spring KZSU provided excellent coverage of OFF-ROTC and Strike meetings, as well as campus demonstrations. Some KZSU reporters were vamped on by the Santa Clara cops for carrying walkie-talkies and reporting (too accurately) on police movement on campus.

III. Newspapers

Like any capitalist venture, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Bay Area's morning paper, is out to make a buck. But it's the most progressive of the big-gun dailies especially when dealing with Reagan, Indochina, or the Tac Squad. "Odd Bodkins" highlights the Chronicle comic page.

Bruce Brugmann's left-liberal Bay Guardian specializes in harassing the Chronicle and doing well-researched articles on controversial topics (bay tidal land development, war research, and consumer safety, for example).

The evening papers, the San Francisco Examiner and the San Jose Mercury are pretty dismal politically and visually. However, the Mercury has been devoting attention to the housing struggle in Palo Alto. The Oakland Tribune, voice of the East Bay, is published by former Senator William "Wild Bill" Knowland, chief architect of Formosa.

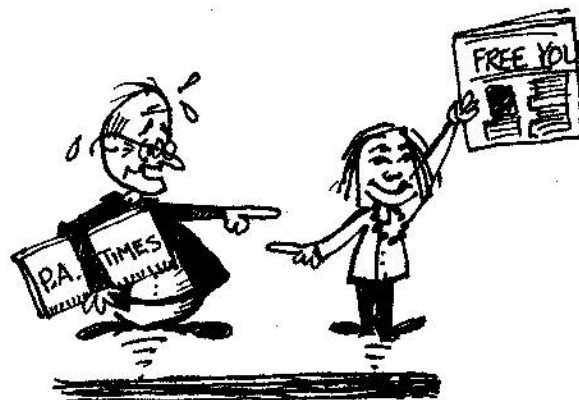
Alex Bodi's Palo Alto Times hits us right where we live and is a daily reminder that "freedom of the press belongs only to those who own one." Bodi is a strange old duck with delusions of Marxist-Leninist-dope-fiend-anarchistic-smut peddlers hiding 'neath his bed. His afternoon paper is the house organ of the industrialist-developer clique bent on turning Palo Alto into the financial and corporate brain center of the Peninsula. Politically, Bodi and his paper are slightly to the right of the Sheriff of Nottingham.

The New York Times is available at Tresidder for 40 cents.

IV. The Movement Press

The Bay Area has some of the best underground and alternative press in the country. Here's a quick rundown of some of the together rags you may encounter.

On top locally is the Free You, published by the newspaper collective of the Midpeninsula Free University. Recently, the Free You merged with the Wildcat of the Midpeninsula Workers' Committee, and it is fast becoming



the movement paper outside of the Berkeley Tribe. It carries news and analysis relevant to all sections of the community; students, street-people, and workers. It carries accurate, up-to-date announcements of meetings, strikes, boycotts, and handy survival information. In addition, it provides invaluable feature articles ranging from re-legging the forks on your Harley to modifying the barrel of your new Mossberg 500A. The Free You is published weekly and sells for 15¢. It is available from vendors on and off campus, at various locations in the Bay Area, and, of course, at the Full Circle Community Restaurant on University Avenue.

By now, the Berkeley Barb's politics have all but evaporated and Barb defectors now publish the Berkeley Tribe, much more together for Berkeley and S. F. news and events.

The Black Panther is published weekly by the Black Panther Party and is the most reliable source of news of the Panthers and related activities both nationally and locally. Recent features included Michael Tabor's "Babylonian War Machine," plus accounts of Bobby's appeal, the New Haven trials, housing crises, and analysis of international events. It's available at the Plowshare Bookstore and from the Stanford Committee Against War and Fascism.

The Leviathan is a magazine of political and cultural analysis published about eight or nine times a year. The cost is 50¢ but "subscriptions for political prisoners are free." This is the movement's answer to the New York Review of Books. Every other issue of Leviathan carries a notice that the next will be the last.

The Maverick is the voice of the Santa Clara County Workers' Committee and is published monthly for workers throughout the South Bay. Although primarily aimed at working people, recent issues have dealt with students, enlisted men, tenants, and other community groups as these people are drawn closer together in struggles which affect all exploited and oppressed people.

The Conspiracy comes from the National Lawyer's Guild. On campus you might want to check out The Colonist of the Black Student Union, and Chicanismo published by MECHA. Employees Organize is published monthly by United Stanford Employees and serves as an antidote to the administration's garbage.

Finally, the staff of Pacific Studies Center publishes the Pacific Research and World Empire Telegram, a literate and authoritative analysis of America's economic and political escapades around the world. Especially good on studies of U.S. Labor, monopoly capitalism, and the Pacific Rim strategy.

Pacific Studies Center on University Ave. in Whiskey Gulch, has a complete line of Radical Education Project pamphlets. Generally, Stanford political groups have tables with literature up during noon-hours on White Plaza or near Tresidder.

V. Some Campus Publications

For the first couple of weeks, you'll be reading the Stanford Daily with baited breath to see if your Anthro class has been changed into a Thermodynamics Lab. After that, the charm wears off. Just about anybody can write for the Daily and just about anybody can work for the Daily. It is unclear at this point which is worse. The editorial policy remains similarly unclear, although there are rumors that it may be further to the left this year. The Daily carries announcements of campus cultural events and radical meetings and activities.

The Arena, put out by the Free Campus Movement (FCM) of libertarian-conservatives who see their primary task as combatting the left, is a bullshit newspaper of Stanford's resident garrison of apprentice right-wingers. The paper is especially adept at sucking-up to rich alumni and all the best instincts of the ruling class. Unlike the Daily, only patriots can work or write for this sheet.

The Chaparral is an occasional magazine of photos, features, politics and culture which tries to get itself together about twice a month. The "Chappie" may be devoting entire issues to single topics of broad interest in the future, and then again, it may never publish another word. The staff has responded with reckless pessimism.

Deep in the bowels of Encina Hall, there is one man who, for all practical purposes, is the sole link between Stanford and the mass media of the outside world. The News and Publications office, captained by Bob Beyers, disgorges reams of press releases into editors' offices and media stations all over the country every day. For the most part, it's the tacky-tacky kind of junk that clouds the mind over a second cup of coffee after breakfast. But when it comes time to deliver the goods for the Trustees, Robert Beyers is busily screwing us all firmly into the table. His distortion of some campus political events and outright suppression of others caused some students last Spring to call regularly long distance to let friends and family know what actually was happening at Stanford. Among other things, Beyers is responsible for Campus Reports, a collection of his best releases of the week distributed campus-wide whether you want it or not. He whips off Staff News now and then: a very strange paper in which the administration tells the workers what's going on, what they need, and why they are all just members of the big Stanford family. Finally, the Stanford Observer is the slick monthly paper sent to all alums and parents. The Observer is designed to convince the alums to give money by either boot-licking them as a class or as individuals "charging forward into positions of dominance and responsibility."

VI. Movies

"Hiya."

"What's your name?"

"What's your major?"

"Wanna catch a flick?"

This is an important dynamic at Stanford and represents the high esteem many students have for the film experience; not to mention the esteem Stanford men show for women. The administration, recognizing this, has decided to cash in on it and makes possible a dizzying array of film series throughout the year. Wonderful distractions and safety valves with side-profits for enterpris-

ing hippie capitalists who'll welcome you with open hands. In one eleven-day period during winter quarter, it was theoretically possible to go to the movies every night, for eleven nights, never see the same film twice, and never leave the campus.

If you do venture into a "commercial" house downtown, be prepared for a rip-off of anywhere from \$2.50 on up. There are many theatres close to campus, naturally, and that's that. The Aquarius I & II on Emerson St. are back-to-back jobs carved out of an old slaughterhouse and meat locker. Be forewarned that you'll freeze your ass before the short subjects are over.

On campus, check out the Radical Film Series when it comes around your neighborhood. San Francisco Newsreel is attempting to counter restrictions on regular media with a fine collection of movement films designed to "serve as a medium of agitation, diffusion, and exchange of revolutionary experiences." They rent at ultra-reasonable rates and have films on the Third World struggles not available anywhere else. They're on Market St. in the City, and you should check out showings of their films on campus.

VII. Music

If you're into music, nobody can tell you where to go. But wherever it is, it probably won't be very close. Berkeley and San Francisco are the answers and Bill Graham's Fillmore West (corner Market and Van Ness) heads the list. You can generally ignore Graham's going-out-of-business warnings. Runner-up is the Family Dog on the Great Highway near Playland right across the street from the Pacific Ocean. The Fillmore is the more impressive of the two, but you have to be able to afford it. Also, check out Basin Street West in the North Beach area as well as the Berkeley Community Theatre. At home, patronize the Coffeehouse at Tresidder and the upstairs room at the Full Circle. Both often have some good sounds.

Record Stores: In the city, stop in at Tower Records, "the largest record store in the known world," for a real wig-out. Stop in at Discount Records in Menlo Park for laughs. On Lytton St. in Palo Alto, it's World's Indoor Records, where you can slouch in the furniture, talk, look heavy, hang around, etc. Ask Roy to play your favorite.

Full Circle

The Full Circle is a people's place. It is a non-profit co-operative: there are no owners, but rather several hundred members; it is run collectively by the staff. The Full Circle is a cluster of counter-institutions that try to serve all sectors of our community: street people, hippies, radicals, revolutionaries, students, businessmen, bikers -- "the people."

The Full Circle is not the average restaurant. But it does have a good restaurant with a breadth of menu and range of prices to meet almost everyone's needs. They have a complete fountain; a salad and cold sandwich bar; hot sandwiches and hamburgers; complete hot dinners; a rice and vegetable special; and the only known Neapolitan pizza (deep-dish, made with self-rising dough) in the area. They make their own pastries, bread and buns, and hamburger, and they use as many fresh vegetables (organic when convenient) as they can.

The Full Circle is not the plastic, endowed "coffee house," nor yet a hole-in-the-wall java joint. But it does have a coffee/espresso bar with a full selection of espresso specialties and house coffee that we blend and grind ourselves. For twenty cents you can sit and talk all night with infinite refills of the best coffee in town.

The Full Circle also provides a subsistence income for a couple dozen people. What's left over after expenses is divided among the staff on an equal basis -- and it really is just a subsistence income. The Full Circle is not the Palo Alto Community Center, built by one "community" to keep another "community" off the streets. But it is the center and focus for what's happening in "our" community. The Midpeninsula Free University, the Palo Alto White Panthers, and the Craftsmen's Guild are based at the Full Circle. Cultural events, living arts, musical entertainment, flicks, spontaneous happenings, finding your friends, political meetings, hanging out --- these are the things that express a sense of real community and that help unite that community, and these are the things you can expect at the Full Circle.

Eating Out

There is no such thing as the complete dining guide to the Midpeninsula, for students or anyone else. There are only graduated levels of expense.

The following are not restaurants *per se* but are spots selected on the basis of (1) reasonable or near reasonable prices, which may or may not be accompanied by (2) fairly good-tasting food, and (3) relaxing atmosphere. If the place has any idiosyncrasy worth noting, it is. Otherwise it's a process of learning through practice.

Dutch Goose: off the Alameda behind Stanford. Close to campus. Burgers tend to be greasy but its a cool joint. A beer garden.

Oasis: On El Camino just past Stanford Shopping Center in Menlo Park. Color tube on for all major sports events but get there early. Pinball, pool, and outstanding food and friendliness. Check out the torpedos.

Zott's Alpine Beer Garden: generations of Stanford students have downed here. On Alpine Road past Ladera. Great for warm afternoons.

Kirk's: On California St. No beer but the best charcoal broiled burgers around.

Amber Lantern: Stanford Ave. and El Camino. Close to campus.

Patio: El Camino in Menlo Park. Good Mexican cuisine.

Zhivago: El Camino in Menlo Park. Try some Russian dishes.

Qui Hing Low: off Castro in Mountain View.

la Lupe: Off Santa Cruz in Menlo Park.

Bennington's Cafeteria: University Ave. in Palo Alto. Try this for a real flip-out. Old-style cafeteria with very limited menu. Good food and decent prices. Mostly old folks who have been going there for years.

Black Forest: in Los Altos; superb German food. Try the sauerbraten.

Places to avoid: If we started listing non-union eateries, we would be here forever. However, some local joints have real labor problems and others are simply obnoxious:

The Winery (Calif. and El Camino) and **Chuck's Steak House** (El Camino towards Mt. View) are both shucks. Inspired millionaire Ryland Kelly has purchased l'Omelette on El Camino, thus permanently contaminating it.

Shopping

With the rising tide of inflation still unchecked, the Bay area is not the place to come for relief from the money squeeze. Food, the student's greatest expense after paying his debt to Stanford, is often priced out of the reach of a student's means.

Often overrated as "cheap" places to shop are the CO-OP markets. These supermarkets are owned by their customers and are pleasant, low-pressure places to shop. CO-OP prices are often under-cut by the chain supermarkets in sales. There are four CO-OP's in the Stanford area: California Avenue near Park Blvd. (the closest, but closed Sundays), El Camino at San Antonio Rd. (the best stocked of the four), Middlefield near Colorado, and the new Menlo Park store on Menlo Ave. If one has a car, for produce (fruits and vegetables) the San Francisco Farmer's Market is best. (Take the 280 exit from the Bayshore, then take the Alemany Exit.) In back of the Produce Market is a store which sells slightly damaged canned goods at a discount.

Escondido Villagers will find the JJ&F Market (520 College Ave. in College Terrace) handy for emergency shopping. The Open House (2325 El Camino Real, Palo Alto) is open until 12:30 am. All American Supermarket, (3990 El Camino Real, Palo Alto) is also open until midnight.

Three discount stores in the area give the lowest price on food. For cut-rate everything try Alec (625 El Camino, Menlo Park) or Gemco (2485 El Camino, Redwood City). A smaller selection of food and non-perishables can be found at Maximart (3200 Park Blvd, Palo Alto). Gemco will gladly take your dollar fee. Alec sends weekly bulletins to its customers (as does Gemco) and will cash checks for a dime.

Opening shortly after we go to press is a large health food store, 1/2 block from the CO-OP market on California Ave.)

If you're looking for gas masks, cheap sleeping bags, or army surplus equipment, Mountain View Surplus (520 San Antonio Road) is usually well-stocked.

And if you want Orowheat breads, cheap, buy from the Orowheat Bakery Thrift store on 3275 Ash Ave., in Palo Alto, near El Camino and Lambert.

Bookstores

Traditionally, Stanford students have headed for Kepler's store on El Camino in Menlo Park for just about any paperback they needed or wanted. Now some cool Stanford grads have established themselves as the Plowshare Community Booksellers on University (across from Pacific Tel. employment office.) The hours are incredible; usually from 10:00 am to midnight seven days a week. Both Kepler's and Plowshare should fit the needs of anyone looking for standard college material or hard-to-get-items. They're great to browse in.

Bell's bookstore on Emerson St. is supposed to be cool for used books, music nuts, and collectors. It used to be that, but if you looked a little "with-it", it was annoying to shop there. Now it's worse. His used stuff has all prices marked but since he doesn't remark to keep up with inflation, he jacks-up the price as you bring the book to the counter.

Berkeley stores warrant a book-buying expedition now and then. Check out Granma books run by the Young Socialist Alliance for Women's Lib stuff and rare leftist material. Drop in Yenan Books (next to People's Park) and check out hand-made enamel buttons. Cody's, Shakespeare & Co., and others in Berkeley are standard for used material, and you can sometimes do some dickering.

China Books, 2929, 24th St. in San Francisco provides

subscription service to mainland China as well as a complete stock of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist literature.

Housing

If the sterility of Stern Hall finally gets to you, or if the dorm food does you in, or if you are unable to stomach palatial Stanford twenty-four hours a day, move off campus. Learn to "be one with the masses." Though living in Palo Alto is not exactly living with the masses, it's generally better than living in a Stanford ghetto.

Unless you find an exceptional deal, the most practical and interesting method of survival off-campus is to share a large house with a number of other people. With rents skyrocketing because of the housing crisis, a reasonably priced house may be difficult to find without searching beyond Palo Alto and Stanford's more luxurious suburbs. Listings of off-campus housing possibilities are on file at the first floor housing office at Encina Hall. Some room arrangements in exchange for work are listed at the Placement Service. Checking the Palo Alto Times plus Tresidder and departmental bulletin boards can be useful. The Palo Alto Tenants' Union maintains listings of available housing. (See the Tenants' Union booklet and other sections of this booklet for more information). If you do rent in Palo Alto, be sure to join the Tenants' Union. If you rent elsewhere, form your own.

Transportation

The planned isolation of Stanford University from the rest of the Palo Alto community creates many problems. It is very difficult for a student to get to where he is going whether his destination is on or off campus. Students without cars are stranded on campus; students with cars can reach the rest of the world, but can't park in streets or parking spaces close to their on-campus destinations.

Bicycles are an easy and inexpensive means of transportation for students who live on or near campus. Bicycle theft has become a major problem on the campus, and those with bikes are advised to lock them to a bike rack or other fairly immovable object. Ten-speed bikes are ripped off especially quickly.

Those who live far from campus or want to get away from it need cars. The shortage of housing near campus aggravates the problem, so an unusually large number of Stanford students own cars. However, parking lots near places where students want to go are reserved for administration and faculty; other lots are reserved for staff. Some, like the Tresidder lot, carry time limits. Students are supposed to buy \$10 parking stickers from the Stanford police. Handing out parking tickets is one of the main activities of the Stanford police and they rarely miss a violation.

In the past Stanford roads have been clear of outside traffic cops, but three years ago the Santa Clara County Sheriff forced Stanford to accept a patrol. Beware of those black-and-white police cars: they are waiting to give you a for-real ticket.

GETTING AWAY

The usual route to San Francisco is the Bayshore Freeway (US 101), but the inland windings of Skyline Blvd. provide an attractive and often relaxing alternative. The Junipero Serra Freeway (I 280), which relaxes the traffic load between here and San Jose, has finally been extended to San Francisco. Construction of the freeway is complete except for one six-mile stretch of two-lane highway. The view is much better than the Bayshore. **SOME ADVICE**

If you buy a car, get a small one which will save you gas money and let you improvise parking spaces. With used cars, make sure the suspension is good--you may be surprised what heavy trucks and the rainy season will do to Stanford roads.

F-310 doesn't help reduce smog. For cheap gasoline, serve yourself at MacDonald's El Camino, across from Escondido Village.

NO CAR

For the student without a car, intelligent use of public transportation, as well as one's thumb, can help to overcome some of the difficulties.

One of the routes of the Peninsula Transit bus line terminates on the Stanford campus on Serra street in front of Hoover Tower. This line passes through the medical center and the Stanford shopping center. It ends at the Southern Pacific Terminal between El Camino and Alma (at the edge of campus) near University Ave. Other routes will take the rider from the SP station to almost anywhere in Palo Alto, East Palo Alto, and sections of Menlo Park, but the meandering routes and long waits for buses, make service inefficient. The buses do not run at night. Palo Alto is a suburb, and its solid citizens drive cars.

You can get to and from San Francisco, the San Francisco Airport, and San Jose on either Southern Pacific commuter trains or via Greyhound. Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART), even if it is finished, will not come this way.

Commuter trains are what their name implies. They take passengers to San Francisco in the morning and bring them back at night faster and more comfortably than an auto at rush hour. Greyhound takes about an hour to get to SF, and a little less to San Jose. On week-

ends, holidays, and especially week-end nights service is curtailed, often requiring long waits and transfers in Redwood City. The Greyhound station in Palo Alto is across from the SP station on Alma.

Local transit in SF is good but not getting better. You now need correct change to ride the Muni system. To travel to the East Bay (Berkeley and Oakland) you have to go to the AC Transit depot, a good walk from the SF Greyhound station.

Many students shun public transportation for either financial reasons or a desire to meet people and hitchhike. It is easy to catch a ride on the Stanford campus, University Ave., or El Camino Real near campus. Many Stanford students pick up hitchhikers, as do many older people who assume thumbers are Stanford students and must have upper-class origins or destinies despite their appearance.

