

An SCPV off-shoot organized the first drive for blood and money for medical supplies to be sent civilian victims of American bombing in North Vietnam and the Viet Cong areas of the South. When LBJ resumed bombing North Vietnam in February of 1966, 1000 Stanford students rallied and made a torch-light protest march into Palo Alto, bettered in number only by New York and Berlin (1500). Late in the spring, after the election of Dave Harris (a socialist and pacifist) as student body president, 35 members of the SCPV occupied the President's Office for three days, demanding that the University cease administering the Selective Service national deferment examinations and, further, that it stop work on CIA classified contracts. The government later withdrew the examination program from Stanford; but CIA contracts are merely "passed on" by a faculty committee.

Harris's presidency in '66-67 and that of Peter Lyman the following year were short and uneventful. Both attempted to beat the Administration at its own game, appointing progressives to student committees and encouraging a liberal-radical student legislature. Neither built an active student following; neither accomplished much; both resigned before the end of their terms.

The arrogance of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey when he visited Stanford February, 1967 turned an initially mild protest crowd into an angry mob of several hundred shouting "shame! shame! shame!" as he tried to leave Mem Aud by the back door while they raced after him. Though President Sterling admonished the community, much of the community felt insulted by the Vice-President and 800 signed a statement asking him to apologize.

The most exciting thing in '66-67 was The Experiment, a community educational center taught and administered by students and situated at Engineering Corner in the building since recaptured and redecorated by the administration to become the Placement Service, a role much more in keeping with the purpose of the University.

One of the projects taken on by some Experiment members was that of researching and publishing the part Stanford was playing in the Vietnam War. This brought the Experiment under fire and may well have been the reason that the administration was unable to find the college a place for the following year, though the spacious third floor West Wing of Encina Hall went unused until the late spring.

Successive publications of Experiment newspapers disclosed close ties between the University, the defense research and development establishment at the Stanford Research Institute, and the arms manufacturers in the Stanford Industrial Park. Stanford faculty were shown to have been involved in basic gas warfare research and the development of the strategic hamlet plan in Vietnam. Later publications have shown SRI to be performing counterinsurgency operations in Thailand, Peru, and Honduras. Posters which superimposed arms-making trustees against a background of Vietnam fighting and read "We Accuse" were angrily criticized by those who argued that these men made weapons, not policy, and those who felt posters were an unfair tactic. But sponsors of the posters responded by showing that the very same people were intimately involved both in national policy-making and in decisions to make the Stanford complex a center for aerospace and electronics and for international business.

Also in '66-67 an SDS off-shoot, the Stanford Anti-Draft Union collected and published more than 400 signatures of men who refused to fight in Vietnam and nearly as many women who supported them; and faculty members signed a statement specifically designed to break federal law by advocating draft refusal. Dave Harris, and other Stanford students, formed the Resistance, now a nation-wide group organizing against the draft.

The Anti-Draft Union continued its organizing work through summer-67 by participating in Vietnam Summer in the local communities. A number of small

demonstrations at the Oakland Induction Center by the ADU and fraternal anti-draft organizations provided the impetus for the massive demonstrations attempting to shut down the Oakland Induction Center the week of October 16. Several hundred students and professors participated in the various levels of activity.

Later last fall quarter the judgement that use of the University as a recruiting ground for the CIA was unjustifiable brought an abortive attempt to mill-in and disrupt CIA recruiting. The CIA man wouldn't address the college community and couldn't (he said) divulge anything about the organization for which he was soliciting, but eleven of the 150 or so students who barred entrance to his interviews were later singled out by the Dean of Students for punishment. When the student court sitting on their case found them innocent of any wrongdoing, the Dean "appealed" the case to a faculty court on which sat the only man at the university publically to have a CIA contract. The "court," appointed by President Sterling (himself a director of a CIA conduit, the Asia Foundation) advised suspension of the eleven students, an act which brought nearly 1000 students into the administration's Old Union quarters for a three day sit-in. The sit-in culminated in the adopting of a resolution by the Academic Senate (the assembled higher grades of faculty and administration) calling for amnesty and requesting that suspensions be lifted. Although the resolution did not bind the administration, and in fact left the administration some leeway to retry the CIA cases, to date no punishment has been meted out to participants in either demonstration.