When hitching long distances, it helps to carry a sign and stand at the University Ave. entrances to the Bayshore Freeway. California law prohibits hitch-hiking on freeways (outside the no-pedestrian sign is all right) and in streets (you must have one foot on the curb).

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These are the Stanford "student leaders." There can be little doubt that they will be of great service to the university administration; and they will enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Admissions

Stanford trains students primarily to be upper middle class professionals and business leaders. The admissions policy of the University is designed with this in mind. The use of Scholastic Aptitude Test scores and grade point averages for admissions criteria combined with Stanford's extremely high tuition discriminates against youth who have not been trained to concentrate on verbal and mathematical abstractions, and against those whose parents cannot afford to pay the high tuition. Only 4.6% of Stanford freshmen came from families with incomes under \$6000 per year in 1968. For freshmen at all colleges the figure is four times as high.

While Stanford screens out the poor, it makes considerable efforts to attract the children of the very rich. Recruitment is concentrated at private boarding schools and a few "outstanding" high schools. The pattern of recruitment in New England is particularly lopsided. Whereas 80% of the students admitted have at least an A- average in high school, it is not uncommon for prep school students to be admitted with B- averages.

In recent years, Stanford has made efforts to recruit black and brown students. Slightly over three hundred blacks will be at Stanford as students this fall. However, the emphasis is on creating a black elite. The passionate collecting of high school student body presidents and athletes applies to blacks as well as whites.

The admissions policy at Stanford, former University President Wallace Sterling used to tell incoming freshman classes, was designed to ensure girls a husband. The unreal ratio of male students to female students at Stanford has unnaturally structured social interaction since the University's founding. Academic opportunities are consciously denied women through quotas and age cut-offs in graduate admissions (in, for example, the psychology department).

Of course, very few women can become lawyers, businessmen, and engineers.

Getting Smart

Welcome to Stanford. No doubt you have come here in search of an education. Stanford is well known for dispensing such a commodity--or at least something that passes under that name. Radicals once thought they could change Stanford to make it more worthy of the term "institution of higher education". That was in 1966, when David Harris (now known as the husband of Joan Baez) was elected student body president. David's inspired visions were eventually committed to death, and the end product was the Study of Education at Stanford (SES). It did away

with some of the more onerous requirements, and attempted to recommend ways in which education could be personalized and deformed. But it did not change the basic nature of Stanford.

Student radicals cannot lay any great claim to originality in their discovery that universities such as Stanford are elite institutions. That has long been common knowledge. For the upper classes, Stanford has been a source of pride. To working people, "Stanford student" has connotations of smug long-hairs cavorting around in their Porsches.

Both Stanford and the corporate and government elite which dominates American society have gone through many changes since 1891. Stanford is no longer designed simply to provide some cosmopolitan embellishments for an otherwise provincial aristocracy; it now functions to create highly trained experts who will man the top posts in the bureaucracies and laboratories of America. However, the concept of an industrial training school is repugnant to most would-be elite members. And this is a matter of great concern here at Stanford.



WHAT IS ACADEMIC FREEDOM?

"Academic freedom" is the pride and joy of the American scholar. If you are a radical, you will no doubt be informed by certain professors and administrators that you pose a threat to this wonderful "privilege". In fact, if you listen carefully to the ways in which the term "academic freedom" is used, you may discover what it really is - privilege. It is the privilege of being able to lead your life much like the artisans of olden days: to work at your own pace, to have the personal pride of the craftsman in your own work, to enjoy the social life of the academic guild.

However, while the academic world cloaks itself in medieval imagery, it has intricate ties to - indeed it depends upon - the corporations and government. The academician's privilege is part of the bargain which he strikes with his benefactors. Another part of this bargain is succinctly expressed by Richard Lyman - a man who understands the bargain well enough to be the most likely prospect for Stanford's presidency - "The university cannot remain the true home of free inquiry if it is subordinated to political purposes."

This does not mean that the university is apolitical. It means that those within the university must not seriously challenge the policies of those who provide the bulk of the funding - i.e., the government and the corporate elite whose interests it serves; and it means that they must maintain the university as an instrument vital to the carrying out of those policies. When radical students demand that the university not take part in the oppression and murder of human beings, they also demand in effect, that the university cancel its bargain. That is why radicals threaten "academic freedom".

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The university naturally has an interest in committing students to that bargain. Hence recent curriculum reforms have aimed at initiating undergraduates to this guild-like atmosphere. They attempt to promote closer personal contact between students and professors, and to give students more opportunities to embark on their own projects. This can, ideally, lead to rewarding experiences. But it also has some severe pitfalls.

As changes in the economic structure have created the need for more and more highly skilled technicians at the higher levels, graduate training for the elite has come to be regarded as a necessity. Since anything one learns as an undergraduate must be relearned as a graduate student (by that time, if the matter in question has not been forgotten by the student it will have been made obsolete by the latest discovery or the newest theoretical trend), the requirements of undergraduate education can be modified or even dissolved without altering the purpose of the system. For at some point, the undergraduate must make some decisions about what to do with himself.

One possible alternative is to "drop out". There are a number of variations to this operation. Some people go to the beach, some go to the mountains, some sit in candle-lit rooms tripping on drugs, grooving on the sounds from their stereos. This type provides a fascinating topic of research for academic psychiatrists and sociologists who find in the drop-out a very human response to the alienating conditions of modern existence. Perhaps more important, the drop-out does not pose much of a threat to the security of the academic guild, for rather than challenging the system, he either ignores it or endures it fatalistically.

Many students conclude that the best resolution to the dilemma of their undergraduate freedom is to prepare themselves for graduate studies. Some of these slave diligently over their books and test-tubes and gradually pull themselves up the academic ladder. Others prefer to nurture the image of the brilliant intellectual, and hope eventually either to blitzkrieg or bluff their way into the

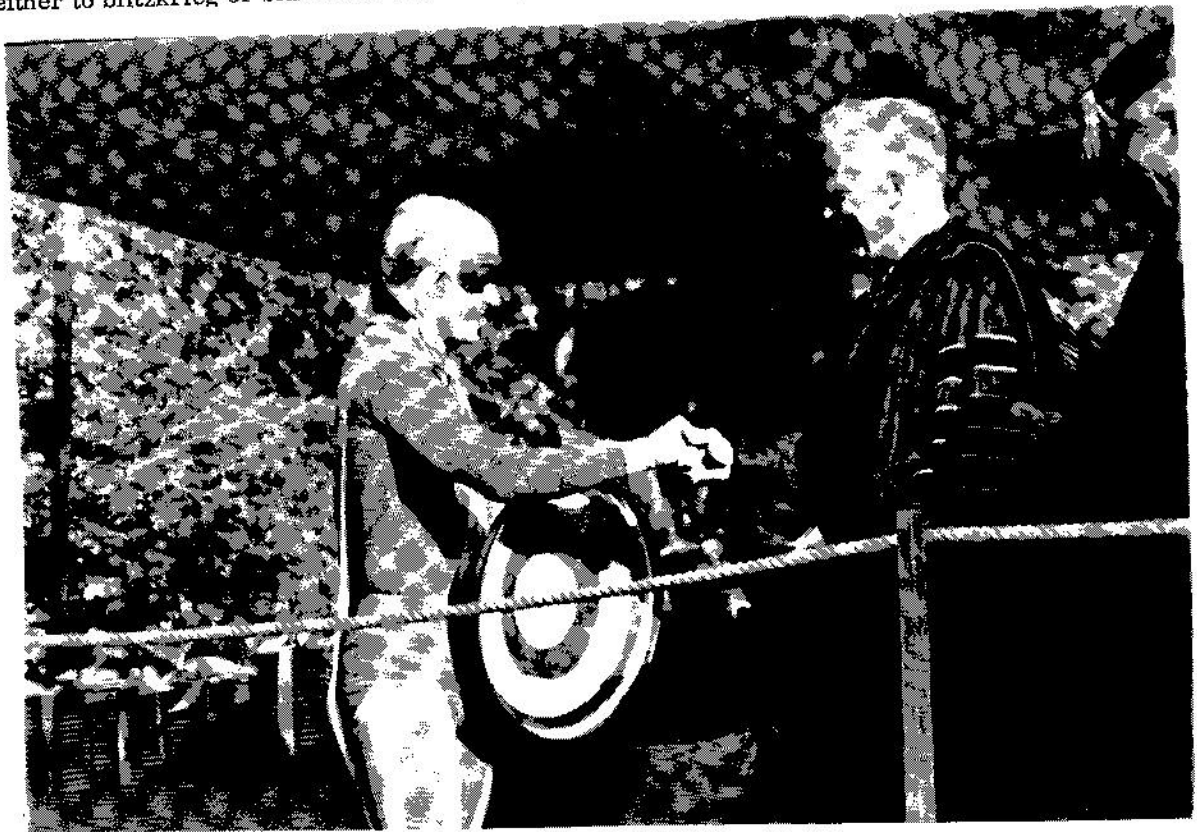
Ivory Tower. These methods also insure that the academic guild will rest secure in its tranquility, and that the tasks it performs for government and industry - such as electronic warfare and counterinsurgency research - will go on unhindered.

If you are now a freshman, this may all sound rather overwhelming. After all, the administration never told you any of this. Apparently they think that your university education can be a rewarding, fulfilling, "mountain top" experience and at the same time prepare you for all the shit-work and boot-licking it takes to get to the top of the heap.

WHERE NOW?

The most common experience of the Stanford student is disillusionment. The war in Indochina goes on, despite the marching, the picketing, the draft resistance, and the rioting. Trying to make a place in the academic world is humiliating and exhausting. At the end of it all, you find that there are hardly even any jobs for you because the government is no longer doling out quite as much money to the universities as it did in the early sixties. Tuition goes up almost every year, and you're bound to get tired of a steady diet of baked beans and peanut butter after a while. If now, or sometime in your illustrious career as a student, you feel like you're about to reach the end of your tether, take cheer, for you have lots of company.

Radical students have for several years tried to devise ways of cutting that tether which binds them to the rules of the academic establishment. They have tried to create alternative institutions and life styles, in which they can better realize their potentiality as human beings. In a way, it was the artists who were the first to take this step, for they found little room in academic establishments dominated by the "scientific spirit". Political radicals are beginning to follow in larger and larger numbers. The paths they choose are varied, and these variations sometimes reflect differences in



politics, almost as often as differences in skills and interests. The variations parallel those of the "establishment" world: e.g., journalism, labor organizing, law, medicine, economics, sociology, and so forth. But in each case, there is an attempt to create ways of thinking and acting within the context of the tensions and problems of the real world outside the untainted walls of the Ivory Tower. And most importantly, radicals are creating ways of fulfilling very basic human needs while they wage political struggles against the old institutions which constantly exhaust people's energies and yet offer no prospect of renewing them.

Women

While becoming increasingly involved in the economy, women are still assigned to the thankless role of defending the last bastion of tradition, the household. Nearly all major institutions and media conspire to confine women to menial and incidental roles in the public life, while constantly reminding them that their fulfillment comes as guardians of the hearth. Women's Liberation is a response to this situation. It is a way of saying that the traditional patterns of social relations—specifically, the domination of men over women, both in private and public life—are no longer viable, for they destroy women's chances to develop their own identities apart from those defined by a male-dominated society. Women's condemnation of male chauvinism is an assertion that they will not accept being consigned to the subordinate roles of wife and mother, that they must, first and foremost, be complete human beings.

Marlene Dixon, sociology professor and activist in women's liberation defines male chauvinism as "an ideology of male supremacy which asserts the biological and social inferiority of women in order to justify massive institutionalized oppression. . . . The phenomenon of male chauvinism can only be understood when it is perceived as a form of racism based on stereotypes drawn from a deep belief in the biological inferiority of women." Certainly, there is no empirical, scientific evidence to support any theory of female inferiority. Rather, it is a cultural phenomenon passed on from generation to generation which for centuries has socialized both men and women to believe that women are naturally passive, submissive, irrational creatures. These attitudes of female inferiority have resulted in the exploitation of women in all aspects of their lives.

An examination of the American economy reveals exploitation of women. Job discrimination is perhaps the most obvious. Women who consider their college education as a means to a rewarding career might take notice of 1968 findings of the Department of Labor which point out that a woman with four years of college education earns just \$6694 per year while a man with an eighth-grade education earns \$6580 per year. The male college graduate, meanwhile, was earning \$11,795! When female workers are earning only 55¢ for every dollar earned by males, it is no wonder that equal pay for equal work is a long-time women's demand.

Not only are women working for lower wages, but they are forced to accept undesirable jobs—clerical workers, service workers, factory workers, and, of course, unpaid housewives. The few women professionals in the nation are teachers (predominantly primary school) and nurses. Why aren't women free to choose a different place in society? Lack of skill is seldom the reason (in

1963, 60% of women with B.A.'s were housewives.) Rather, the reason is that women are the victims of institutionalized discrimination: laws preventing pregnant women from working; laws prohibiting the hiring of women for certain jobs; laws regulating women's working hours; and the absence of effective regulations prohibiting discriminatory hiring practices.

Not only are women discriminated against in employment, but our consumer economy thrives on male chauvinism. Considering that women constitute 80% of the consumer market, their rights are in no way respected. Instead, the media exploit a male supremacist image of woman as sex object or empty-headed housewife. This image structures and reinforces male expectations of "womanhood." As a result, women are forced to fit the images in order to be considered "feminine" and therefore "desirable" by men.

Women don't buy feminine hygiene deodorant because they're gullible, but rather are forced into such consumption by a market which plays into the hands of the male supremacist image. Women must buy or be branded as unfeminine.



Stanford, like nearly every other institution, participates actively in economic oppression of its female workers. It demands unrealistically high qualifications but offers little financial reward. Secretaries receive only \$486 per month. On the other hand, jobs for males, none of which requires any special qualifications, all begin with a higher base pay: groundsman, \$525-560; custodian, \$540; service station operator, \$660; and so on. The great number of student wives seeking work to finance their husbands' educations (another example of male chauvinism) provides Stanford with inexpensive labor. In addition, Stanford as an institution makes no provision for paid child-care for working mothers (see CHILD CARE AT STANFORD).

Female workers are not the only victims of male chauvinism. The ideology which regards women as basically inferior denies the validity of her intellect and limits any woman's chances to develop. The fact that the educational system also discriminates against women should be obvious to anyone currently enrolled in a university. At Stanford, female graduate students are outnumbered by graduate males 5 to 1. The undergraduate ratio is almost 2 to 1. As one woman, Dr. Susan Ervin Tripp, explains it: "Why should graduate women care? When they near completion of graduate study, they find that jobs are scarce. . . . (Women also need) models, successful women to emulate. Graduate school socializes students not merely to know the content of books, but teaches them a way of thinking, of writing, a style of life. Most men can look to one or more faculty men who influenced their own lives strongly." At Stanford, with only ten women professors out of a total of 563 full professors, one might have a tough time finding a satisfactory model. (This is not to say that anyone should emulate the typical Stanford professor.)

Not only are educated females few in number, but social pressure channels them into "feminine" fields--English, foreign languages, art, etc. A woman who tries becoming an engineer, a scientist, a lawyer or a doctor, assuming she makes it past the discriminatory admission and hiring practices, will find herself an outsider in her field.

Male chauvinism manifests itself in still another way--the sexual oppression of women. In literature and thought ranging from D. H. Lawrence to the works of Freud and in all the mass media, woman is presented as primarily a passive being who should exist for the pleasure of the male and who has no right or need to participate actively or assertively in satisfying emotional or sexual needs. Freud's theories on female sexuality were certainly not based on any study of female physiology. For years women unable to experience vaginal orgasm (a Freudian myth: there is no such thing, only clitoral orgasm) thought themselves frigid and blamed themselves for being deprived of sexual fulfillment.

Not only have women been denied this fulfillment, but they have also been denied control of all of their reproductive capacities. Sexual education and contraception are not easily available. The woman is the one who must carry and bear the child, and yet the right to avoid pregnancy is often denied her. Should she become pregnant, her right to terminate the pregnancy, if she so desires, is flatly denied. The therapeutic abortions performed in the U.S. are usually limited to the wealthy. Those not so fortunate are forced to seek illegal abortions when they cannot afford to have a child either for emotional or economic reasons. The statistics of death and permanent injury resulting from illegal abortions are appalling--it is the woman who suffers. And yet now that abortion has become a public issue, the authoritative institutions (in the public mind) to be consulted--religion, law and medicine--are all male-dominated. Women cannot determine the nature of the changes.

The problem of women's liberation goes much deeper than questions of salaries, education and abortions. The roots of oppression lie in the social and economic organization of American society and in hundreds of years of cultural development. The fight for liberation of women--the opportunity to become complete individuals, with equal rights to participate actively in the world--requires alteration or elimination of American institutions that deny people--whether women, men, blacks or Vietnamese--the right to have control over their own lives. As such, women's liberation ultimately cannot be separated from the struggles of other oppressed peoples in America and throughout the world.

Child Care at Stanford

The Stanford Community Children's Center was initiated by a group of Stanford women and workers in response to child-care needs of mothers, children, entire families in the Stanford community. The day-care center was not intended to be a group babysitter to replace the non-working lady who lives down the block or an enlightened professional nursery where more affluent mothers could drop their kids. Day care means a cooperative effort in which all parents and other members of the

community share the responsibilities of taking care of and bringing up all the children. This creates a community social environment for the children to develop in, while freeing women from their traditionally house-bound roles.

The University already provides the unique situation where parents can be near to their children while they work. The demand for local child care means that parents can be with their children some time during their working day. It also means that parents help design the center's program, thus participating more in the child's development than if they left him with a sitter, or worse, alone.

A group of Stanford women carried out a summer program at Stanford Elementary School in 1969. Most of those cared for were children of graduate students and faculty in Escondido Village. This group merged with SLAC workers and found limited space in the Stanford Convalescent Home. The Center received no financial backing from the University or any other source. Of course, this restricted the kind of services provided by making it necessary to charge a fee of \$75 per month for full day care (to cover equipment, teacher, insurance, etc.), thus eliminating potentially interested working parents because of the expense.

The Center has steadily expanded and changed to include full day care for eighty-eight children by the end of last spring quarter, the hiring of a new teacher to accommodate six to eight more, and the institution of a graduated fee scale which begins to deal with financial inequalities.

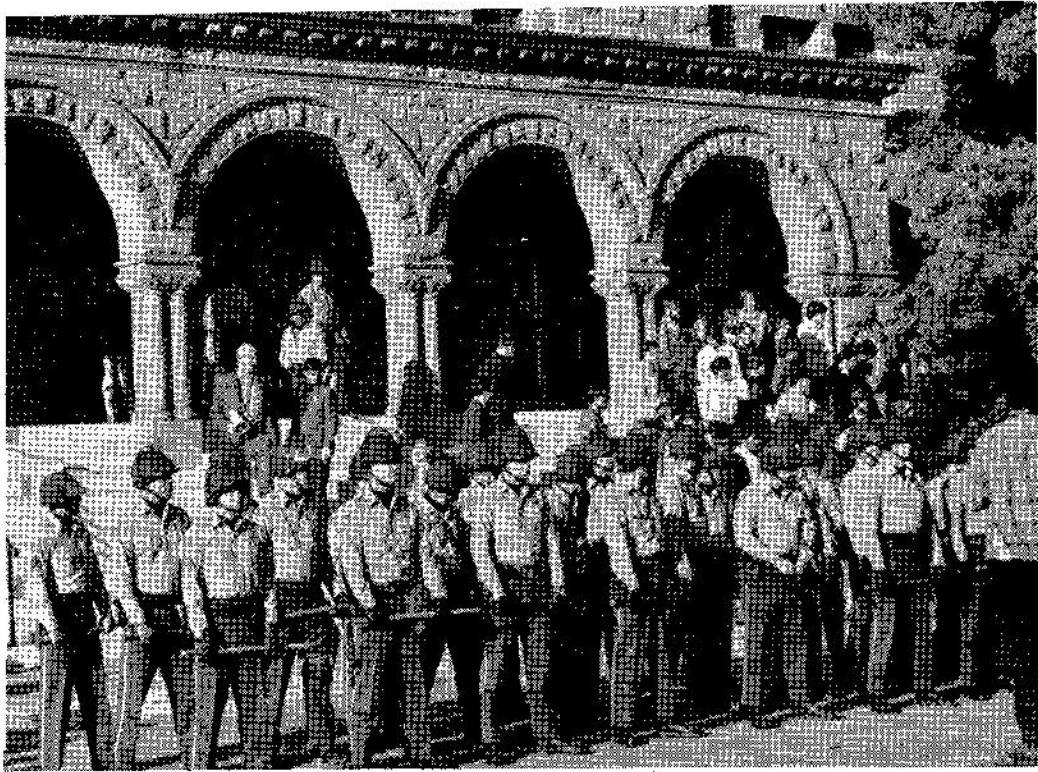
However, all this work, in fact the very existence of the Children's Center, was challenged in a fight with Stanford over a location. Anticipating the loss of their space in the Convalescent Home, the Center's people demanded that Stanford provide for the child care needs of its students and employees. The Stanford Elementary School, which was to be torn down for emeritus professors' housing, was the proposed site. Ex-president Pitzer and his minions admitted to giving children and community child care low priority on their list of expenditures. They skirted their "moral obligation" to children by making an ambiguous agreement to give the Elementary School to the Center for one dollar.

Implicit in this agreement, as far as the Center was concerned, was an understanding that the University intended to assume responsibility for the property taxes. However, spreading word of "victory" brought a clarifying word from Stanford's lawyers, who explained that the group had misunderstood President Pitzer and that the University was only giving them a two-year lease on a building, with attached maintenance and tax expenses.

The Workers Action Caucus put up posters to publicize and protest against the University's decision. This proved to be a sore spot for the University administration, which reacted immediately by threatening staff people with the loss of their jobs on the basis of a rarely if ever enforced regulation requiring prior approval of all posters that go up on campus. (One Stanford official personally aided Stanford police in tearing the signs down.)

It is now unclear how antagonistic the University will be to the growth of the Center and whether it will try to replace this autonomous people's center with another built by federal funds and governed by the administration.

Negotiations with the University for child care were successful only because people understood its purpose and were dedicated to furthering its work. New people are needed as part-time staff members, dues-paying supporters, educators and advocates of the Center's cause (like WAC), and fundraisers. Students working at the Center can get credit through SWOPSI.



To Survive We Must Fight

HOW THEY GONNA KEEP US DOWN ON THE FARM

STANFORD MOVEMENT

The roots of the Stanford movement date back to Mississippi Summer (1964) and support for the Free Speech Movement in Berkeley. Though both civil rights and student power were important threads for the developing movement, only anti-war and anti-draft activities led to sustained involvement of the most people.

Early activities included mass anti-war marches, a sit-in against draft tests, an experimental college, the election of David Harris as student body president, and a popular "We Won't Go" campaign. In May, 1968, 600 students occupied the Old Union to demand student control of the campus judicial system and amnesty for students suspended for participating in an anti-CIA demonstration.

In October 1968, the Stanford chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (since disbanded) spawned the first conscious anti-imperialist movement at Stanford since President David Starr Jordan and the Anti-Imperialist League opposed American involvement in the Philippines after the Spanish-American war. The SDS demanded that Stanford and SRI cease all research and operations concerned with Southeast Asia and the war in Vietnam. Not until fifty SDS members interrupted a meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 14, 1969, did people pay attention to the SDS demands. SDS conducted an educational campaign, including a political defense before the Stanford judicial council. When five Trustees appeared at a campus forum on March 11, to answer SDS charges, SDS gained mass support for the first time.

On April 3, 1969, a community meeting in Dinkelspiel Auditorium adopted a series of demands opposing classified war research, chemical and biological warfare (CBW) and counterinsurgency studies. Furthermore, the group, later to be known as the April Third Movement (A3M), demanded that SRI not be severed from the university, but instead be controlled by guidelines designed to exclude objectionable research.

Trustee rejection of the demands led to the nine-day occupation of the Applied Electronics Laboratory. This sit-in served as a base for educating and amassing support but it ended with only a faculty pledge to eliminate classified research from the campus. SRI still continued to do CBW work, war research, and counterinsurgency studies. The A3M held an abortive sit-in in Encina Hall the morning of May 1, and sponsored a class boycott and political carnival while awaiting a Trustee decision over SRI. When, on May 13, the Trustees announced their

intention to release SRI to continue its work, the Movement was incensed. In a well-executed militant action at the Industrial Park facility of SRI, the A3M blocked traffic, kept researchers out of SRI, and destroyed the exterior of the building when the police moved in to clear out the demonstrators. The demonstration forced the closing of that particular facility of SRI and did hurt SRI overall, but the Trustees' decision stood.

The April Third Movement, though it failed to "control SRI," was an important step forward. It was possible to build a militant, anti-imperialist movement on the Stanford campus. A3M's "failure" lay in its inability to control an institution of paramount importance to those in power. In fact, consciousness of the difficulty of social change was perhaps the most important lesson of the April Third Movement.

Last fall the anti-war movement continued under the leadership of the liberal "Moratorium." Though campus radicals failed to relate adequately to what was a massive, ineffective outpouring of anti-war sentiment, radical activity continued, primarily in building ties with workers in local plants. Winter quarter SDS fell apart. Some radicals joined Grass Roots to agitate around the issues of low-income housing and land use, but most of its work was educational and oriented off campus.

OFF ROTC

Following the Trustees' instruction "to continue (his) consultation with the Department of Defense to improve and utilize this important program," President Pitzer had formed an advisory committee to which all proposals concerning the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) would be submitted. On October 30, 1969, a revised army ROTC contract had been sent to the committee for their advice. A week later President Pitzer had unexpectedly appeared at the committee meeting and requested an endorsement of the Army proposal. On January 12, 1970, the committee endorsed the proposal. Four days later, Pitzer sent the proposal to the Academic Council with a letter that strongly urged them to accept the plan.

On January 22, the Academic Senate, suffering massive moral collapse under the combined weight of the Defense Department and the prodding of President Pitzer, reversed a previous vote of the entire faculty and instituted a limited academic program for ROTC.



Academic Council welcomes visitors.

FCMers guard the Old Union. (Bob Beyers of Stanford News Service is in foreground.)



courses. Anticipating this display of academic license, concerned members of the community formed the New Stanford Moratorium. The New Moratorium organized the infiltration of ROTC classes and a limited education program in the dorms. The "People's Army" took to the countryside, armed with water balloons, laying a guerilla ambush for a ROTC field maneuver. Moffett Naval Air Station could not provide air support, so the ROTC forces never showed.

Many members of the New Moratorium also joined a march to the Stanford Square branch of the Bank of America on "TDA," the day after the Chicago Conspiracy contempt verdict. Though several financial institutions lost their plate glass windows that night, no arrests were made. The Movement learned that night that police or FCM photography doesn't mean shit after dark.

Just before the beginning of spring quarter, a mail poll of the entire faculty narrowly approved the plan granting limited credit to ROTC. The first night of the new quarter, following a speech by Tom Hayden of the Chicago Eight, 300 anti-ROTC protesters marched to the ROTC building to board it up. Santa Clara County Sheriff's Deputies attempted to disperse the demonstrators with clubs. In response, some university buildings associated with the American imperialist system (ROTC, Graduate School of Business, Space Sciences Building) were trashed (windows were broken).

On April 1, the Movement adopted the "Do It to It" strategy. This strategy involved political work on all levels, from education to militant action intended to raise the cost of maintaining ROTC. That night 300 radicals, organized in small groups, trashed the ROTC building and fought police. Four were arrested.

The following night the Off-ROTC Movement, as it was to be known, demonstrated its ability to work on different levels. Over a thousand students toured the campus in a peaceful march. Interest in the struggle was built by militant action, but on that night concerned liberals showed up when the radicals promised not to trash.

The next week the Off-ROTC Movement attended ROTC classes (Pitzer was forced to close ROTC enrollment and the ROTC building), attended a meeting of the Academic Council without permission, and began to organize its affinity groups. The affinity groups initially served as mobile squads that functioned collectively in confrontation situations. The affinity groups were much more than military units, however. They offered a forum for thorough discussions of questions like ROTC, trashing, and imperialism, and served as organizational committees. Many people who did not participate in militant action were actively involved in affinity groups.

The night of April 6, the Movement quickly trashed the President's office and the Space Sciences Building. The "cost-benefit analysis" augmented the "Do It to It Strategy." The Movement was working to make ROTC more costly to the University than it was worth.

The week of April 12 the focus of the Movement shifted towards educational activities and the impending student referendum. Two affinity groups put out the Street Wall Journal, an occasional wall newspaper. Discussions were arranged in dormitories, and the Movement campaigned against ROTC for the student referendum. The Movement had reservations about the legitimacy of the vote, but it felt that an expression of opposition to ROTC would help eliminate military training at Stanford. Two-thirds of the students voted to deny credit to ROTC, and barely less than half favored elimination of ROTC from the Stanford campus. Spurred

on by this show of strength, and pressured by students new to the movement but opposed to trashing, the Movement voted to "sit-in" the Old Union. Experienced radicals feared a bust, but new people felt that a bust might help build support. On April 23, following a large noon rally in White Plaza, 300 students--and off-campus supporters--pushed their way through FCM'ers blocking the Old Union entrances and staged a "nondisruptive" sit-in. A band was brought in for a dance in the courtyard which lasted until 11:00. A 1:10 a.m., fifty Santa Clara County Sheriff's deputies swept through the Old Union, without warning, clubbing demonstrators and arresting twenty-three on trespassing charges. Those who got out responded with heavy trashing all over the campus.

The Movement, by a slight margin, voted to call for a two-day class boycott instead of militant action in an effort to build mass support. The boycott fizzled, but the Movement set up a Liberation College in the Old Union Courtyard, published the Stanford Free Press, and sponsored theatrical rallies, including a performance by the San Francisco Mime Troupe and the premiere of the Stanford Disruption Theater's "Alice in ROTCland." Though probably fewer than five hundred people attended the Liberation College overall, they found it offered a relevant educational experience, something rarely found at Stanford.

The second Old Union sit-in was born at a divided meeting, in which one group opposed trashing and another demanded that those opposed provide an alternative. Though independent affinity group action was endorsed, the group decided to occupy the President's office. Pitzer's office was locked and guarded the next morning (April 29), so the Movement occupied the Old Union again. The mood of the sit-in was set by a militant, mid-day performance of "Alice in ROTCland" and the announcement of the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. The word got out that a bust was imminent, and over 1500 students and supporters gathered outside. The police came a 8:30, sparking heavy fighting between students and police. Moving across the campus, 1000 demonstrators battled over two hundred police and deputies from as far away as San Francisco till 1:00 a.m. Sixteen people were arrested and ten were injured. The police reported thirty injuries.



STRIKE

On Thursday, April 30, in response to the Cambodian invasion and the eruption of violence on campus, a liberal group held a mass meeting in Frost Amphitheater to call a "non-violent strike" (boycott of classes) to put

an end to ROTC and the militant demonstrations. After the speeches by the sponsors of the meeting, the microphone was opened. Radicals spoke, and soon after an inciteful performance of "Alice in ROTCland," 1000 students left the amphitheater for the ROTC building. Some demonstrators broke into the ROTC building, but the demonstration moved along when several busloads of police arrived. Windows were smashed all over the campus that night, and an abandoned car was set afire. Heavy fighting between police and students continued late into the night, despite the appearance of the "no-rocks brigade," which stood between demonstrators and police. When the demonstration finally stopped, tear gas blanketed the central campus.

On Friday morning, May 1, the Academic Council voted to recommend to the Academic Senate that it withdraw credit from ROTC classes. It referred the question of ROTC presence on campus to the ROTC advisory committee. The "strike" began Friday, too. In addition to a widespread class boycott, buildings were blockaded. When two people were arrested at Encina Hall, others immediately surrounded a police car and prevented it from carrying them away. A busload of police arrived, but avoided confrontation for fear of converting more "non-violent" students into dangerous militants.

That night there was a march to Palo Alto in an attempt to bring campus militancy into the community. The march was met at the edge of campus by a line of police. Though people made it into Palo Alto, the scene was too tight, and they returned to the campus for a dance and scattered confrontations with the police. Though that night carried a great potential for militant action, the Movement failed to understand the importance of "defending its own turf."

Sunday afternoon, May 3, a mass meeting was called to organize the strike. Though many people struck independently, for their own reasons, this meeting voted the "demands" of the strike. There was little opposition to two of the three national "Yale demands"--get the U.S. out of Southeast Asia and eliminate DOD research and ROTC--but only after an angry plea from Stanford's Third World students did the assembly agree to the third--Free all political prisoners. A majority had originally voted against the demand, largely because radicals had failed to adequately inform other strikers about "political prisoners."

Monday, May 4, marked the first full day of the strike. Classes that didn't voluntarily cease meeting were blockaded or interrupted with questions, most of the Stanford Engineering labs were forced to close, seriously threatening the university financially. Though 500 people blocked doorways at the week's beginning, the number rapidly diminished, with only ROTC continuously blocked. The class boycott aspect of the strike continued for four days. On Friday, May 8, President Pitzer declared Saturday and closed the campus.

The success of that week's activity grew from the interaction of the Cambodia invasion and the culmination of a militant struggle against ROTC. Many students with

no past political activity stopped going to class. The administration, in its own right incapacitated by the Cambodian invasion, feared coming down on a mass-supported strike by having the police break up the more militant aspects of the strike. Police from San Jose, Sunnyvale, and Mountain View were unwilling to return to the campus because so many police had been injured. The administration did negotiate with the civil to obtain a new injunction and a campus curfew, but these were never unveiled for use.

At the end of the week several departments met and voted to call of the strike, although in many cases curriculum changes were made so political activity could continue.

Liberal students got involved in activities such as the Movement for a New Congress, but many radicals decided to try to build connections between labor and the anti-war movement by supporting the Teamsters' wild-cat strike. A picket line was set up in front of University Receiving, and some trucks refused to cross it. Out of these actions, the Labor Action Group of the Radical Caucus was formed. Other radicals and left-liberals worked on the "Open Campus" project to bring the strike's message to middle America.

Unsatisfied by the general direction of the strike, Off-ROTC members and other radicals formed the Radical Caucus during the week of the strike. It continued to meet after the strike ended. On May 19, it sponsored a final night of trashing in response to the arrest of seven of its members on warrants for acts allegedly committed in early April.

On June 4, the Academic Senate voted to eliminate credit for ROTC and to phase out the entire program. The struggle over ROTC continues only in the courts.

Though a number of people brought before the Stanford Judicial Council this spring were convicted and fined (a few may have been suspended), many charges were dropped for lack of evidence or set for trial this fall. In the county courts, charges were dropped for people participating in the two sit-ins. Of those people arrested on misdemeanors, all but one were acquitted.



POLITICAL TRIALS THIS FALL FROM OFF-ROTC

Jose Razo: August 30

Burnell Mack: September 21

Jim Clark: September 24

Brooks Yeager-Chuck Noble-Dave Smothers: October 5

James Johnson, Jr.: October 5

Four well-known members of the Off-ROTC Movement served five or ten days after being found in contempt of the Superior Court injunction banning disruptions at Stanford. A few demonstrators, charged with felonies,

plead guilty to lesser charges. More important, several felony cases are yet to be tried, including the case of Burnell Mack.

SUMMER OF STRUGGLE



This summer, while most Stanford students were away vacationing, radical political activity in the community of Palo Alto reached a new high. For background, see PALO ALTO'S MASTER PLAN (in section III), excerpts from a leaflet distributed this summer by the Bay Area Revolutionary Union. For a more detailed explanation of these issues, see "The Promised Land," a report on Peninsula land use focusing on the role of Stanford University, and "Up against the Bulldozers," published late this summer by the Palo Alto Tenants' Union. Similarly, for a more adequate description of this summer's events, consult the back issues of the Free You, voice of progressive forces in Palo Alto.

This summer witnessed the most intense political activity in recent Palo Alto history. All kinds of people--from street people to the League of Women Voters--have joined to oppose the Palo Alto Master Plan as it affects them. The struggle has focused on three major demands: an end to fascist police repression in Palo Alto, an end to demolition of low-cost housing and building of high-rise developments, and the right of young people to enjoy themselves in Lytton Plaza without harassment. But it is all one fight. People involved over specific issues have begun to realize that all of these demands are opposed

by the same small group of rich men who own and run Palo Alto, and they are supporting each other's demands.

EVICTIIONS

Conflict began to crystallize last May over the Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation's plans for a luxury hospital "which will attract people of the best type to this community" to be built in one of the city's few surviving pockets of low-income housing. Opponents of the hospital educated the community about the housing crisis in Palo Alto, about what kind of hospital this would be, and whom it would serve. On June 2, the hospital was defeated by referendum. But Hare, Brewer & Kelly, the landlords for the area where the hospital was to have been built, weren't about to take No for an answer. In the two weeks following the referendum, they served ten families in the neighborhood with eviction notices. The plan this time was to build high-rent, high-profit, quickly constructed "dwelling units" and office buildings.

But the people of the community meant their No to be final. A meeting was called, and the Palo Alto Tenants Union was formed. The Tenants Union issued demands for 4000 low-income housing units, and end to evictions,

and a moratorium on development projects such as the Bank of America's Bryant Street "Superblock," the Dillingham Financial Center (Palo Alto Square) and the Willow Expressway.

A battle was shaping up. Through June angry tenants sought redress from the Palo Alto City Council. But the Council stalled each week until 2:00 or even 3:00 a. m. while Tenants Union members (some of whom had already received eviction notices) and their supporters sat in the audience, desperate to speak, only to be threatened with arrest every time they tried to make themselves heard.

RED SQUAD

At the same time the fight against political repression and fascism began. During the spring political activity at Stanford, movement leaders were harassed by a group called the "Red Squad," the plainclothes detective force of the Palo Alto Police Department. Other people in the community were subjected to intimidation and harassment by Red Squad members, under the leadership of Roger "007" Goodyear. Following the refusal of the City Council to investigate these violations of civil rights, a class action suit was brought against the members of the Red Squad and the City of Palo Alto, with Jim Wolpman of the Palo Alto Law Commune as attorney.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

July 4th marked the beginning of this summer's street fighting in Palo Alto. The day began with a Be-in at El Camino Park (the history of Be-ins in Palo Alto--the repressive resistance of the City Fathers to even the old "flowers and beads" be-ins of by-gone days--is a story in itself). But this Be-in looked different from past affairs. Pictures of Mao and Che graced the bandstand. Representatives from the Tenants Union, the Brown Berets, and the Revolutionary Union spoke, as did

Michael Kennedy, one of the lawyers defending Los Siete.

At sunset the crowd moved over to Lytton Plaza, anxious to hear more music and test the absurd sound ordinance prohibiting amplified music after 11:00 p. m. Plainclothes police circulated through the crowd. The people--black, brown and white, mostly young--were overflowing onto Emerson Street, and they were militant. At one point somebody made a perfect toss of a cherry bomb, sending one of the pigs spinning around holding his ear. One plainclothes cop tried to make an arrest in the middle of the plaza and suddenly found himself down on the ground, unconscious.

The tension grew as more police began to gather on the outskirts of the plaza. Sometime after 11:00 p. m. they charged the crowd in the plaza, scattering the people in all directions with their swinging nightsticks. But the people weren't ready to accept this particular eviction without resistance. Groups of fifty to a hundred people roamed the streets of Palo Alto, striking at the businesses behind the Master Plan: the banks and insurance companies, Pacific Telephone, real estate outfits, and the Palo Alto Times. With just a few unfortunate exceptions, people left small shops--the shops of people on the losing end of big business' development schemes--untouched. This is the kind of political discipline that has marked this struggle in Palo Alto as such an important one: the lines have been clearly drawn.

None of this seemed to make an impression on the City Council. At the regular meeting of July 6, crowds of people were kept outside while those allowed inside were watched and photographed by the Red Squad and kept waiting until after 1:00 a. m. for a discussion of the housing crisis.