Many graduates of Stanford politics in the '60's have refused to melt into the nine-to-five world. A good number of these settled in the Midpeninsula area and are at work in the Free University, the Peninsula Observer, or the Santa Clara and San Mateo county Peace and Freedom Movements; others are working with the grape strikers in Delano, the chicano population in Los Angeles, or are organizing poor whites in the South and in Chicago. Some have spread across the country in the Resistance, leading groups in Chicago and Boston; others, teachers, have been active in the movements at Howard, Columbia, and San Francisco State. One fellow, who finds himself a lieutenant in the Air Force, is organizing a protest march by U.S. troops to take place this fall, amove which has the Secretary of Defense uptight.

Also during the year, but especially after the assassination of Martin Luther King, the Black Student Union wowed the left with its exquisite handling of the administration and effected changes in admission policy more significant in their form than their substance.

With the housing shortage, the new health "plan", and the choice of a new president intimate with aerospace, electronics, and imperialism, the outlook for the Stanford left is better than ever.

Students for a Democratic Society

America is undergoing menopause. Too many of our people look forward to the future with shriveled hope, demanding only the security of law and order, of expert authority, and of the well-worn channels of established hierarchies. Our democratic heritage has soured in the face of foreign wars and domestic oppression. Cold War liberalism has spawned and rationalized America's expanding Empire, and domestic welfare-statism has neither salved America's uneasy conscience nor pacified her internal colonies.

In this despair, few of us ever think beyond the unrealized--and probably un-

realizable--smooth society promised by American liberalism. Few of us dare test ourselves against the possibilities of a radically participatory democracy, a democracy in which men come together in public communities to collectively define human needs and organize social and economic institutions to realize them. At Stanford, SDS tries to keep open this possibility of democratic participation and control, both as a goal for the future and as a here-and-now guide to action.

We do this by seeking out public ways to support the fight against imperialism, from Vietnam to Czechoslovakia. We work for and with the liberation of black people and chicanos in the United States. And we attempt to lead a movement for a radical transformation of the university and the society into whose warped priorities the university is being rapidly integrated. All of this action stems from our belief that men can and should make the social decisions determining the quality and direction of their own lives.

Equally important, we have tried to build the Stanford SDS chapter itself on our democratic values. We will do most of our work in study-action groups organized around issues such as Defense Research on Campus, U.S. Economic Imperialism, the 1968 Elections, and the Black Liberation Struggle. These study-action groups will hopefully develop research papers, action programs, and a full sense of community that will provide an alternative to our fractured collegiate life styles. Each group will send rotating representatives to an executive committee which will serve as a means of coordination and communication between the individual groups.

Open general meetings will be held regularly to plan action and discuss topics ranging from New Left ideology to current campus problems. SDS will sponsor a series of programs with outside speakers and films for the entire Palo Alto community as often as possible. We have also established an internal education committee to make the literature of the New Left readily available on campus at reduced prices and to issue a monthly newsletter. Finally, we will participate actively in the Peace & Freedom Movement, which will keep us in close contact with other radical groups in the area.

Hopefully, this structure will be flexible enough to allow people to participate in whatever area they wish. We'll have a general meeting in the first few weeks of the fall quarter, but if you are interested in SDS at Stanford please come to our table on registration day or to our desk in the ASSU office in Tresidder.

WON'T YOU JOIN?

Peace and Freedom Movement

The Peace and Freedom Movement has grown out of the opposition to the Vietnam War. Opponents of the War organized the Peace and Freedom Party and qualified as an electoral party in California and a number of other states. Since the registration drive, members of the Party have developed a perspective which is increasingly distinct from and fundamentally opposed to the American electoral process. We believe that basic change will not come through the electoral process. At best, electoral politics can provide our spokesmen with national and local platforms, and serve as a tool for building the movement.

Peace and Freedom is working to prepare for a movement that speaks to the needs of millions of people in this country who are neglected, oppressed, and exploited by existing political and economic institutions: to black and Spanish-speak-

ing people who are colonized economically, politically, culturally, and militarily; to white working and poor people who are oppressed by a structure of wages, taxes and prices that leaves them unable to meet the rising cost of living; to middle-class people who are manipulated and dehumanized by a society geared to profit and not to human needs; and to the youth of the country who find themselves channelled through the alienating limbo of school, through the military machine, into a constricting labor market, or into various socially amputated subcultures.