THE ROUND-UP

A large crowd gathered at the Plaza on Saturday night, July 11, including many black brothers from East Palo Alto. Around 11:00 p. m. the people decided to take



University Avenue and moved out into the street. Without warning, police came charging from all directions, rounding up hundreds of people in the intersection, including a few straight Republican businessmen. Some people were released from the scene a few hours later--this selection was pretty much based on appearance, with Roger Goodyear directing the whole operation. Although the charges, (for men "riot" and for women "failure to disperse,") were eventually dropped, the police were able to collect almost 300 sets of photographs and fingerprints. Most of the heavier charges came down on the black brothers, almost all of whom had to post bail (the whites were released on their own recognizance).

The City Council meeting of the following Monday, July 13, was short and chaotic. The pigs were frenzied. All kinds of people, including elderly women, were beaten, maced, clubbed and arrested. Tim Gadus of the White Panthers was arrested by Roger Goodyear and brutally beaten in the Civic Center basement by that professional sadist. Goodyear threatened to kill Tim if he ever told about the beating. But Tim told, and many people in Palo Alto have made it clear that if Goodyear lays one hand on Tim or anyone else, Goodyear's "gonna be splattered all over the pavement."

ILLEGAL SEARCHES, ARMED SELF-DEFENSE

The very next day the Red Squad raided the home of White Panthers Tim Gadus and Jack Hawkes. They arrested the two of them (Tim for the second time in twenty-four hours) and Janet Weiss of the Revolutionary Union on "possession of stolen goods." The "stolen goods" were legally purchased weapons.

They were all set to make another arrest that night, at the house at 376 Addison. At 9:00p.m., there were police cars and a paddy wagon parked up and down the street. But calls went out informing friends and lawyers of the situation, and by 9:15 there were people inside the house, armed and ready to defend themselves in the event the police tried to enter illegally. The pigs backed down and left. It was one of the summer's most important lessons.

By this time much of the Palo Alto community was intensely concerned with the behavior of their "representatives." On Saturday afternoon, July 18, a community meeting attended by 1000 people gave overwhelming support to the right of the people at the Plaza to stay past 11:00 without interference. The housing situation and police repression were also discussed.

That night the people won another victory. The call had gone out all over the Bay Area for brothers and sisters to join the people at the Plaza in asserting their power to defy the 11:00 p.m. ordinance out of existence. Early in the evening about fifty helmeted, uniformed members of the San Jose Liberation Army arrived, marching down Emerson Street waving red flags. There were police with rifles and shotguns on all the downtown rooftops (this has since become a regular feature of the Saturday night Palo Alto skyline). 11:00 p.m. arrived, but nobody was about leave. The police knew it--and knew that if they tried to bust things up, the round-up wasn't going to be so easy this time. They had no choice but to let the people take Emerson Street. There was more music, speeches, and a great film. Sometime after 1:00 a.m. the people decided to leave, and quickly dispersed in groups.

It wasn't a complete victory. The city's new strategy has been to bust the bands which play past 11:00p.m.

during the following week. Various groups and speakers have appeared at the Plaza: the San Francisco Mime Troupe, speakers from Los Siete, and so on. The Tenants Union tried to make itself heard at a few more City Council meetings and then, with supporters, walked out of the August 10 meeting, where the Council unveiled its new teletaping equipment, to be turned on "in case of disruption."



ROGER GOODYEAR: Observe the People

Nothing is resolved. The Master Plan is still big business' design for Palo Alto's future. That Master Plan has no mercy for people of low and middle income. The Tenants Union continues to grow (see Organizations), as just one part of the United Front which has developed to fight for the real interests of the people of the midpeninsula against that Master Plan. The Midpeninsula Free University, Venceremos College, the White Panthers, and the Bay Area Revolutionary Union have pledged themselves to that United Front. Late in the summer the Stanford Radical Caucus decided to support the United Front demands, and more recently the Stanford Workers Action Caucus also joined the United Front. As we go to press, the Tenants' Union is organizing an emergency phone tree to oppose the impending demolition of low-income housing in downtown Palo Alto. The struggle is not over.

REPRESSION

Over the last few years, as political discontent has risen within the United States, repression of political movements has increased. With the growing impotence of the old devices of social and political control, and with the revelation of the futility of reformist efforts, those in power have had to resort to cruder methods of control. On the university campuses these have taken many forms, ranging from suspension to summary punishment with billy clubs and mace. When the police come, those arrested face fines and probation for their first offence; they are sternly told that the next time it will be jail.

For working people and people of color, there is none of the paternalistic leniency with which the student radicals of the middle and upper classes have been treated. But in either case, the purpose of the prosecutions is not simply to exact retribution from the individual ostensibly involved; it is aimed against the movements of which those individuals are an integral part. It is political beliefs which are placed on trial, beliefs which lead men to contest the legitimacy of the men and institutions administering America.

A closer look at repression reveals the establishment's strategy. The arrest-imprisonment-trial cycle is intended to hurt the movement in three ways. First, it can scare radicals into inactivity. Second, it often takes valuable leadership off of the streets, out of circulation. And third, it diverts the attention of political movements from their original goals.

Here at Stanford this fall there will be several political trials stemming from the Off-ROTC demonstrations of the spring. Student radicals will be on trial for contesting Stanford's "right" to participate in America's imperialist aggression. As for evidence -- or lack thereof -- it will be of only secondary concern to the prosecution; frightening any potential dissidents and keeping them tied up in defensive activities is their most important goal.

Stanford's radicalism derives only in part from the current trend within the universities. It owes a great deal to its location in the Bay Area, which has long been a center of radical and revolutionary activities. Two major political trials are scheduled to be going on in San Francisco in the fall--those of Los Siete and the Soledad Brothers -- and radical groups at Stanford will put a great deal of energy into activities related to these trials.

Los Siete are seven Latino youths from the Mission District accused of killing SFPD Officer Joe Brodnick. The realities of what actually happened were quickly swallowed up in the panic reactions of the media, most notably the Chronicle. The public was taught with banner headlines that Los Siete were mere "hoodlums." But the powers that be had greater reason for fear than was expressed in the Chronicle's epithets; Los Siete were organizing the brown community against the political and economic oppression of their people by the government and the corporate elite. Two of the seven, the Martinez brothers, had been involved in the College Readiness Program at the College of San Mateo. There, rather than

grooming themselves to be acceptable social climbers at the bottom rungs of the system, they read the works of Che and Mao. And they brought back to their community ideas which led them to an understanding of why their people's interests would be the first to be sacrificed when the city father's decide upon a new urban renewal program or the route for the new rapid transit system.

The Soledad Brothers are three black prisoners. The law books give names and numbers to their crimes; But all that the courts had cared to know was that they were black and poor and so posed a threat to the tranquility of the middle class white neighborhoods of the judge and jurors. In prison they discovered ideas which led them to a political understanding of their oppression. They became known by the prison administration for their politics. When a Soledad guard was found dead this January, the three were charged with murder. Prison officials paid no heed to legalities; they held the brothers incommunicado for three weeks. Again the media played upon the fears and fantasies of the white middle class to prevent the spread of revolutionary ideology.

But radical and revolutionary forces are finding ways to meet the challenge of political repression. They have organized campaigns for the freedom of political prisoners, by showing widespread support for their demand that political prisoners be set free, and by making it clear that they are ready to retaliate with force whenever the establishment seeks to carry out repressive policies, whether in the form of court verdicts, injunctions, or any other such device.

Each political trial has been a vehicle of education, unmasking the purposes of the police and courts and the manipulations and distortions which they use to attain them. And the movement has continued its programs with increased dedication, showing that they would not be intimidated or diverted. Finally there have been struggles within the courts, where movement lawyers have attempted to break down the prosecution's facade of "law and order" and reveal the fears and prejudices of judges, juries, and prosecutors.

But all of these battles require energy and resources: to hold massive support demonstrations; to educate the communities through the production of newspapers, pamphlets, and leaflets; and to meet the tremendous costs of an effective defense in the courts.

People in those movements which attack the American social order and its repressive apparatus understand that their very right to exist is being challenged by political trials. But they know justice is on their side and that knowledge is ultimately their most valuable resource. The court battles here are only part of a larger struggle nationwide, and movement people at Stanford possess a great wealth of skills and resources that can be put into it.

To mobilize and organize those resources is an integral part of radicalism at Stanford.



To Fight We Must Know

"We have been pioneers in creating a new type of community-- one that I have called a 'community of technical scholars.' Such a community is composed of industries using highly sophisticated technologies, together with a strong university that is sensitive to the creative activities of the surrounding industry. This pattern appears to be the wave of the future."

FREDERICK TERMAN

STANFORD OBSERVED

When President Nixon announced the "non-invasion" of Cambodia this spring, most of the Stanford community reacted angrily, participating in the nationwide "strike" against the War. Though opposition to the Nixon administration was nearly unanimous throughout the Stanford community, strong strategic differences emerged. Most "striking" students, faculty, and administrators considered the strike a show of strength to influence the President. Members of the Strike's radical caucus and the Off-ROTC Movement, however, attempted to direct the strike against the University. Anti-war liberals were aghast. Nixon and the government, they contended, were much more suitable targets. However, radicals believe that Stanford University, with its academic partners across the country, is an integral part of the U.S. Imperial machine. In serving the U.S. military and providing the academic resources for an imperialist corporate and government policy, the Universities deserve the attacks that they now face, and much more.

Stanford's country-club atmosphere often takes one back thirty years or so to the days when the University was a finishing school for the sons and daughters of the California elite. But Stanford has grown since then, and now half the student body is engaged in specialized post-graduate study. Students are trained to be corporate lawyers, medical experts, engineers, State Department experts, and junior executives. In addition, research institutes from communication to secondary education now dot the campus.

Stanford currently does \$14 million in research for the Department of Defense (DOD), spread throughout the departments of geology, statistics, physiology, sociology, political science, and the Hoover Institution, as well as the sciences and engineering. Stanford's total research budget, excluding SLAC, is in the neighborhood of \$40 million. The Public Health Service, the National Science Foundation, and NASA join the DOD as the chief sources of government funds.

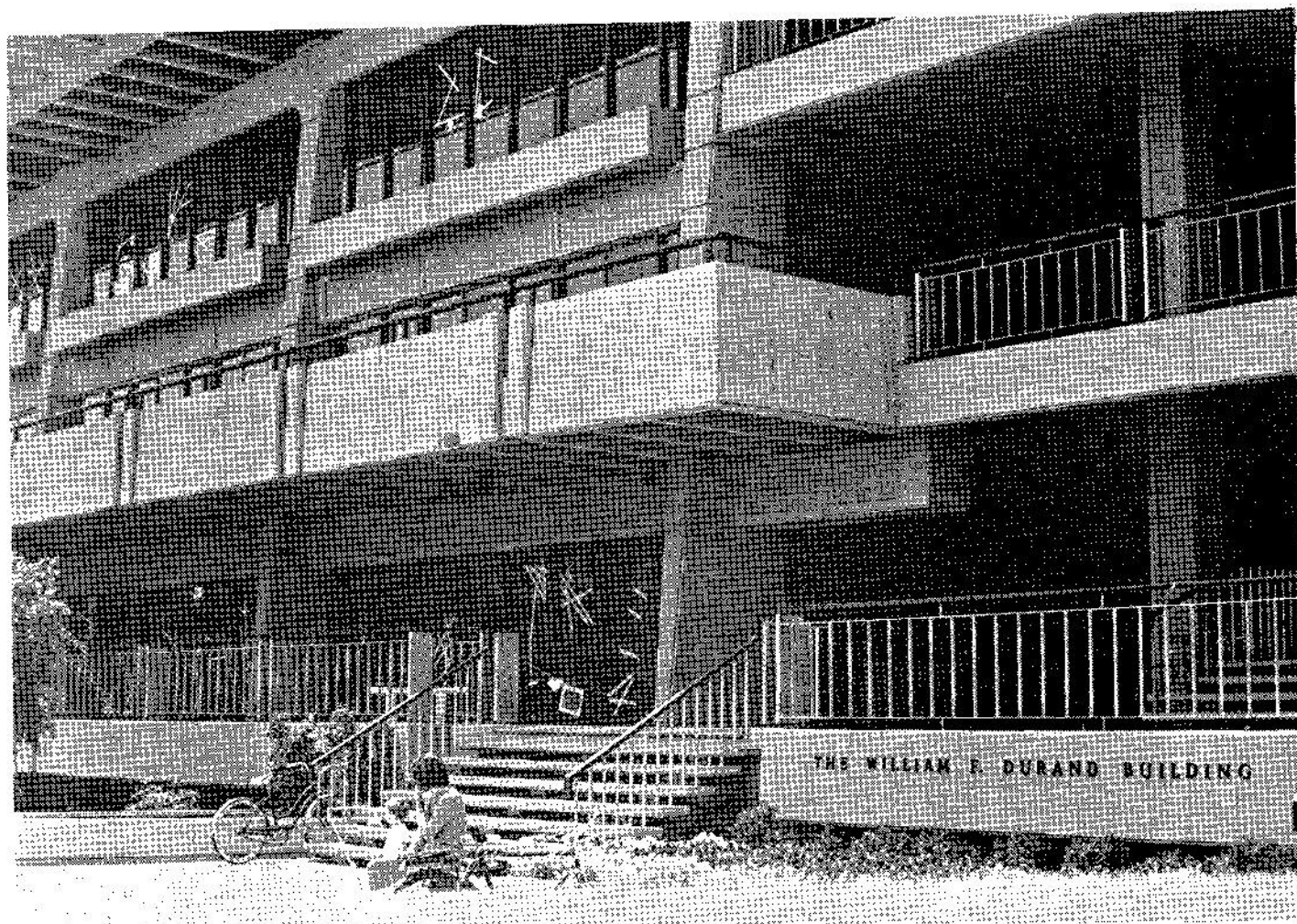
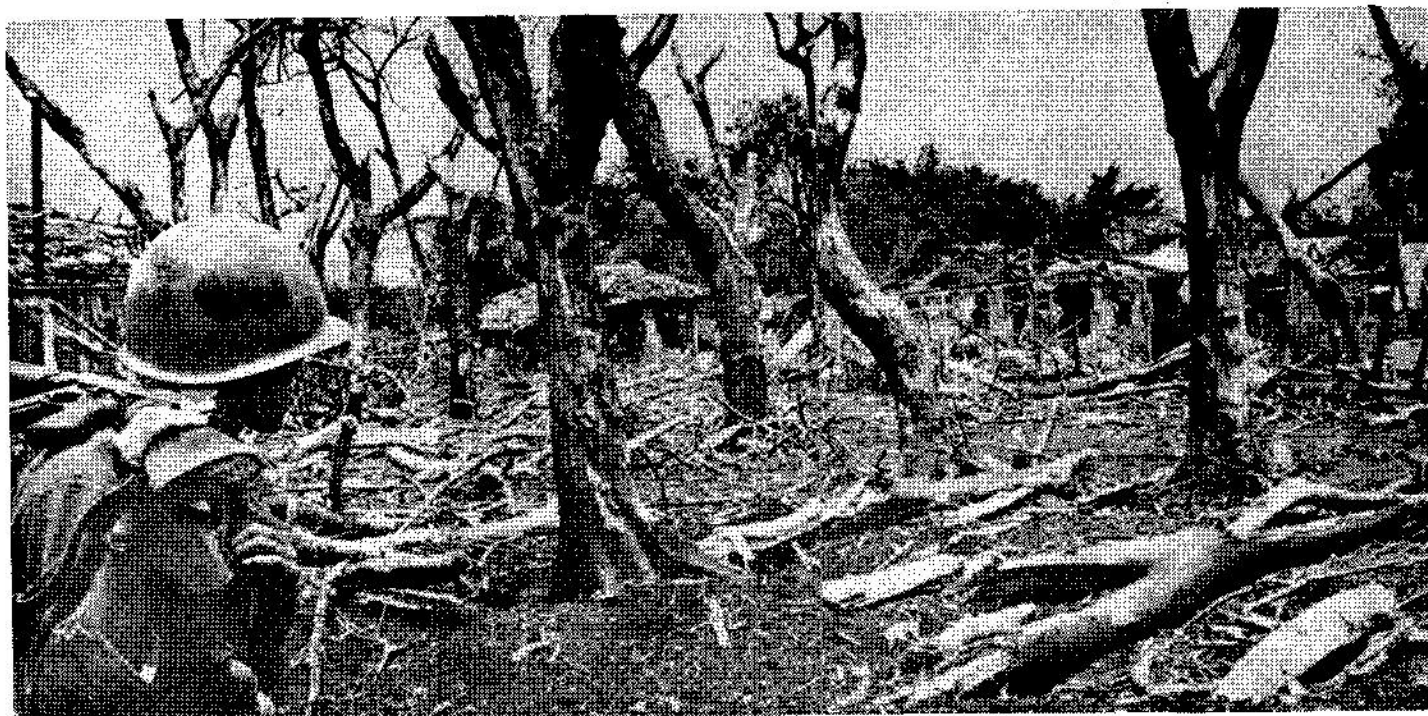
Stanford extends beyond the academic campus. In conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission, it operates the non-military Stanford Linear Accelerator (SLAC), which does \$30 million of research annually. Near the

hospital and medical school lies the Stanford professional area and the chic shopping center. South of campus, extending from El Camino Real and the "Dillingham" building site beyond Coyote Hill, lies the Stanford Industrial Park, major brain-center for the military-electronics industry. And secluded a few miles away in Menlo Park is the Stanford Research Institute.

Stanford is not the result of accidental development. It has been developed to serve the interests of the men who control it. We contend that such interests are contrary to the needs of most people. This section focuses on the clearest examples -- the Engineering School, the dying ROTC program, the Graduate School of Business, the industrial park, and the Stanford Research Institute -- but the analysis extends, to one degree to another, to the entire Stanford complex.



Fred Terman



PEOPLE WHO WORK IN GLASS BUILDINGS SHOULD NOT DO WAR RESEARCH.

Engineering at Stanford

A few years ago the Stanford School of Engineering was rated first in the nation in a prestigious magazine poll. The Engineering School, led by the Department of Electrical Engineering and the growing Aeronautics and Astronautics Department, is the center of the Mid-Peninsula "Community of Technical Scholars," created and celebrated by Provost Emeritus Frederick Terman. The Engineering School has attracted -- and grown with -- the aerospace and electronics industries which populate the Stanford Industrial Park and much of the rest of the Peninsula.

Through research, consulting, sponsoring conferences, and training on all levels, the School of Engineering has made Stanford and its environs the West Coast brain center for the American military empire. In return, those who have profited from the services of Stanford Engineering have supported it well.

RESEARCH

Engineering's most direct link to the U. S. military is its research. The Department of Defense (DOD) sponsors several million dollars of research annually in the Engineering school, primarily in the Stanford Electronics Laboratories. This research varies in the nature of its applicability. Most, however, fits into a long-range strategy for maintaining America's leadership in all aspects of technological warfare.

Stanford's DOD-sponsored research is now unclassified. Secret research, which has the most immediate military application, was thrown off campus by the April Third Movement with the occupation of the Applied Electronics Laboratory in 1969. However, that same research now continues at off-campus centers such as SRI.

Unclassified research on the Stanford campus is difficult to judge. Projects vary along a scale from "mission-oriented" through "basic" to useless. Sensitive researchers attempt to mask the military applications of their work when presenting them to the anti-war Stanford community -- in AEL the April Third Movement discovered that the "Electromagnetic Techniques" contract approved by a faculty committee was actually entitled "Electromagnetic Warfare Techniques." The same researchers emphasize the military possibilities of their work when they apply to the Department of Defense for funds. Recent congressional pressure -- through the Mansfield amendment and general fund cutbacks -- is sufficient to assure us that all DOD-sponsored research has military value to the United States.

Even the most "basic" research merits challenge. Given the political context of American society and the concerns of the sponsor, research must be judged in terms of how we expect it to be used -- not how much it might serve the people if only America changed its policies. Is research neutral when only those who are building missiles or supersonic aircraft can use it? Worried scientists and engineers often assure themselves that their research is probably useless. This, too, is no justification at a time when the resources are needed elsewhere.