Programmatically, this means beginning to build bridges between communities, social groupings, and organizations that are moving to deal with the conditions that constrict their lives. As it becomes clear that the causes of these conditions are inter-related and deeply rooted in the economic and political institutions of the society, co-operation becomes desirable and necessary. So the Movement both responds to people's grievances and educates them to the inter-relationships of social problems.

Presently, the most important of these bridges is between the anti-war movement and the Black Liberation movement. Each movement is coming to see their hopes blocked by the same system of economic priorities.

Stanford Peace and Freedom began to relate to the Black Liberation movement and to the Black Panther Party through the Free Huey Committee of Spring, 1968. Our work at the time was chiefly educational, aimed at correcting misconceptions and motivating political understanding. Peace and Freedom members played tapes by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton in dorms, and discussed social and economic conditions in the ghetto, the Panther's Ten Point Program, and the demand that Huey be freed. When students got a glimpse of ghetto conditions, they came to see "extremism" as a humanly constructive impulse. The Peace and Freedom Movement continues to view self-defense, by any means necessary, as an understandable and human response to the violence of American society.

Peace and Freedom is also beginning to build bridges between students and the surrounding communities. The Peninsula Peace and Freedom Movement and Stanford SDS share interests and grievances on issues ranging from the war and the draft to the housing shortage and local government restriction of "mob situation" Be-Ins. Peace and Freedom is initiating or supporting community struggles around jobs, housing, schools, police control, taxes, health, public transit, the draft, and opposition to gun control--and moving to unite them by showing how these immediate issues are part of the larger struggle to transform American society.

The Peninsula Peace and Freedom Movement represents encouraging rumblings in the local community and offers the organizational basis upon which further bridges may be built.

Midpeninsula Free University

The Mid-Peninsula Free University, in addition to offering courses not offered by Stanford University, is engaged in a large number of activities in an attempt to build a cohesive community in the Palo Alto area. For information one should obtain a copy of their catalogue.

One service which the Free U. offers, and we feel should be mentioned here, is its discount book ordering service. All books will be sold at a 20% discount off the retail price. Orders can be made at the Free U. Store at 1061 El Camino Real, in Menlo Park, or by phone (328-4941) between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

American Federation of Teachers

Two-thirds of the students who enter Stanford to get a Ph.D. drop out. This extraordinary mortality rate is explained by the university as a personal failure, a failure to adjust to the school or live up to set standards of professional competence. But arguments like this ignore the fact that graduate students have many problems that are caused by the milieu which they are expected to fit into.

When so many of us are fenced into narrowly-defined fields which put professional standards ahead of individual growth; when we are forced to live below the poverty line and expected to bow our heads to our benefactors; when we must live and work in an environment which we have no hand in forming, it is not surprising that so many give up on the university and what it stands for.

Stanford's chapter of the American Federation of Teachers is actively involved in the struggle to change these conditions.

Nearly all graduate students are self-supporting--most either work for Stanford or receive fellowships. Practical needs, especially for married students with families, affect their ability take care of their academic and community responsibilities. Salaries for working students average around \$2100, but this figure masks the discrepancy in salaries between departments. Teaching Assistants in the humanities, for instance, often get \$1400 for putting in the same number of hours as engineering TA's who are paid \$3060 and Research Assistants who receive \$6390.

The scarcity of inexpensive housing in the area further stretches limited student budgets. Stanford's own limited space for graduate students, which presently carries a one-year waiting list, isolates grad students in a ghetto. The university doesn't provide health and medical care for the families of its students. For those with small children this becomes a constant source of financial problems. The basic charge at the Emergency Room of Stanford's hospital is now \$12.50. Add to this the \$10 doctor's fee plus the high cost of lab tests and medicine, and it is easy to see the impact a single sore throat can have on a well-planned budget.

Recognizing the need for a broader involvement in such problems than departmental clubs had provided, graduate students formed the Stanford AFT in September, 1967. It was chartered as Stanford Employed Graduate Students, Local 1816 of the American Federation of Teachers, and is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. AFT activities and orientation reflect concerns flowing from the multi-faceted position of its members, who consider themselves simultaneously students, employees, teachers, and trade unionists.

Shortly after the union was chartered, Stanford announced a \$200 per year raise in TA salaries. Administrators did not say that they were prompted in this decision by the union's formation or by a desire to limit union organizing by reducing one grievance. They had merely 'found' the extra money in the budget, just as later they also 'found' three-week vacations for non-academic staff when the Stanford Employees Association was formed.