TRAINING

Stanford's engineering research for the DOD must be

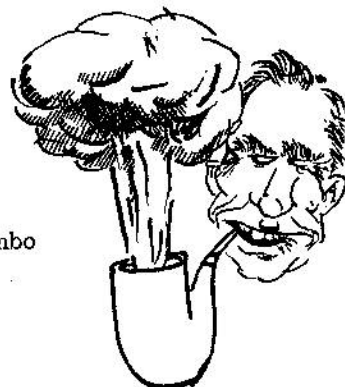
understood as part of the training and socialization of engineering students. Graduate students trained on DOD research drift easily into military-connected work once they get their degrees. In fact, recent graduates have found that DOD-oriented training has hindered their obtaining jobs in non-military engineering.

Furthermore, anyone seeking a career in engineering has a strong chance of working for the Department of Defense or war-related industries. That is, the bulk of Stanford's engineering graduates end up doing war-work because today in America most scientific and technical work is military-oriented. As Frederick Terman boasts, Stanford engineering graduates naturally accept work in local companies. Unfortunately, these companies draw the bulk of their business from the Department of Defense and its contractors. In addition, many engineering departments or research groups have "affiliate" programs. Co-operating companies -- again, chiefly defense-oriented -- receive biographies of employable graduate students.

Many Stanford engineering students are men already working for private war-industry or for military laboratories. On leave from their jobs, or attending Stanford part-time, they take advanced coursework in their special fields. Two years ago the training of engineers already in industry took a giant step forward with the "Instruction Television Fixed Service," emanating from the Durand Building. Through this program, whose cost is defrayed by participating companies such as Lockheed and Hewlett-Packard, several hundred engineers, chiefly from local war-industries, are able to participate in Stanford's Honors Cooperative Program.

BUILDING AND SERVING INDUSTRY

Many local industries have developed directly from the Stanford Engineering School. Others have located in the area because of the Engineering School. Many professors sit on the Boards of local electronics firms, and others consult part-time. For a more extensive description of this phenomenon see the section on the Stanford Industrial Park.



Bill Rambo

Engineering departments and laboratories provide another continuing service for the defense industry: they sponsor conferences. For example, in 1962 the Electronics Laboratories, under the direction of William R. Rambo, hosted 400 engineers and scientists from government and industrial laboratories for the "Department of Defense Electromagnetic Warfare Symposium." Similar electronics research reviews, with less fanfare, occur yearly at Stanford, as well as occasional conferences in other fields in engineering.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY SUPPORT

The corporations which benefit from research, training, and other services of the Engineering School would like to see such benefits continue and expand. Consequently

private financial support, scarce around much of the rest of the university, is readily available. In addition to scholarship and grant programs, some departments maintain "associate" or "affiliate" programs. Aerospace-defense companies pay \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually for five-year memberships in the Aero and Astro Associate Program. According to a department publication, the Associate Program "assures an expeditious transfer of research results to its members through seminars, reports, and faculty visits to member corporations."

Private industry and government agencies also support the engineering school when construction funds are needed. The Electronics Research Laboratory was "made possible by the generosity of William Hewlett and David Packard" according to a plaque on its walls. (David Packard, now Deputy Secretary of Defense, was chairman of Stanford's Board of Trustees and president of Hewlett-Packard before he assumed his present position. He is worth over \$300 million.) The new Durand Space Engineering Building, home of Aero and Astro, Radioscience, and the Guidance and Control Laboratory, was funded with \$992,000 from the Air Force, \$2,080,000 from NASA, and \$1.4 million from private industry. Private funding was raised by the chairman of the Stanford Trustee Committee on Gifts, Roger Lewis -- Chairman of the Board of General Dynamics, of F-111 fame. Contributors included Lockheed, Boeing, General Electric, General Dynamics, Hughes, et al. According to Lewis, "the private funding, mainly from corporations, along with the excellent grants from NASA and the Air Force, will assure a well-rounded, integrated facility serving the needs of higher education, industry, and the government. This is an excellent example of joint cooperation."

Such cooperation requires coordination. While it would be foolish to assert that corporate executives run the School of Engineering, they do play an official advisory role. In January, 1967 the Engineering School formed an "Advisory Council" which reads like a "Who's Who in the Defense Industry." The Advisory Council provides "the distinguished counsel of leaders, a critical review of the School's current and projected programs and plans, outside viewpoints that will assist the school to provide a more complete and valuable education, and a liaison with the outside community."

The Government has a less official "advisory" role. With its massive funding leverage, it too can influence the direction of the school. But more often Stanford officials and researchers internalize Government standards and goals as they attempt to impress the frequent visitors from Government funding agencies who check up on their projects.

R.O.T.C.

The U.S. is presently conducting a staggered troop withdrawal from American universities, including Stanford. Recruitment into the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) has dropped sharply all over the country as students continue to wage increasingly militant struggles against this agency of American imperialism. More than fifty-five schools formerly having a compulsory ROTC program have ended the requirement, and numerous "elite" schools, including Princeton and Notre Dame, are now denying academic credit for "military science" courses. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia Brown and nine other schools are eliminating the program completely.

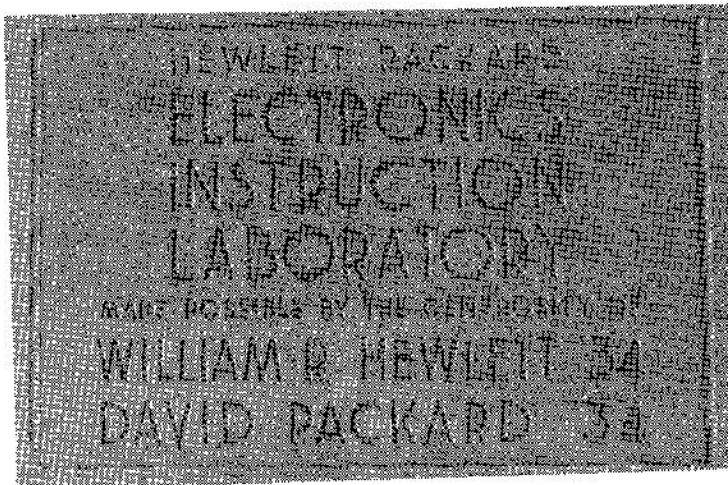
U.S. News and World Report noted on June 29, 1970, that "not in decades, since the program began, has the ROTC been dealt such a devastating blow." Last year over 400 separate attacks were directed against ROTC at the 364 schools with functioning programs, including seventy-three attempts to burn or blow up ROTC buildings (Stanford's Naval ROTC annex was twice destroyed by firebomb in the spring of 1968). All this despite a 1917 federal statute promising a thirty-year prison sentence and a \$10,000 fine to anyone making an attempt "to interfere with and obstruct the United States in preparing for and carrying out defense activities."

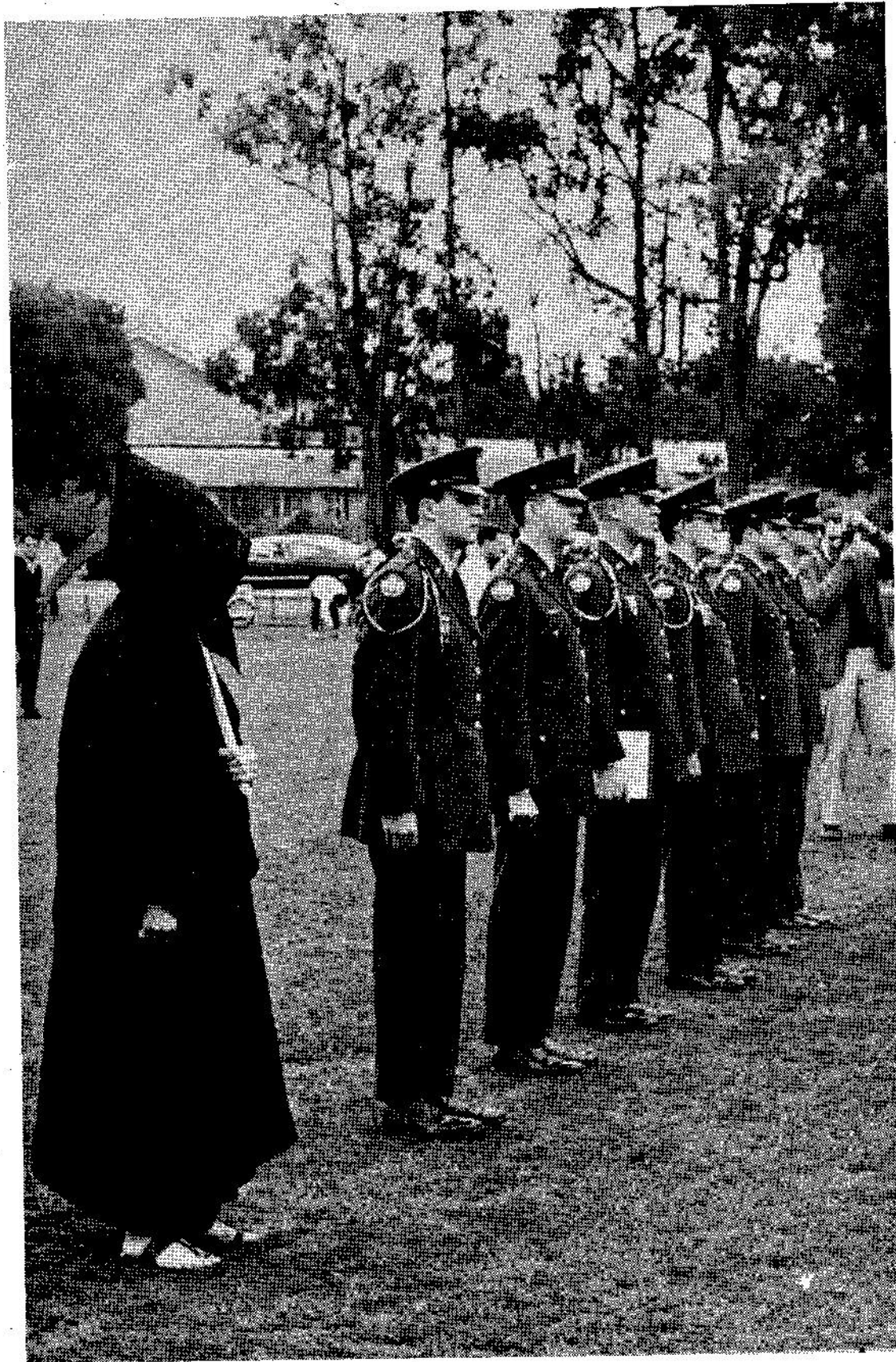
The importance of ROTC to the continuing U.S. war effort is most eloquently proclaimed in Where the Leader Are, an Army ROTC recruitment brochure: "Without ROTC, the rapid expansion of the American Army during the two World Wars, the Korean conflict and other period of national crisis would be difficult if not impossible." Last year, in the midst of the latest "period of national crisis," ROTC still supplied about 50% of the Army's new officers, 35% of the Air Force's and 20% of the Navy's, most of the rest coming from ninety-day Officer Candidate Schools.

The Department of Defense (DOD) has attempted to stem the tide and protect its most important source of new officers by greatly expanding the "material incentives." The ROTC Revitalization Act of 1964 created a full-tuition scholarship program, \$50 per month "subsistence" wages for cadets in the advanced program, and a "broadened curriculum." Last year, the DOD announces plans to expand this mercenary effort by nearly doubling the number of scholarships and amount of stipends. Meanwhile, the time of active duty for a graduated cadet officer has reportedly been reduced by more than half.

At the same time, the other prong of the Nixon "carrot/stick" policy has been considerably strengthened. The Administration asked Congress last June for an end to all student deferments except ROTC, issued veiled threats of an end to research grants to those schools not fully cooperating with the campus arm of the military, and continued to use the punitive clause in the ROTC individual contracts to prevent cadets from leaving the program after the end of the second year of training. In spite of all these efforts, national enrollment will spiral down an estimated 30% and almost 40% at Stanford. Part of the reason for this decline in popularity of the military on campus is the increasing identification of ROTC as an agency of U.S. imperialism, recruiting officers from the American elite to lead drafted troops in the protection of American interests overseas.

At Stanford, this understanding was reflected last year in a prolonged militant campaign against the U.S. military. The Off-ROTC Movement grew in response





to attempts by the local puppet government (Pitzer and Company) to reinstate a "traditional" ROTC program at Stanford after academic credit, punitive clauses, and faculty privileges to officers in the "Department of Military Science" had all been abolished by an Academic Senate decision of February, 1969. In response to an official U.S. Army memorandum of October, 1969, stating that it would not accept the faculty's recommendation, Pitzer began to campaign for a reversal. The President's employers, the Stanford Board of Trustees, had earlier expressed their view that "ROTC is vital to the continued supply of civilian leadership for the military services, and it is of crucial importance the first-ranking institutions, such as Stanford, lend their strength to that task. . . . This Board of Trustees urges the President of the University to continue his consultation with the Department of Defense, leading to appropriate actions which will improve and vitalize this important program."

Pitzer first pressured his own "President's Advisory Committee on ROTC Affairs" to recommend reconsideration of the faculty decision. This was made easy by the fact that the three newly appointed professors to the committee were pro-ROTC (one had openly campaigned for a reversal of the faculty vote) and two of the three student members of the committee were ROTC cadets. By a curious sleight-of-hand, Pitzer then convinced a majority of the Faculty Senate that "the Army has offered substantial concessions to the University" (including the change of title from "Department of Military Science" to "Center for Military Studies" and switching the basic courses in military history to regular University departments). The President went on to state that: "A group analogous to the military officers assigned to ROTC duty at Stanford might well be the members of the Stanford United Ministry." Needless to say, Pitzer got his way. The Senate adopted the Army proposal over the determined opposition of Professor Alan S. Manne, chairman of the ROTC Advisory Committee, who said to the Senate before resigning his chairmanship in protest: "This body is being asked to reverse last year's faculty decision and to adopt the Department of Defense position. . . . In my view this faculty decision was a sound one and long overdue--overdue for decades."

After an intensive campaign against this local resurgence (see HOW THEY GONNA KEEP US DOWN ON THE FARM), the Off-ROTC Movement exploded into a student strike against the military invasion of Cambodia, an invasion planned by former ROTC cadet General Westmoreland, whose "civilian influence" on the military is exceeded only by such civilians as David Packard, who run the Defense Department.

Under severe pressure from the student body, the faculty resolved to end academic credit for ROTC, and instructed the same President's Committee on ROTC Affairs to make a report. The recommendations of this "Final Report," based on hearings, a questionnaire sent to faculty and students, and "extensive deliberations," were adopted. To no one's surprise, it was decided that ROTC would be phased out at Stanford, beginning with the elimination of academic credit and the discontinuation of ROTC programs for freshmen this fall.

The Air Force ROTC program at Stanford had already announced, because of student antipathy and declining enrollment, its intention to leave by June, 1971, and the Army ROTC, which only enrolled six Stanford freshmen last year, reluctantly agreed to the phase-out. Naval ROTC, however, has developed a three-year program through which thirty freshmen will enter Stanford's Naval ROTC program this fall.

The Committee Report also recommended a transitional withdrawal stage, a program of "Stanfordization"

of ROTC, including the provision of Stanford scholarships to replace those given by the DOD and an end to the repressive punitive clause for those who choose to leave the program after signing the contract. Long-term recommendations include off-campus ROTC training and a National Services Program "which will make available to university men and women, on a basis comparable to the officer training program, special training opportunities for roles in various types of service deemed essential to the welfare of the Nation."

Thus, the "viable partnership" pattern of relations between the university and the military continues to exist, though in slightly different forms. However, as sociologist Joseph W. Scott writes in *Trans-Action* (September, 1969), "A break between the universities and the military would seriously impair the conduct of the war in Vietnam, and, for that matter, of any major war. By attacking the armed forces' major source of leadership potential, anti-war activists have discovered the most effective method to date for curbing the military establishment's ability to wage war."

Though ROTC is dying at Stanford, university and military officials intend to see that Stanford lives up to its "obligations" by preparing currently-enrolled cadets (plus thirty Navy freshmen) for positions of leadership in Vietnam, Germany, or the shores of Tripoli.

Graduate School of Business

"Recognition of the mutual interest between the business community and professional education for business led to the founding of the Stanford Graduate School of Business in 1925. At that time, a group of business executives, with the inspiration and leadership of Herbert Hoover, contributed the funds to establish the School. Through more than four decades, the objective of the school has been to develop responsible business leadership. More than 5,300 degrees have been conferred, and the School's graduates occupy general management positions throughout the world."

from "The Affiliate Program; Graduate School of Business, Stanford University"

The Stanford business school today represents perhaps the most "enlightened" forces in American business. From 1958-68, under the dynamic leadership of Dean Ernest Arbuckle -- now a Stanford Trustee and Chairman of the Board of both Wells Fargo Bank and the Stanford Research Institute -- the business school undertook a massive expansion program which included the construction of a sumptuous new building and the inception of numerous programs to supplement the growing MBA programs.

The ESAN (graduate school in Peru), the Sloan Program, ICAME, the Stanford Executive Program, the MBA program, and many more, all serve to rationalize the business practices of the "Free World" empire. These programs are guided by the needs of multi-national capitalism. The people usually lose out. The so-called progressive programs of the business school push social adjustment -- no social change. By this we mean that business urges reform only within the context of continued corporate stability and profit. We contend that the profit system itself is contrary to the interests of the vast major-

ity of people in the world, and that any program which makes the profit system more efficient only perpetuates oppression of the people. It is impossible to offer a detailed analysis of monopoly capitalism and imperialism in this short space -- many books have been written on the subject. Rather, we will restrict ourselves to a presentation of some of the activities of the Graduate School of Business and their immediate implications.

ESAN

La Escuela de Administracion de Negocios para Graduados (ESAN) was established in Peru in 1963 by the Alliance for Progress under the administration of the Stanford business school. Latin America's first "graduate school of business" is considered a model by Western corporate interests, and gradually Stanford is being phased out of its responsibility, as Peruvians assume control. The purpose of the program is to produce Western-style executives insulated from the student ferment in Peruvian Universities. ESAN graduates have assumed roles in companies associated with Stanford, such as Ernie Arbuckle's old company, W.R. Grace, or Utah Construction and Mining, whose president, Ed Littlefield, recently served as a Stanford Trustee and Chairman of the Business School Advisory Council. These corporations, with important interests in Peru, have been more interested in improving profit and guaranteeing stability than seeking improvement of general living conditions in Peru.

ICAME

The International Center for the Advancement of Management Education (ICAME), funded by the Ford Foundation, is open to "faculty members from institutions in the developing countries" and "researchers in business and public administration." Each year thirty to forty participants spend eight months on the Stanford campus learning business skills and developing an understanding of how multi-national capitalism works. While development--elevating the economy of participating countries--is the purpose of the program, "dependence" would be more appropriate. Business is taught within the context of existing practices of multi-national corporations. Often these practices are harmful to the capitalists of underdeveloping countries, and always they are harmful to the people.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL SEMINAR

The Management Control Seminar is one of a series of week-long "continuing education" seminars designed to meet the needs of working executives, especially those who "exercise general management responsibility." The advertising brochure for the program summarizes the purpose--"Effective management planning and control are crucial to the success of business enterprise." Again, the GSB is sponsoring a program which helps rationalize the status quo. Predictably, no consideration is given to "workers' control of production" or other modes of operation which could create radically new social conditions.

MBA PROGRAM

The heart of the business school is the two-year Masters of Business Administration program in which over 700 students are currently enrolled. The MBA program produces junior executives. Recent pressure led to the development of the "Leadership Program in Manage-

ment for Disadvantaged (Oppressed) Minorities," which has brought minority college graduates into the MBA program. The MBA program produces creative young executives who are often interested in adapting business to the social needs of America -- but again, as David Packard said, "Profit is the Monetary Measurement of our Contribution to Society."

FACULTY

The business school faculty, which supervises the numerous training programs sponsored by the Graduate School of Business, represents a wide range of service to the U.S. government and multi-national business. Business School Dean and Professor of Management Arjay Miller was recently the President of the Ford Motor Company, and is now a director of Wells Fargo and Utah Construction and Mining. Associate Dean (former acting Dean) Samuel Pond formerly held posts at Pan American Airways and FMC Corporation. Carlton Pederson, director of the Stanford-Sloan program, is a director of several companies, including State Farm Auto insurance. Professor Alexander Robichek served with military intelligence in the early fifties. George Bach consults for the Treasury department and the Federal Reserve. Several professors consult for RAND and other American businesses.



"ICAME, I saw, I conquered." --Arjay Miller

Stanford's relationship to industry goes beyond the educational programs and faculty experience. 180 companies in the affiliate program provided the school with \$300,000 in unrestricted financial support in 1968-69. At a time when Universities are finding fund-raising difficult, the Graduate School of Business maintains a separate endowment. A short tour of the business school will reveal plaques identifying companies which donated to the GSB construction fund.

To top off this close relationship, thirty-seven top-level executives serve as members of the Business School Advisory Council. More than a formality, this advisory council provides the business school with an important liaison with the leaders of American business -- chiefly from the West Coast -- and advice and support on the operation of the GSB.

Stanford Industrial Park

VARIAN

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.

Varian Associates has always had a close relationship with Stanford. The Varian brothers, Russell and Sigurd, were given the use of Stanford laboratories at the urging of physics professor W. W. Hansen. The Klystron tube, which they developed in 1938 as unsalaried research associates, brought more than two million dollars in royalties to the University and led eventually to the formation of Varian Associates, which specialized in the production of klystrons. The klystron tube was essential to early radar.

At the time the lease was announced, three Stanford faculty members were on the Varian board of directors: Frederick Terman, who was then Dean of Engineering, Leonard Schiff, then the head of the physics department, and Edward L. Ginzton, director of the Microwave Laboratory at Stanford at the time. Dr. Ginzton is now the Chairman of Varian. David Packard, merely the President of Hewlett-Packard at the time, was also a director.

In 1951 Stanford professors did not feel the need to conceal their involvement as consultants for industry. A University press release lists Nobel-prize winner Felix Bloch, Marvin Chodorow, and Edward Jaynes of the physics department, together with Lester Field of electrical engineering, as Varian consultants.

Today Varian is a giant in microwave electronics. Yearly sales for 1969 totalled \$186 million, at least \$15 million of which was directly to the Department of Defense (total is for Palo Alto-based contracts). With 3500 employees headquartered in a dozen or so buildings in the Industrial Park, Varian continues to draw on Stanford's (also SRI's) resources, hiring graduates and employing faculty as consultants. Joseph Pettit, current Dean of the Engineering School, is now a Varian director. In return, the company has supported the University from which it grew. Stanford now has the Varian physics laboratory and the McCullough building, named for Jack McCullough, a Varian director and founder of Varian's Eimac division.

APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Another exemplary Industrial Park success is Applied Technology, Inc., formed by a Stanford group including E. Finley Carter (President of SRI 1953-63), Kendal Dazey (Assistant Controller of Stanford for eight years), William R. Rambo (Electrical Engineering Professor and Director of the Stanford Electronics Laboratories) and Oswald Villard (Electrical Engineering Professor and Director of Stanford's Radioscience Labs). According to a 1967 prospectus, ATI's business was "substantially all (with) the Government or other customers engaged in programs relating to national defense."

In September, 1967, Applied Technology merged with

Itek, a Rockefeller-funded spin-off from Boston University. E. Finley Carter is now a director of Itek, and ATI is a division of the eastern company. However, ATI continued to grow. With its new buildings on Hillview Dr., it employs 500 and held, in fiscal 1969, \$23 million in direct DOD contracts.

ATI specializes in electronic countermeasures (radar jamming, etc.). ATI designed or produced equipment which is used in Vietnam on aircraft such as the F-100, the F-4C, the F-105, and the B-52. Somehow ATI escaped public attention in the Spring of '69, when Stanford radicals occupied the Applied Electronics Laboratory, on the Stanford campus. At the time we were opposing classified research, especially in the field of countermeasures, done in that laboratory. The countermeasures contract was carried out under the personal direction of Professor Rambo, who is a life-time member of the Association of Old Crows, a group dedicated "to the advancement of the art of electronic warfare." Research done at Stanford by Dr. Rambo, his research associates, and his graduate students made its way into design models and production for profit at ATI and death in Vietnam.

STANFORD INDUSTRIAL PARK TODAY

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. Some, like Hewlett-Packard, rely on DOD contracts for a small percentage of their income (in fiscal 1969 \$14 million out of \$324 million), but provide sophisticated equipment to other defense contractors.

Several industrial park firms use the Engineering School's instructional television network. (ENGINEERING AT STANFORD) A few more participate in the Honors Cooperative Program without the television link-up. Many Stanford professors consult in the industrial park, and some industrial park professionals lecture or lead seminars at Stanford. Many firms provide fellowships or give directly to science, business, and engineering departments at Stanford. In return, many Stanford graduates find employment in the Park.

Many firms have located near Stanford, but the industrial park offers the choicest sites. Aesthetically pleasing for an industrial park, it provides -- except when students are blocking traffic or breaking windows -- a white-collar environment conducive to research and development.

Last year, amid much controversy, Stanford expanded the industrial park in the Coyote Hill area. Conservationists were able to guarantee -- at least for now -- the preservation of the Coyote Hill summit, but Fairchild Semiconductor, Computer Time Sharing, and several other companies will soon establish themselves in the new section.

Within the old park development also continues. The Dillingham office complex -- Palo Alto Square -- is being developed despite widespread opposition. The older Stanford Square (Bank of America), the Dillingham complex, and several other proposed office buildings mark both the maturity and expected growth of the electronics complex. Planners expect a growing need for financial, legal, and other services for the Research and Development industry.

SELECTED COMPANIES

INDUSTRIAL PARK

| LOCAL COMPANY Parent Company | Nature of Work in Park | \$\$ Defense Contracts (1) | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------|
| | | nationally | locally | year |
| ALFRED ELECTRONICS Singer | electronic components | 116,242,000 | 396,000 | 69 |
| APPLIED TECHNOLOGY Itel--see text | electronic countermeasures | | 23,559,000 | 69 |
| BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS (2) | electronics for varied use | | 177,000 | 69 |
| COMPUTER USAGE | data processing services | 56,913,000 | 44,000 | 69 |
| CONTROL DATA | computers, guidance systems | | 13,000 | 68 |
| DATA DISC | data processing equipment | 109,848,000 | | 69 |
| EASTMAN KODAK | photographic processing | | | 134,000 |
| ENERGY SYSTEMS | electronics | | 346,000 | 69 |
| FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTORS Fairchild Camera & Instrument | electronics, solid-state circuitry | | | |
| FLUOR UTAH (3) Fluor | construction engineering | | 2,565,000 | 69 |
| GRANGER ASSOCIATES (4) | communications equipment | | 13,816,000 | 69 |
| HEWLETT-PACKARD (5) | electronics, measuring equipment | 223,661,000 | | 69 |
| IBM (6) | data processing, guidance systems | | | 25,000 |
| ITEK (Optical Systems Division) | optics, aerial cameras | 2,936,000 | 1,548,000 | 69 |
| KAISER AEROSPACE & ELECTRONICS Kaiser Industries | missiles, navigation systems | 142,398,000 | | 69 |
| LOCKHEED MISSILES & SPACE CO. Lockheed Aircraft (7) | Poseidon, advanced weapons | 2,040,200,000 | 2,898,000 | 69 |
| MELABS SCM | electronic equip., countermeasures | | 127,000 | 69 |
| METRONICS | electronics | | 257,000 | 69 |
| OPTICS-TECHNOLOGY (8) | laser devices | | 124,000 | 68 |
| PRECISION INSTRUMENTS (9) | memory units, magnetic recording | | 496,000 | 69 |
| SINGER-FRIDEN Singer | calculating equipment | 1,906,000 | | 69 |
| SMITH & KLINE INSTRUMENTS | pharmaceutical equipment | 116,242,000 | 13,000 | 69 |
| SYNTEX | pharmaceuticals, contraceptives | | 924,000 | 69 |
| TELEDYNE (10) | microwave equipment | 308,455,000 | 3,195,000 | 69 |
| VARIAN ASSOCIATES--see text | electronics, radar | | 15,891,000 | 69 |
| WATKINS-JOHNSON (11) | electronics for reconnaissance | | 7,682,000 | 69 |
| WEATHERFORD, R. V. | distributes electronics equipment | | | |
| WESTINGHOUSE LEARNING Westinghouse Electric | programmed education | 723,000 | | 69 |
| | | 429,558,000 | | 69 |

(1) Figures for national DOD contracts are from fiscal 1969 listings of the top 100 prime contractors. Local figures, for 1968 or 1969, come from geographical listings. Conceivably work is being done in Palo Alto under contracts listed in other communities, or vice versa.

(2) Chairman Arnold Beckman is an SRI director.

(3) In 1969 Fluor purchased the Engineering and Construction Division of Utah Construction and Mining, which built B-52 bases in Thailand. Fluor directors include Stanford Trustee and SRI director Thomas Pike.

(4) Directors include Provost Emeritus Frederick Terman and Electrical Engineering professor (EE) and SRI researcher Allen Peterson.

(5) Directors include Stanford Trustees Ernest Arbuckle, Robert M. Brown, Thomas Pike, and Bill Hewlett (company president). Chairman of the Board and Stanford Trustee David Packard is on leave at the Pentagon as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

(6) SRI director Paul Davies is a director of IBM.

(7) Charles Ducommun, Stanford Trustee, is a director of Lockheed.

(8) Physics department head Arthur Schawlow is a director.

(9) EE professor L. Farrell McGhie is a director.

(10) Before it merged into Teledyne, this plant was Microwave Electronics. William R. Rambo (director of the Stanford Electronics Labs) and L. Farrell McGhie were directors.

(11) Board Chairman Dean Watkins was originally an EE professor at Stanford. He served until this year as a Stanford Trustee. He is currently a Regent of the University of California.



Two years ago the Stanford Research Institute was the focal point of a major controversy over war research, chemical and biological warfare, and counter-insurgency studies. A wide coalition of Stanford and community groups demanded that SRI be retained by Stanford and be controlled by a review board according to a set of research guidelines developed by the April Third Movement. Today, with the addition of work done formerly on the Stanford campus, SRI's work is more objectionable than it has ever been, but few noticed when in January (1970) the Stanford Board of Trustees announced a final agreement on the separation of the University and the Stanford Research Institute.

Founded in 1946 by visionaries from Stanford, Lockheed, and Standard Oil of California, SRI is typical of a large number of non-profit, interdisciplinary "think tanks" serving government and industry. Originally serving primarily West Coast oil, gas, food, and chemicals industries,

SRI teamed with Stanford and Fred Terman to take advantage of the Korean War boom in military spending. Through the fifties and sixties it expanded its work in advanced technological warfare and counterinsurgency, adapting itself to the two major thrusts in American military policy. SRI International was formed in 1966 to pull together SRI's growing international program. SRI proudly reports that it has conducted research in the "constructive" areas of education, ecology, transportation and medicine, but this work is often limited by the interests of the sponsors and the corporate bias of SRI itself.

As an organization whose activities are restricted to research, development, test, and evaluation, SRI provides important services to industry. Such work is sponsored by individual companies, industrial associations (such as American Petroleum Institute), and government. Industrial projects at SRI over the years have included such diverse projects as finding new uses for Brazilian coffee, mineral resource exploration, and government-sponsored electronic warfare research. SRI has also conducted market studies for Akron department stores in Los Angeles.

The Institute also offers a "Long Range Planning

Service," which supplies client companies with regular forecasts of economic conditions and markets, as well as technological developments.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

In 1968 (the last year for which we have figures) \$44 million, or 71% of SRI's research, was sponsored by government agencies. Of that \$44 million, \$29.7 million (or 46.7% of SRI's work) was sponsored by the Department of Defense. The remaining government funding came primarily from the National Institute of Health and NASA.

ADVANCED WARFARE

For several years SRI has been doing millions of dollars worth of research each year on the anti-ballistic-missile systems (ABM), chiefly in electronics and discrimination studies. While the Senate produces a yearly controversy over the construction of missile sites, research and development continues. SRI has also done numerous studies in civil defense, including "A Methodology for Estimating Fall-Out Casualties." SRI has also done civil defense studies for West Germany.

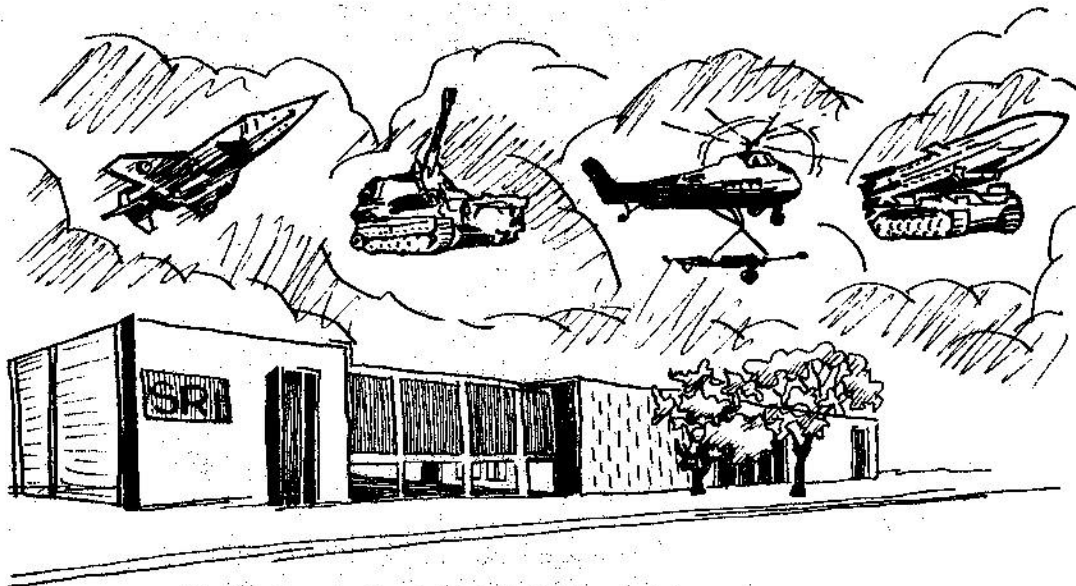
SRI has developed advanced electronic warfare techniques used in the air war in Southeast Asia as well as in the nuclear arms race. Electronic Countermeasures received significant attention at SRI even before Dr. Rambo moved his campus research team to SRI.

SRI used to conduct micro-encapsulation and dissemination studies for the U. S. Army's program in chemical and biological warfare. Under pressure from the April Third Movement, SRI agreed to phase this work out in 1969, and claims that it does no more work in the field of chemical and biological warfare.

COUNTERINSURGENCY

In 1957 SRI published, for McDonnell Aircraft, a study called "Environmental Conditions in Selected Areas of Potential Limited Warfare," which reviewed "the basic strategic and tactical considerations of limited warfare . . . and environment which would affect the conduct of small wars in various peripheral areas of Asia." The report, which successfully predicted the evolution of limited warfare in Southeast Asia, helped convince policy makers of the feasibility of such a war.

In 1961 liberal SRI economist Eugene Staley headed a



special government mission to Vietnam. Following the recommendations of the mission, the Kennedy and Diem administrations announced "a broad economic and social program" including resettlement into "strategic hamlets" (concentration camps.)

SRI researcher William Bredo continues SRI's involvement in U.S. Vietnam policy. After studying the successful "Land to the Tillers" program of the National Liberation Front, he developed recommendations for a land reform program which, he hoped, might help defeat the NLF. It would seem more sensible to advocate an NLF victory on the basis of their programs, but after all Mr. Bredo is an SRI researcher paid by Uncle Sam.

SRI has directly participated in the Southeast Asian air war. An SRI researcher reported in 1969 that he did cost-analysis studies for flight routes over North Vietnam.

SRI has also participated in the development of counter-insurgency hardware, such as aerial reconnaissance, "people sniffing" devices, and helicopter armor-plating. SRI conducted a "Preliminary Investigation of the Varian Wireless Sesimic ambush aids." It also held a project on how to keep U.S. helicopters from being shot down by angry peasants.

Today SRI's Counterinsurgency continues. Its focus has shifted, however, to the growing war in Thailand. In 1969 SRI reported that it held \$6.2 million in contracts directly related to Southeast Asia. Much of this

was conducted by SRI's Regional Security Studies Center for the DoD's Advanced Research Projects Agency in its study of Thailand. Studies included "Communist Terrorist (sic) Logistics in Southern Thailand--A Quantitative Analysis" and "Elements of Capability and a Scenario for a Possible Conflict Situation in Southern Thailand." Several other projects, including the comprehensive "Village Information Service," are still underway.

SRI INTERNATIONAL

SRI not only fights insurgency in Asia, it helps establish the economic policies which cause it. And SRI's program to serve business goes beyond simple research, development, and forecasting. SRI attempts to coordinate "Free World" business under the leadership of the American elite.

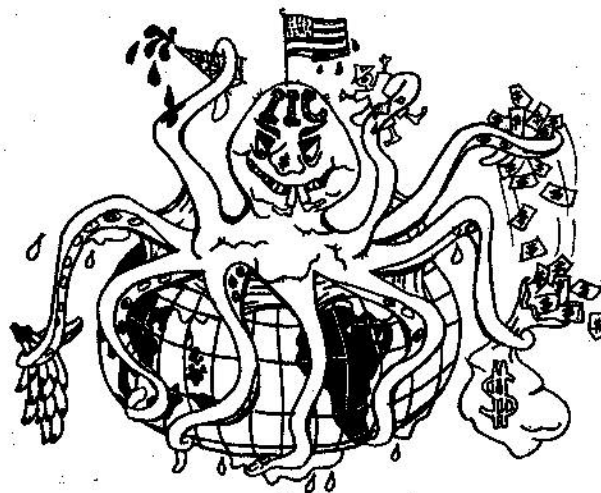
Every four years SRI sponsors an "International Industrial Conference" (IIC), bringing together several hundred of the world's top businessmen. The most recent IIC, held in September 1969 in San Francisco, provided a congenial forum for the World's largest capitalists. Many relationships were rationalized, though the Rockefeller push for "Free Trade" fell on deaf ears.

SRI has conducted other conferences dealing with regional problems. Europe and Latin America are "served" by such conferences, as well as continuing SRI studies, but the pride of SRI International is its Pacific Basin strategy. SRI, in cooperation with San Francisco-based financial and industrial giants, is laying out a strategy for continued Western expansion into the nations of East Asia and the Pacific. Weldon Gibson, head of SRI International, is a major force in the Japan-California Assoc., and SRI "has been handling the Association's affairs since 1966." SRI has cooperated with the Asia Foundation, a CIA "conduit," in an exploration of private investment possibilities in Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, and the Philippines. In August, 1967, following the coup which ousted President Sukarno and massacred hundreds of thousands of leftists in Indonesia,

SRI sponsored a conference at which 170 senior executives from fifteen countries were appraised of the opportunities for business in the newly expurgated islands.

"Were we California businessmen to play a more dynamic role in helping trade development in the Pacific Rim, we would have giant, hungry new markets for our products and vast new profit potentials for our firms."

Rudolph Peterson, former Chairman of the Board of the Bank of America and member of the SRI International Advisory Committee



"CONSTRUCTIVE" PROGRAMS

Constructive programs are defined as those programs which everyone, regardless of politics, concedes to be worthwhile. SRI does, in fact, do some work which is beneficial to mankind. Much, however, is misleading. SRI researcher Robert Robbins, in a report sponsored by the oil industry's American Petroleum Institute, concluded that swamp gas was a major cause of air pollution. SRI feasibility studies for Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) were designed in the interests of middle-class commuters, not urban slum-dwellers. SRI's medical research focuses on expensive technology--not community preventive medicine.