The administration has attempted to stifle further organizing, as well as the development of constructive alternatives, by refusing to provide AFT with a department-by-department breakdown of salaries. And since the university refuses to divulge any information about the budget it is clearly impossible for students, faculty members and employees to assess priorities.

Although most graduate students face their most pressing problems in their own departments, the roots of the problems lie elsewhere. A friendly faculty member can use his pull to help out a favorite, but this is usually done at the expense of other students either in the same or another department.

The basic questions--how the resources of the university will be distributed, and who will decide on that distribution--can only be raised with those who currently have the power to effect answers: the administration. And while a single student who confronts them might be cowed by fear of censure or dismissal, a union has the double advantage of speaking with the voice of many and of protecting those of its members who do individually speak up.

Thus, AFT, by overcoming departmental isolation, has successfully worked to delay unfair research deadlines for RA's and has successfully fought for a pay increase for the grossly underpaid Music TA's. AFT has also been actively involved in the reform of the graduate curriculum. For example, after prolonged discussions twenty third-year students in the medical school refused to sign their names to the final exam in a required course which they felt was both irrelevant and poorly taught. They were subsequently threatened with suspension for taking the exam anonymously. AFT circulated support petitions in other graduate departments and met with medical school deans. Again, combined efforts by the students involved and the union was a success: the medical school dropped the course requirement, and the students signed their exams.

To meet the current housing emergency we appealed to the administration to maintain the old fraternity houses at least as temporary residences. Those new vacant lots on fraternity row are the university's answer to that suggestion. Consequently, AFT has been collecting names of members and friends who are willing to put up incoming students until they can find permanent housing. This service will be available to all students who need it. When we run out of space, we will collectively decide upon both short and long-range solutions to this problem.

In its effort to free students from bureaucracy and top-down control the union has demonstrated the power of collective action. During the sit-in last spring the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, at our request, issued a resolution calling on the Administration to negotiate in good faith with the suspended students, several of whom were AFT members.

This year the union will continue fighting for those things graduate students need most: decent housing, decent salaries, adequate health care for themselves and their families, and an effective voice in decision-making which affects them.

Student Health Organization, Stanford Radical Caucus

We feel that present inadequacies in health care are the result of a system which consistently and automatically resists the significant changes which would make possible a humane health system. Organized medicine in this country is motivated by a desire to protect the economic privileges derived from the exploitative fee-for-service system. It is the profit motive with its debasement of human relationships that causes the racism and over-bureaucratization in America's health care.

We find the health professions guilty of:

1. Exploiting patients through the fee-for-service system.
2. Perpetuating a system which treats patients as little more than a disease process.
3. Maintaining a double standard of health care for the rich and the poor, and failing to achieve excellence in either.
4. Using human beings as experimental animals.
5. Maintaining a hierarchy which demeans all health workers.
6. Systematically excluding the community from control over health services.

The physician maintains his privileged position by his ability to define the nature of illness and his role in treating it. For example, in psychiatry, doctors define deviance as mental illness and perceive their role as one of adjusting individuals to accept the present environment, rather than working to design institutions to meet needs and desires of people. Similarly, by assuming that his responsibility to his patient ends at his door, the physician can easily remain unconcerned by the injustice of overall policies.

We oppose the decision-making by a handful of faculty, department heads, and deans that affects the lives of thousands. The result is a "professionalism" that gives legitimacy to a small group's right to make decisions for other people.

We are trying to build a community to revolutionize our health care system. This requires an analysis of our health institutions which begins at the beginning and seriously questions the discrepancy between what America says it wants and what it is doing. We are working for student and community control of these institutions with their potential for tremendous good.

Stanford Employees' Association

Many Stanford students stereotype American working people as content, secure, and unconcerned. The growth of the Stanford Employees Association (SEA) in response to poor working conditions shows that here, at least, this is not true. The health and retirement plans are inadequate; there is no uniform wage scale; many campus workers are ridiculously underpaid and lack any assurance that they will not be fired without just cause. Not only do employees have no control over their situation, but they don't even have any official channels through which they can express their views, nor access to information which would allow them to make constructive suggestions.