SRI continues to grow, but federal cutbacks and student demonstrations have hurt it. Employing most of its staff of 3500 in Menlo Park, SRI maintains facilities around the world. It recently opened a \$1 million facility in Irvine, California. Though student pressure has diminished, the April Third Movement brought in-plant discontent and demoralization. Furthermore, cutbacks in many areas of government funding have forced many lay-offs in several research groups. However, SRI continues to forecast areas in which funding will be forthcoming, to lobby for funds in those areas, and to organize its staff to do work should these funds arrive.

METHOD TO THE MADNESS

The nature of the Stanford complex is not surprising. It primarily serves the needs of the men who run it and pay for it--perpetuating their immense concentration of power and wealth. Wealthy individuals, corporations, government, and private foundations control the purse-strings that determine the university's priorities. University trustees, SRI directors, and the directors of local companies set the fundamental policies of their institutions. As the chart following this section demonstrates, the Stanford trustees have important interests beyond the campus.

HE WHO PAYS THE PIPER . . .

Many corporations (and their executives) give to Stanford as a social investment. Instead of spending vast sums of money training potential employees themselves, they contribute to universities. In this way the company's cost per employee is much less. The university training is often superior. In supporting the expansion of specific departments within the university, the donors affect the overall nature of the institution. In return, the corporations are assured a continuing of employable graduates. Stanford's engineering and business schools, as described in previous articles, have relied heavily on industry support for their growth.

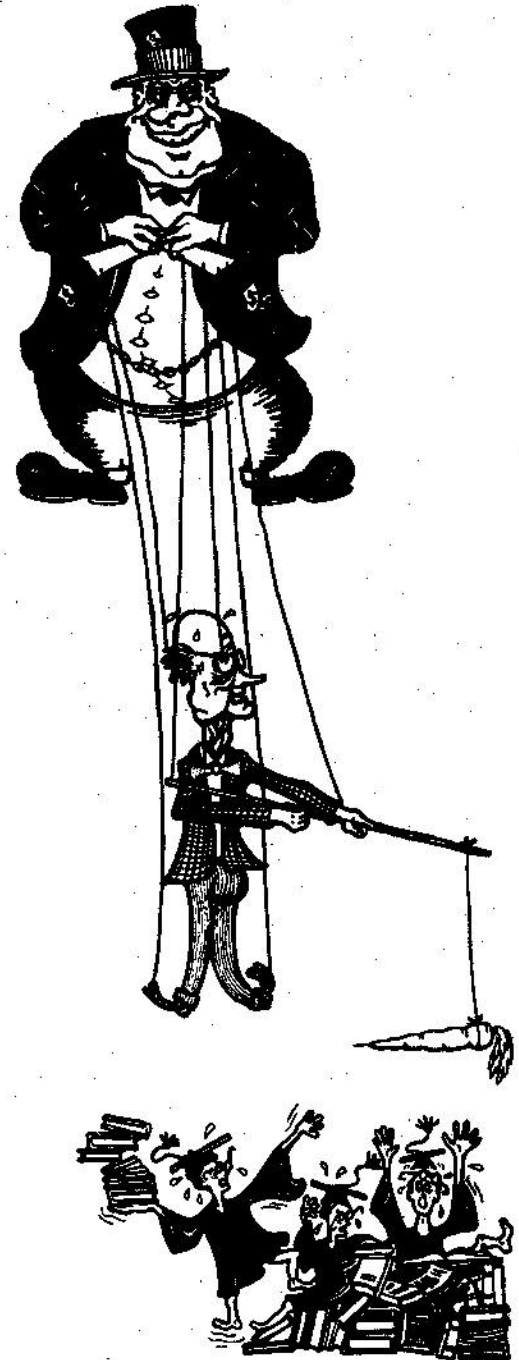
Many alumni give to the university. In thanks for the valuable training they received, they make tax-deductible contributions to various funds and endowments. Many stipulate uses for their funds which will perpetuate the university as they once knew it--hence the alumni who have generously supported fraternities in the past balk as their fraternities disaffiliate or change to keep up with the times. Departments which tend to produce graduates with money-making skills are better endowed than programs which do not. Often, the construction of new buildings is dependent upon the support of individual donors. The basketball pavillion and the art history building were both built with restricted private funds. Moreover, alumni have a good deal of conservative influence over university policy because their financial support is integral to the university as it now operates.

The federal government also has helped create Stanford as it is today. Federal building support, as well as contracted research, has been an important influence on university priorities. SRI, the industrial park, and the Engineering School would never be what they are today without the Department of Defense. The same is true for physics, computer science, and the medical school--other agencies such as the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Health also augment their funds. The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), of course, has been entirely funded by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Occasionally the federal government tries to influence Stanford policy--such as the ROTC decision last year--by threatening to withdraw its support. These are usually idle threats, however, for the government needs Stanford almost as much as Stanford needs the federal government. Furthermore, the federal government is run by men with the same interests as those who run Stanford. David Packard's current position only serves to underline a

long-standing partnership.

Private foundations--controlled by the same class of men that runs the corporations, government, and univer-



sities--have a similar role to play. The Ford Foundation is largely responsible for the development of schools and institutes in international studies on campuses across the country. Ford funds the independent Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences on Stanford land, several programs in international studies, and ICAME at the business school. Ford also finances "innovative" surface reforms, financing black studies and other projects here. Foundation funding in the social sciences plays the same role as government and industry funding in the natural sciences and engineering. By defining the marketplace, Ford and the Rockefeller-funded Social Science Research Council define, with their money, the direction of the "behavioral sciences."

TRUSTEES AND THE PRESIDENCY

The Vietnam War has brought inflation, tight money, and government cutbacks. As support decreases, the real priorities of the Board of Trustees, the legal owners of Stanford University, will become known as they allocate existing funds for use.

One of the most important tasks of the Board of Trustees is the selection of the University President. This was once a rare task--Wallace Sterling served from 1949 to 1968--but now the Trustees must appoint a new President every couple years. In choosing Kenneth Pitzer in 1968, they picked a man who had experience as a University President (at Rice), in government (with the Atomic Energy Commission), and in industry. (Pitzer served as a director of RAND and Owens-Illinois.)

When it became clear to both Pitzer and Stanford's Trustees that Stanford administration policies were leading potential donors or major gifts to leave Stanford out of their wills, Pitzer had several discussions with Trustee Chairman W. Farmer Fuller and then resigned on June 25.

At first it appeared that the selection of a new President would proceed at a leisurely pace this fall. But the Trustees decided that their interests required a faster timetable after hearing the loudly expressed opinion of many prominent faculty members that without a permanent president the University bureaucracy would crumble. The bureaucratic apparatus was already gaping with holes left by resignations (Alf Brandin, Business Affairs; Robert Glaser, Med. School; Willard Wyman, President's Office) and firings (Peter Bulkeley, Dean of Students). It was also contended that during the interregnum, the University would be easy prey for cunning radicals who seize upon every opportunity.

A Trustee committee to select the new President was announced and advisory committees were chosen by the faculty senate committee on committees, the alumni association president, and student government council of presidents. These committees have been meeting since July, but the real power lies with the Trustees. This year we can expect the Trustees to select a man closer to the University. Pitzer's secular background proved a liability in many ways. Fortunately for the Trustees, a scholar with a solid reputation has been running the university for the past few years. Provost Richard Lyman, formerly a History professor here, is expected to be appointed despite widespread alumni opposition--alumni think Lyman is too liberal!! Some experienced observers of the Stanford scene feel that Lyman, in his ambition to become Stanford's President, deliberately undermined Pitzer.

To radicals, however, the choice of a new President

is not too significant. Anyone who would agree to work under the guidelines and priorities set by the Trustees is unacceptable. Even the most liberal administrators, anxious to avoid "Trustee interference" a la Ronald Reagan, mitigate their proposals to the Trustees to assure their approval. Only on rare occasions--such as the sale of SRI or the ROTC question--do the Trustees exert their final authority.



RICHARD W. LYMAN

STRAWBERRY STATEMENTS

A university is definitely not a democratic institution. When decisions begin to be made democratically around here, I will not be here any longer. Whether students vote "yes" or "no" on an issue is like telling me they like strawberries.--Herbert Deane, Dean, Columbia University

We must make the distinctions about democracy and university government. The university is not a democratically organized institution, and cannot become one without destroying itself as a university. That simple proposition--which would have seemed all but self-evident to most previous generations--strikes many people nowadays as arrogantly reactionary.

--Richard Lyman, Provost,
Stanford University

KNOW YOUR

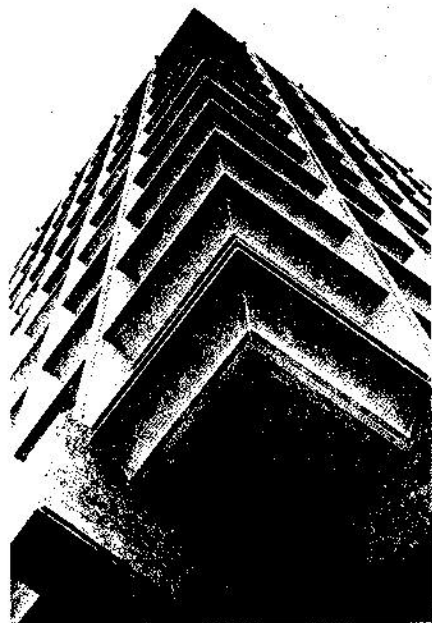
The following is a list of the Stanford Trustees, with their activities.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| ERNEST ARBUCKLE | chairman director | Wells Fargo Bank; Stanford Research Institute. Aetna Life and Casualty; Castle and Cooke; Hewlett-Packard; Kern County Land; Owens-Illinois; Safeway Stores; Utah Construction and Mining. |
| ROBERT MINGE BROWN | law partner chairman director | McCutchen, Doyle, Brown, Trautman, and Enersen. California Water Service Co. San Jose Water Works; Shreve and Co.; Hewlett-Packard; Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation. |
| MRS. ALLAN E. CHARLES her husband is | director law partner director | KQED (non-commercial television). Lillick, Geary, Wheat, Adams, and Charles. Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART). |
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| JOHN GARDNER | chairman former secretary director founder | Urban Coalition. Health, Education, and Welfare (U.S.). Woodrow Wilson Foundation. Common Cause. |
| RICHARD E. GUGGENHIME | law partner director | Heller, Ehrman, White, and McAuliffe. US Products; Union Sugar. F-K Land Co.; Stanford Research Institute; California State Chamber of Commerce |
| | trustee president | Dodge and Cox Balanced Fund. Rosenberg Foundation. |
| NAJEEB E. HALABY | president former deputy assistant lecturer director | Pan American Airways . Secretary of Defense (U.S.). National War College . Planned Parenthood-World Population; National Civil Service League. |
| | trustee member | Leelanau Schools. Foreign Policy Association; American Arbitration Association; American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. |
| IRA HALL, Jr. | executive director | Mid-Peninsula Urban Coalition . |
| DENIS HAYES | president national coordinator | ASSU (1968-69). Environmental Teach-In, Inc. |
| WILLIAM R. HEWLETT | president director | Hewlett-Packard. Kern County Land Co.; FMC Corporation; Chrysler Corp.; J.I. Gase; Watkins-Johnson. |
| | member | Overseas Development Council; President's Science Advisory Council; President's Gen'l Adv. Comm. on Foreign Assistance |

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| | | |
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PALO ALTO'S MASTER PLAN



Palo Alto's Master Plan is nothing less than an attempt to further the growth and security of the rapidly expanding American corporate and financial empire. As unlikely as it may seem, the Stanford-Palo Alto area is a nerve center of what has come to be known as American "imperialism."

It is to the expansion of the Midpeninsula's university-military-industrial complex that Palo Alto's development is being geared. Among other things, the City Fathers hope to attract more of this war-related electronics production. The International Telephone & Telegraph (IT&T) land across the Bayshore will most likely be turned into another industrial park. Other such projects are also in the works.

But new industry is only part of the story. Palo Alto has a special role planned for it as a financial center. As anyone knows, industry needs money, and money comes from banks. With the rapid growth of Black Liberation struggles in the inner cities, business has begun to move to the whiter and safer suburbs. As part of this nationwide trend, Bay Area financial institutions are looking for more stable cities to do business in, and Palo Alto, situated in the middle of the booming Midpeninsula defense industry, is the ideal spot. To service the Midpeninsula's growing financial needs, the major California banks are flocking to Palo Alto. Bank of America (the world's largest bank with interests throughout the Third World) plans to build the "Superblock", and Wells Fargo is putting up a new branch, as well. Others will follow.

But there's more. New office space will also be needed. It will be provided by B of A's two 11 story buildings; Wells Fargo's 15 story building; Crist, Crist, & Griffiths' 3 story building; and Dillingham's twin 13 story towers in Palo Alto Square on Stanford land. (Dillingham also is exploring for minerals in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand; has built B-52 bases in Thailand; and is currently tearing up the Lake Tahoe shoreline, for good measure.)

To house the influx of white collar workers, engineers,

and managers, middle and upper-income high-rise apartments will be built. The Hare, Brewer, & Kelly garden apartments to be built at Addison and Webster are an example.

Hospitals and rest homes for the aged rich add the final touches to Palo Alto's classy new image. We already have Channing House, and although Russel Lee's proposed hospital was defeated in the recent referendum, other such proposals will be made in the future.

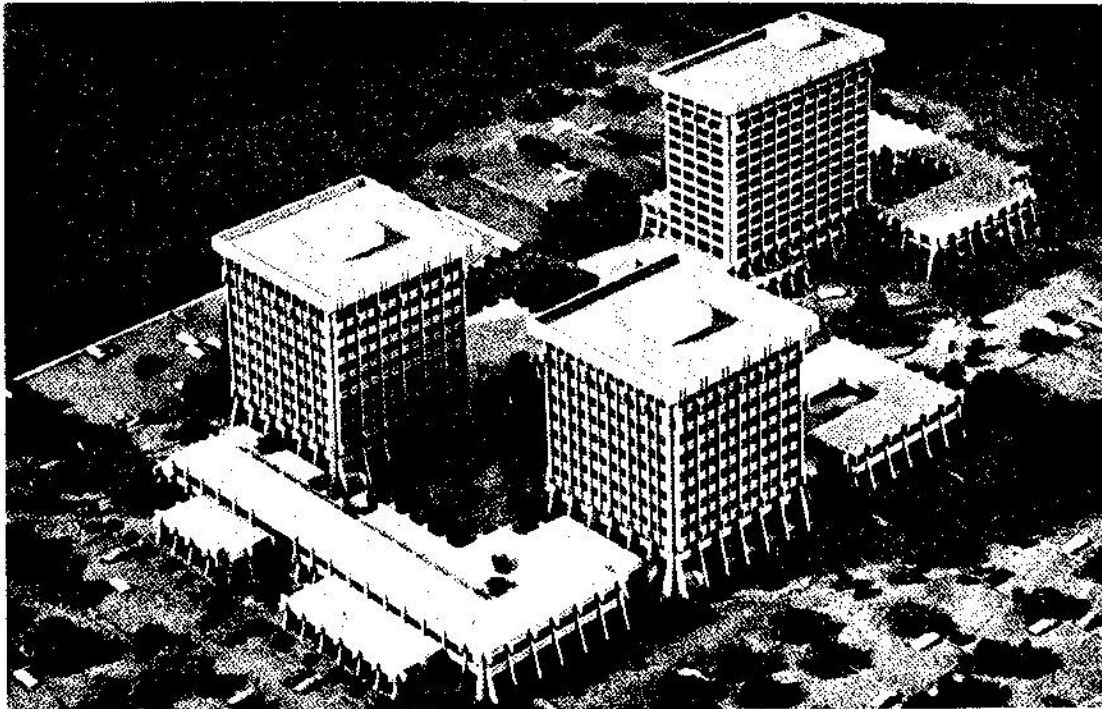
Easy automobile access to the industrial and financial areas will naturally be needed. The Oregon Expressway leading to the Stanford Industrial Park was put in some years ago. The Willow Expressway leading into downtown Palo Alto will be next.

Of course the required new factories, banks, office buildings, apartments, rest homes, hospitals, and highways have to be built somewhere. They can't be put up on land occupied by other Big Business establishments or rich people's homes. This would defeat the whole purpose of the "Master Plan"--to turn Palo Alto into a city run by and for the wealthy. The answer to this problem is obvious-- build on land occupied by small businesses and low and moderate-income housing. The "Superblock" will drive out small business along University Avenue. Working people have been evicted from their homes near Hamilton and Webster to make room for the Crist, Crist, & Griffiths building, and Hare, Brewer, & Kelly have evicted families at Addison and Webster in order to put up their garden apartments. Had the hospital not been defeated, many more low-income families would have been thrown out of their homes. Many low and moderate-income houses will be demolished in both Palo Alto and Menlo Park to make way for the Willow Expressway. Many of those evicted will move into areas like East Palo Alto, forcing already outrageous rents still higher. Only 22% of those who work in Palo Alto can afford to live there; this situation will worsen as black, brown and white working people are driven out to make way for "progress." The Palo Alto Housing Corporation has been set up (riddled with conflict -of-interest), and it is muttering something about 60 low-income units at the end of Colorado Avenue.



But the City Fathers' real intent is clear. Not only do they have no serious plans to develop low-income housing; they plan to intensify the problem. And realtors like Hare Brewer, & Kelly and Cornish & Carey will rake in the profits.

In addition, young people are constantly harassed by the police in their homes and on the streets in a blatant attempt to drive them from the city. The reason is clear --Big Business isn't thriving in Berkeley or Isla Vista. It won't flourish in Palo Alto, either, if street people line University Avenue and liberate a downtown plaza every Saturday night.

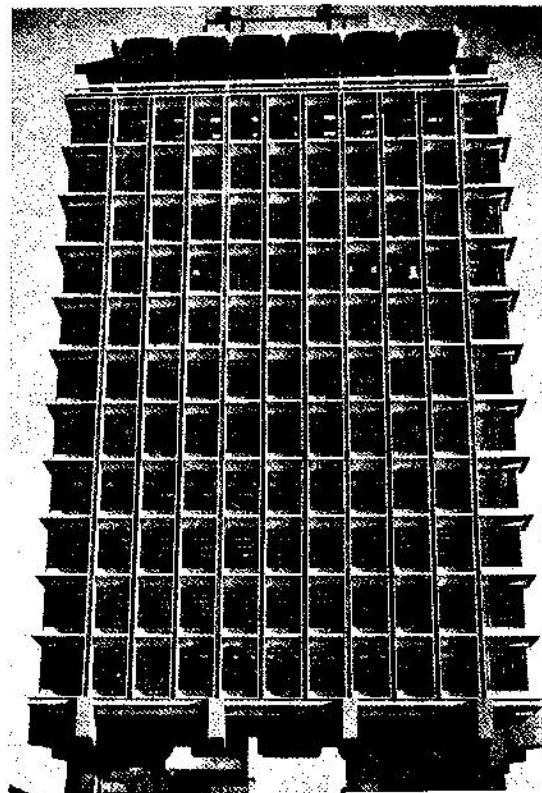


To make all this possible, local business interests needed a pliant City Council. Several years ago, the famous recall election was held. A slick San Francisco public relations firm was hired for a reported \$75,000 to blanket the city with glossy brochures, and Alexander Bodi used the editorial pages of the Palo Alto Times to good effect. The result-- most of the "residentialists" on the Council were unseated by the "commercialists." Typical of this latter group is current mayor Jack Wheatley of Wheatley-Jacobsen, a construction firm that has already profited in a big way from Coyote Hill development at Stanford.

The new Council swung into action immediately. Commercial taxes were drastically reduced. Parts of downtown Palo Alto were rezoned for commercial development. The traffic loop was put in to speed traffic through the downtown area. The Council's hope was that shoppers would go to the Stanford and San Antonio Road shopping centers rather than brave downtown traffic. In that way small business was to be driven out. (The loop was later removed under heavy pressure from small merchants and allied young people.) Further zoning changes, fire ordinances, and demolition permits have been used to expedite evictions and construction of various projects. The Council's most obviously corrupt action of late has been the sale of city-owned land to Cornish & Carey, co-developer of the "Superblock," for \$207,000 less than the appraised market value.

This all sounds pretty sinister-- but it's happening. All across the country, alliances are being formed between university trustees and regents and other business interests to develop the surrounding areas into industrial and financial metropolises. And in each case, the People have been driven out. It's happened in the Boston-Cambridge area around Harvard and M. I. T. It's happened in New Haven around Yale University. It's happened in New York around Columbia University. And it's happening in Palo Alto.

But forces of resistance are growing. More and more people are beginning to understand the "Master Plan" and are banding together to fight it. Groups of small merchants are fighting the Big Business invasion of downtown. The Palo Alto and East Palo Alto Tenants' Unions are fighting for the rights of black, brown, and white working people. And young people are lining up behind the White Panthers and the MFU to fight for their right to remain in Palo Alto. A true United Front has been formed.



To Know

We Must Be Involved



STANFORD RADICAL CAUCUS

The Stanford Radical Caucus grew out of last spring's OFF-ROTC movement. During the summer the Caucus has functioned as a group of loosely-knit collectives, with each collective working in a different area. The two main summer collectives were the Labor Action Group and the Political Prisoners Committee.

LABOR ACTION GROUP:

In June and July, Labor Action Group members picketed and raised money and food for striking workers at the Christiana-Western Structures construction site and for secretaries on strike at the Pollock Paper Company (both in San Jose). Members also participated in an early August march and rally in San Rafael for members of the International Typographical Union, who have been striking against the Independent-Journal since January. The Labor Action Group has been preparing educational materials for Stanford students about the problems of labor, which will be available in mid-October.

POLITICAL PRISONERS COMMITTEE:

The summer activities of the Political Prisoners Committee have centered around the trials of Los Siete de la Raza and the Soledad Brothers. Besides important fund-raising activities, committee members have attempted to educate people about what it means to be a political prisoner in Amerika and what it means to "free all political prisoners." Throughout the summer, mem-

bers attended (and encouraged others to attend) the Los Siete trial and weekly support rallies, culminating in the National Rally to Free Los Siete and the Soledad Brothers, in San Francisco on August 19.

* * *

The Radical Caucus met as a whole only twice during the summer. At the first meeting, in July, the Caucus voted to expel members of the Progressive Labor Party from its ranks, on the grounds that PL's political practice had consistently wrecked movement activities. This expulsion became a reality a few days later when members of the Radical Caucus herded PL members off the campus after a brawl in front of Tresidder Union.

The Caucus met for a second time on August 5, when members voted to join the United Front forming in Palo Alto to fight for the interests of the people of the mid-peninsula against big business' Master Plan. The participation of the Radical Caucus in the United Front is certain to influence the nature of political struggle at Stanford in the coming year.

Members of the Stanford community who have some understanding of the way in which American imperialism has created the situation in the world today are urged to join us in the Radical Caucus right away. The collectives will be reorganized early this fall to fit the political needs of the radical community at Stanford.

THE NEW LEFT PROJECT

The New Left Project was formed this summer by campus radicals seeking a forum for the development of a radical social analysis and an anti-authoritarian revolutionary strategy. Organizing youth on and off campus, the NLP sees itself picking up the loose strands of the "New Left" of the sixties. In opposing the war and the continuing pattern of American involvement abroad, corporate power, and repressive bureaucracies, it envisions the development of a radical community which can support "alienated youth" as well as "political revolutionaries." The New Left Project deliberately rejects the Leninist centralist mode of organization, and its members consider a sense of humor an integral part of their radical political culture.

BAY AREA REVOLUTIONARY UNION

The Bay Area Revolutionary Union is a revolutionary organization dedicated to the overthrow of U.S. imperialism. The RU's primary task at the present time is encouraging the formation of Marxist-Leninist collectives, with the goal of eventually helping to create a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party in the United States. Members of the RU work in factories, in communities, in schools and colleges, and in the military to pull together a United Front against Imperialism which will be strong enough to bring the mother down. At Stanford RU members have participated actively in anti-imperialist movements, and they will continue to do so.

BLACK STUDENT UNION

The Black Student Union is an organization representing not only the interests of black Stanford students, but the on-campus interests of the black community at large. BSU's activities include tutorial and organizational work with the people of East Palo Alto, as well as a wide range of on campus educational and cultural activities. They publish a weekly newspaper, The Colonist, and maintain The Black House as their center on the Stanford campus. Last year Stanford's BSU hosted "Black Unism" a National Conference of Black students.

CONCERNED ASIAN SCHOLARS AT STANFORD

Concerned Asian Scholars at Stanford is a group of faculty and students who first came together in opposition to United States aggression in Indochina, in the belief that those in the field of Asian studies bear responsibilities for the consequences of their research and the political posture of their profession. CASS stands unequivocally opposed to the military interventionist policies of the United States in Asia and the cold war ideology from which these policies evolved.

With the purpose of developing a humane understanding of Asian societies, CASS takes active steps to bring its ideas and programs to the general public.

This fall, CASS will expand its activities to include a SWOPSI course ("Empire and Revolution in Southeast Asia" -- a radical critique of American involvement there, with emphasis on what can be done about it and the opportunity to do some of it). CASS projects will need people to do research at all levels of expertise and involvement, and speakers who want to be trained for high school and adult education programs. Everyone is invited to partici-

pate in these activities in whatever way he or she feels best able. For more information, please call CASS at 321-2300 extension 3606, or come in to the CASS office at 551 Salvatierra Street.

MECHA

MECHA is an organization of Chicano students at Stanford. Last year it sponsored La Semana de la Raza, which brought music, theatre, and speakers to campus and was participated in by much of the surrounding Brown community. It has been active in supporting the struggles of California farm workers, and has helped organize student support for Los Siete. This year it will continue to be active and will resume publication of Chicanismo, a weekly newspaper.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The National Lawyers Guild is a nation-wide organization of political lawyers amongst whom are William Kunstler, Charles Garry and Faye Stender. The Stanford chapter works at doing what still can be done through the legal system in helping radical causes and the revolutionary movement. Working with the San Francisco office, the Stanford chapter has set up a new Guild office in San Jose. This office will work closely with local community organizing groups, who will participate in the running of the office, as well. Other activities of Guild members include working on the Chicago Eight defense, doing field work in Delano with the farm workers and researching the class nature of the court system. The Lawyers' Guild asks its members to run democratic offices so that secretaries, women, students and lawyers together make decisions.

RADICAL LIBERTARIAN ALLIANCE

The Stanford chapter is part of a nation-wide network of anarchists who are working to end the Indochina war and destroy the United States government. As radical decentralists, they seek to abolish the state and put all social organization on the basis of voluntary association. Activities at Stanford so far have largely consisted of study and discussion and bringing guest speakers (like Carl Oglesby) to campus.

SCAWF

The Stanford Committee Against War and Fascism grew last year as a response to the increasing repression being felt by revolutionary organizations in this country (particularly the Black Panther Party) and the general rising threat of fascism. They help to fight fascism by educating the Stanford community and by raising money to support the freeing of all political prisoners. Some of their activities include the bringing of speakers to campus, a political film series, and sale of the Black Panther Party newspaper. Contact SCAWF at 325-9330.

PROGRAM OF STANFORD WOMEN'S LIBERATION 1969-1970

Employment
Equal opportunity for women and minority groups in hiring, pay, and promotion.
Paid maternity leave.

Admissions Policy

An end to the quota and discriminatory admissions of women, minority and working class people on the basis of sex, age, class, race, or marital status.

Increased recruitment of women graduate students in all fields.

Revision of financial aids, admission policy and class scheduling, to enable mothers and working women to carry half-time academic loads with reduced tuition.

Recognition of the right of Stanford employees to a union that represents their interests.

Employees to be given time off to attend regular classes at no cost or reduced cost and the establishment of a job-training center for women.

Health—the right to control our own bodies

Unregulated prescription of contraceptives and abortion counseling from Cowell Health Center for all members of the Stanford community, workers, students or their families.

Child Care

A child care center, supported wholly by Stanford and controlled by the parents, teachers, and staff, for all children of employees and students.

Time off from work for parents to be with their children during the day.

Education

Courses in the history of liberation struggles of women, national minorities and working class people, with classes and reading collections in the library open to the whole Stanford community.

An end to male supremacist attitudes in classes and in advising, by both sexes, and the tracking by sex into "women's fields" and "men's fields." Male supremacist and anti-working class bias is the most destructive in the schools of business, medicine, education, and in the humanities and social sciences.

If you want to talk, if you want to work—we're here. Watch the Daily for meeting announcements.

All Power to Our Sisters and Brothers
Stanford Women's Liberation

WORKERS ACTION CAUCUS

The Workers Action Caucus is a labor organization that was formed in early May, 1970, by a group of Stanford workers. It was formed in order to relate to other workers on political, rather than economic, issues. The goal of the Caucus is to unite all workers around its five point program: struggle against the oppression of black, brown, and other Third World peoples; struggle against fascism; struggle against the oppression of women; struggle against America's imperialist wars, and struggle against the attack on living standards.

FREE PRESS

The Free Press, at 337 Ramona St., Palo Alto, is an autonomous shop primarily serving the Movement of the Mid-Peninsula with low-cost printing. The shop is a collective and makes collective decisions about priorities, doing commercial printing to support the shop. The Free Press phone number is 327-5676.

LAW COMMUNE



Early this Spring a group of attorneys, law students, secretaries and volunteers got together to form a Law Commune to provide low cost or free services to impoverished radical political groups and individuals serving the people in our community. The Commune is located in an old house at 347 Alma Street, Palo Alto. They support their political work with general legal work, members are paid according to need, and each member has an equal vote in determining political policies and office procedures. Some of the services provided are military and draft work, drug cases, defending political prisoners, divorces, lawsuits, and bringing actions against local fascists for repressive harassment of political activists. For further information contact Janelle, 329-0500.

MDM

ROTC. Department of Defense contracts. Army recruitment. Navy ROTC. Stanford University has clearly made a choice. It has chosen actively to support the United States military. It helps the cops of the world.

So, you're against the war. Against the U.S. military efforts abroad and at home. And what's more, everybody should be against the war, because it's an immoral and basically SICK war. The U.S. military is basically a SICK institution. Right on. Therefore, anybody who joins the Army or goes in when he's drafted must be immoral and sick, too. Right off.

Most of the GI's, which means most of the men in the armed services, are black, chicano, poor southern whites, or guys from midwestern small towns—guys who really think that FTA means Fun, Travel, Adventure. You know, "Join the Army and see the world." The stereotype of the gung-ho gook-killing American GI is just that—a stereotype. GI's hate the service. They're stuck there. After three days, FTA comes to mean Fuck the Army.



All over the country GI's are joining together into groups to resist the harassment, the racism, the injustices that are part of everyday life in the service. On the West Coast the most active organization is the Movement for a Democratic Military (MDM). In the Bay Area, there is an MDM chapter which serves the naval stations at Treasure Island and Alameda. In Oakland there is a coffee house (690 7th Street) which just opened this summer. It provides more than a coffee house—a meeting room, a library, but mainly a place where GI's can talk, relax and

meet friends. The chapter prints its own newspaper, Up Against the Bulkhead.

MDM needs civilian help. The amount of repression that politically active GI's face is great. Students have been raising money, distributing literature and supporting demonstrations. If you want to help out or find out more about the growing GI movement, contact the Stanford Radical Caucus.

MIDPENINSULA FREE UNIVERSITY

The Midpeninsula Free University has existed as an educational counter-institution to area high schools and colleges for a number of years. At the time of the student strike at Stanford, the MFU changed its focus and now puts emphasis on relating more directly to revolutionary activities. This has led it to an idea of community as a vital working force for social change.

Building a community means providing for the people's needs. That is what the Midpeninsula Free University is all about. The MFU is trying to get people out of jail. They have a bail fund and a legal defense collective. In moving beyond just bailing political activists out of the dungeon, the MFU is expanding their help to blacks, browns, and street people in the Palo Alto area. If you get caught throwing rocks, give them a call (see LEGAL DEFENSE).

In an attempt to create a community where students, street people, blacks, browns and workers can come together, the MFU helped start a community center-restaurant at 117 University Ave. in Palo Alto. It's called the Full Circle, and it is run by the people (see FULL CIRCLE). The Free University office is located on the second floor of the same building where, among other things, they try to help people find housing and jobs, give away old clothing, and organize a people's football league.

The Free U is also dedicated to educating the people. They publish a newspaper every week, the Free You, one of the finest underground papers in the country. Each quarter they put out a catalogue which lists hundreds of classes and services, anything from how to fix your motorcycle to techniques of guerrilla warfare.

The MFU helps out on street dances at Lytton Plaza, and Be-in's and concerts in the parks. These affairs have often ended with confrontations with the cops and disruptions at the City Council. The MFU struggles with people's needs and against the forces of oppression.

For more information call 328-4941.

NAIROBI COLLEGE

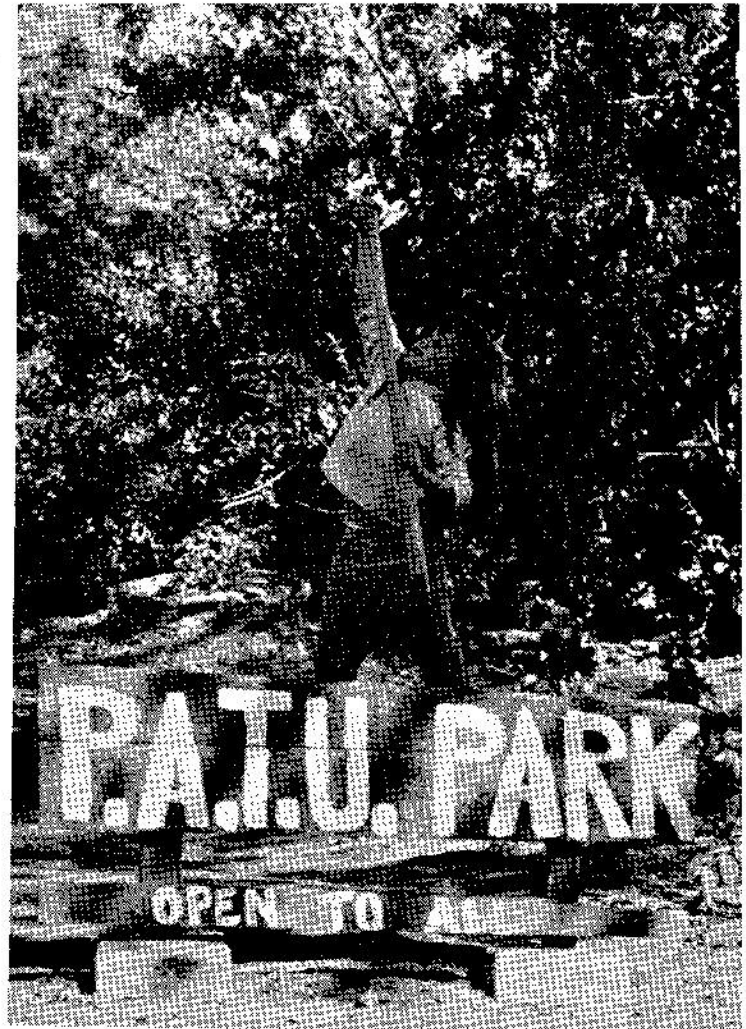
Nairobi College is an independent college serving the people of East Palo Alto. It is an alternative to an educational system which serves all people badly and people of color not at all. It comes out of the unmet needs of people of color for education, but is open to all students who find it a viable educational alternative.

Nairobi College is designed to produce what communities of color need: doctors, lawyers, engineers, skilled businessmen, capable technicians, and able public officials and social scientists who are a part of the community that they intend to serve and who serve that community while they develop their expertise.

PALO ALTO TENANTS UNION (PATU)



The Palo Alto Tenants Union was formed in response to the housing crisis in Palo Alto (see SUMMER OF STRUGGLE). Operating through neighborhood councils, PATU is fighting for community control of housing and city planning. It is building a sense of unity among tenants through its "serve the people" programs: PATU Park on Channing Street (with child-care supervisors), block parties, baby-sitting services, a street-theatre group, and legal information services for tenants. Stanford students can support the PATU by participating in their programs and by supporting them in their continuing fight against the power structure of Palo Alto.



PACIFIC STUDIES CENTER

The Pacific Studies Center is a non-profit, independent radical, cooperative research center. Staffed primarily by former Stanford students, PSC produces articles and memoranda on several subjects--though the political economy of the Pacific Basin and the Bay Area draw much of their attention.

PSC maintains a library and information files which are open to students, teachers, organizers, journalists, etc. In addition to the PSC publication, the "Pacific Research and World Empire Telegram", they contribute to a number of magazines and newspapers, including Ramparts and local working-class papers.

The "Telegram" costs \$5.00 for 12 issues. It is published roughly every two months. Subscribers may order issues 1-5 as part of their subscriptions.

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CENTER (PMC)

The People's Medical Center will open this fall in Redwood City. It will serve the medical, social and political needs of the brown, black and white working class in that community. In the past these people have been receiving inadequate medical care because of the expense this society places on what is now considered a privilege rather than a right. Even if a person of low income can afford medical care, he is humiliated and intimidated by the impersonal computer-like "care" he receives.

At PMC patients will be asked to pay for the cost of their treatment and whatever else they can afford, but those who are unable to pay will not be asked to do so. All members of the staff--doctors, secretaries, nurses, lab technicians--will receive the same subsistence salary.

Currently PSC researchers are studying the Pacific Basin, Southeast Asia, Dow Chemical Corporation, General Motors the United Auto Workers, Medical Care (the Kaiser plan), Secondary Education, the Bank of America, the Stanford Industrial Complex and the Bay Area political economy.

An important service will be the "screeners"--community volunteers who will talk with the patients at PMC and also visit them in their homes after treatment to make sure that there are no complications. PMC will have a child-care center for children of patients and staff and classes in preventive medicine (first aid, prenatal care, nutrition). PMC will also offer a class on street fighting first aid in the Midpeninsula Free University.

VENCEREMOS COLLEGE

Venceremos College is a Marxist-Leninist college which serves East Redwood City and is working to build a socialist revolution. It was organized by the Redwood City Brown Berets after a failed attempt to reform the College of San Mateo. It works in conjunction with Nairobi College.

Like most universities, Venceremos College offers courses in political science, math, physics, English, Spanish, art and theatre. Unlike most universities, Venceremos College orients its education to serving the people of the community where it is located. The college requires that all students be involved in community organizing and working with community service organizations. Some of these are: the People's Medical Center, the Child Care Center, the legal aid service, the community newsletter, the cultural center, and the community theatre.

While most universities train lawyers to work for big corporations, scientists to work for the Department of Defense, and doctors to join the AMA, Venceremos College seeks to develop professionals and technologists who will serve oppressed people in their struggle for liberation. While the leaders of most universities spend their time constructing rationalizations about why their institutions should pretend to be apolitical and offer courses which are irrelevant, the leaders of Venceremos College offer courses that are relevant and discuss politics openly and explicitly. The political education course, which discusses both theory and practice, is required of all students. It is the only specific requirement for graduation. Venceremos College is an institution dedicated to truly serving the people.

WHITE PANTHER PARTY

The Palo Alto Chapter of the White Panther Party has been struggling for almost three years to defend the rights of black, brown and street people to live freely in Palo Alto. This means the right to walk the streets without harassment, the right to listen to music and gather for any other purpose in the parks and on the plaza, the right to live here at a price they can afford, the right to grow and develop as individuals and as a revolutionary culture, and the removal of hard drugs from the community.

Their practice has included the sponsoring of weekly free rock concerts on the plaza, Be-ins, benefits for the community bail fund, a people's athletic league, a free clothing exchange (in the Full Circle), and a program of education and action to deal with hard drugs.

If you would like to know more about the White Panthers, call them at 328-4941 or drop by their office upstairs in the Full Circle.



BUILDING 10

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