In the past few years there have been at least two major attempts by AFL-CIO people to organize Stanford workers. The employees at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center attempted to join the International Association of Machinists, but the National Labor Relations Board would not support them because SLAC is a "non-profit" institution. The University stifled attempts by the institutional and hospital workers to organize at the Medical Center. Thus, until last spring there was no organization to represent the grievances of the more than four thousand electricians, lab technicians, secretaries, maintenance men, and engineers directly employed by Stanford.

Last spring a number of employees from various departments formed a steering committee to create an overall organization of Stanford employees. Holding meetings despite threats from superiors and the "silent treatment" from colleagues who feared rocking the boat, the SEA came into existence and now has about 1000 members; and expects to build beyond 1500 this year. It has held two large general meetings, electing officers and setting up committees to handle grievances and to work for higher wages, improved working conditions, and increased benefits.

Yet there are many workers who are afraid to join the association, and

many in the union are reluctant to press their demands; and SEA is concerned only with immediate matters. We expect the administration to recognize SEA and attempt to co-opt its leaders. But this is no reason for students to be cynical of the future of SEA. If students support it in its infancy they are not only helping the campus workers help themselves, but they are helping create a constructive alliance. For students and workers backing each other become ten times the force of either alone.

Students and workers, in fact, are controlled by the same administrative powers and thus have much to gain together.

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; educational activities exposing the beauty of the Afro-American culture to Stanford students, white and black, and a political program aimed for admitting more black and Mexican-American students with accompanying changes in Stanford education to meet the needs of the black and brown communities.

Last year, following the assassination of Martin Luther King, BSU led a fight -- almost leading to a sit-in -- which forced the administration to increase black admissions and commit itself to new programs more relevant to the needs of black students -- a first step.

BSU makes clear its support of struggles for black power and black liberation. Notable is its cooperation with the Black Action Council in East Palo Alto, a coalition fighting for community control of schools, police, and municipal institutions -- East Palo Alto is an un-incorporated area in San Mateo County. BSU has tutorial programs for East Palo Alto high school students, and several black Stanford students teach at the Day School, a community educational effort.

The Resistance

Stanford was the birthplace of the Resistance, an anti-draft organization basing itself on the philosophy of non-cooperation--turning in draft cards, refusing induction, refusing to register, and taking the consequences of one's act. Begun by ex-student body President David Harris and others, The Resistance has so far had three national days of non-cooperation, on which more than 2500 draft-age men have publicly conveyed their draft cards back to the government.

The San Francisco Bay Area is perhaps the best area in the country for non-cooperators. Not only have sentences been light, averaging eighteen months, but a panel of more than 100 lawyers have volunteered to defend resisters. Though hundreds of men from this area have sent their cards back, few are in jail. Until the November elections, the creaky wheels of the American juggernaut of justice will turn very slowly. Many men who have returned their cards back to the government

delinquent, and many who have refused induction have not been brought to trial, or even indicted.

The Resistance basically believes that people must first change themselves in order to alter the larger society. To the Resistance this means saying no to the oppressive machinery of this society and living a life consistent with one's ideals.

The Resistance has an office at 424 Lytton in Palo Alto. Its telephone number is 327-3108.

Peninsula Observer

The Peninsula Observer is a non-profit, independent, underground bi-weekly, publishing local muckraking and national and international liberation news. The Observer covers and editorially supports the struggles of the oppressed--Blacks, Chicanos, the poor, women, and the young--for the control of their own lives.

Much of the paper's coverage is given to the growing Palo Alto-Stanford-Menlo Park radical community, whose interests are apparently inimical to this area's economic oligarchy. The Observer staff is strong on investigative reporting, and publishes detailed accounts of the holdings and maneuverings of the major economic interests whose policies affect our lives. The radical community and the Observer want the land and wealth of the area for the people.

Most staffers are or were students and realize the conditions of academic life. Stanford is fully covered, and much Observer research has been put to use by the campus radical community, especially work on the University's corporate and government involvement.

The cultural revolution section discusses the evolving forms of psycho-drama, street religious ceremonies, guerilla theatre, be-ins, costumes, and revolutionary music. The traditional modes are not neglected but are questioned in form and content.

The Observer is grateful for letters and stories. Anyone may submit a story to the office at 180 University Avenue, #10, Palo Alto, or phone it in to DA7-3961. The Observer needs workers for distribution, typing and secretarial work, pasteup, proofreading, in the graphic arts and in photography. And they have fun in the office.

