

COLUMBAE HOUSE RAIDED

Investigative report by Seth Foldy

Sunday, September 21, just five hours before President Gerald Ford stated that "we must protect every individual from excessive and unnecessary intrusions by a Big Brother bureaucracy," the SWAT teams were assembling their rifles and taking their positions on the roof of the new Stanford Law School. A busload of the Santa Clara County Tactical Squad was unloading in a nearby parking lot. Meanwhile, over ten Santa Clara deputies were entering Columbae, the non-violent action theme house; they entered without a warrant, thoroughly frisked several students, forcibly entered students' rooms and searched through their belongings.

Investigation by Against the Grain into the closing of four Row houses on Lasuen Drive showed that Columbae had been singled out for particular harassment, and that police behaviour during the action represented a clear violation of civil

rights and of legal authority by the deputies involved in the closure. Furthermore, it appears that a breach of authority within the Santa Clara Sheriff's Office may have been responsible for the incident at Columbae.

STUDENTS, ROOMS SEARCHED

It started out as a routine detail. The U.S. Secret Service had asked the Sheriff's Office to clear and close the four Row houses on Lasuen closest to the Law School and President Ford's approach route: Lathrop, Columbae and the Delta Upsilon (DU) and Beta Beta Pi (Beta) fraternities. According to Associate Dean for Residential Education Larry Horton, Stanford Police Chief Marvin Herrington and representatives of the Sheriff's Office, everyone expected the houses to be empty, still closed for summer. But all overlooked that independent Row

houses were free to open on September 19, and several Columbae, DU and Beta residents had obtained keys and moved in on that day.

At about 10:45 on Sunday morning, "Tim and I had gone into the house (Columbae) to get our banners for the demonstration that afternoon," said Thomas Wainwright, a Columbae resident. "As we were walking out the door, we noticed about fifteen deputies walking up to the side of the house. They told us to put our hands behind our heads and spread our legs, and they patted us down and questioned us, asking names, addresses and Social Security numbers. They told us to leave, but they took the banners into the house. At that time, one of the officers told us they could prosecute us for burglary, for 'stealing' our own banners from our own house." Lieutenant Winter, of the Santa Clara Sheriff's Office informed Against the Grain that one banner had been held in San Jose for evidence.

Jane Stoner, another Columbae resident, related that "four deputies...took me back to my room and wrote down everything about me, how tall I was, driver's license, everything. They went through the stuff in my room. It was a very quick search." Said Tony Moy, "I was frisked. It wasn't a very quick one either, it was very thorough. When I asked one of the deputies what he was looking for, he jokingly replied 'grenades and land mines.'"

After Columbae residents had been cleared from the building, the deputies apparently searched private rooms. The locked door to a room full of house plants had been kicked open and the lock destroyed, and Wainwright noted that in his room "things were not where I left them. The contents of my backpack were jumbled and upside down. My toothbrush was lying on the floor."

DEPUTIES OVERSTEP AUTHORITY

The story of the 'raid' is complex and confusing. "Our instructions from the Secret Service were that the buildings be cleared and closed," said Lieutenant Hart of the Sheriff's Office, shortly before he was commanded by his superior to offer "no comment" to inquiries. "The primary purpose of the action was that the houses be empty during the President's speech. It was not to be a search or a raid," he continued. According to Herrington, of the Stanford Police Department, "The word was given us by the housing office that those particular houses were not occupied at that time." Dean Horton also expressed surprise that the three independent houses, Columbae, and the DU and Beta fraternities, were inhabited, but a memo to house managers by Chester Choy, Assistant Manager of Residences and Fraternities, stated quite clearly that "houses will reopen in the fall on Friday, September 19th." Keys to the houses had been obtained from the Row House Office.

(Continued on page 3)

AGAINST THE GRAIN

VOLUME I, NO. 1 SEPTEMBER 29, 1975

published by THE NEW NEWSPAPER COLLECTIVE

Analysis:

FISCAL CRISIS AT STANFORD

by The New Newspaper Collective

The financial crisis of Stanford is real. For the most part it is generated by forces external to Stanford. While it is possible to point out examples of glaring waste, it is more instructive to examine the crisis as it reveals budget priorities and the role of the university in the American economic system.

Last fall Stanford announced a projected deficit of ten million dollars over the next three years. This shocked a university community after years of BAP, the Budget Adjustment Plan, intended to bring Stanford into financial equilibrium by last year, and a student body paying seemingly endless tuition increases and getting less for them.

After initial skepticism, the Faculty Senate and the newly formed Budget Priorities Advisory Commission affirmed that the ten million dollar estimate was accurate. The task of eliminating the deficit was to be accomplished over a period of three years, with 25% of the cuts to be made the first year, 60% of the cuts the next year, and the rest the final year. So far, including approved budget cuts and probably approved cuts, about eight million dollars in cuts have been identified. This figure includes many still secret cuts which will not be effective until next year and many whose effects will be seen this year.

One aspect of Stanford's budget dominates all others. About 80% of the budget goes to direct and indirect personnel costs. Thus, any significant

budget cuts must come in personnel. Cuts can and have been made in materials, but the bulk of the slashing must result in fewer faculty and staff.

CUTS - WHO HAS THE POWER?

Where these cuts will be made is a political process. Not only do the various university constituencies have different academic priorities, but they also have different amounts of influence over the process. Most immediately, control of the budgetary process rests with the president and the provost and their supporting staff in the central administration. They receive input from the various deans who get information from department heads and faculty members.

The Faculty Senate has effectively relinquished any substantive role in the budget process, being content to debate general principles and shying away from the nitty gritty of detailed budget cuts, although sometimes grumbling over the general lack of detailed information available to them.

Students and staff are for the most part ignored, their input counting only when they take action outside of established channels. The Budget Priorities Commission consists primarily of faculty, with little student or staff representation. The commission has been attacked by faculty and students for the secrecy with which it analyzes budget cuts, and for the arrogance that follows from privileged information. The commission conducts no public meetings and generally talks only to people at the Dean level. The budget process is thus very centralized, with little or no coordination among departments or schools.

WHY THE CRISIS?

Why does Stanford have a budget crisis? Usually mentioned are unexpectedly high inflation affecting wages, salaries and materials, severe cut-backs in federal support, tremendously increased energy costs, and the precipitous decline of the stock market that reduced the yield on Stanford's endowment. All of these did worsen the situation, but Stanford's problems run much deeper.

The monopoly capital sector of the American economy requires large numbers of educated workers to administer and operate its increasingly complex operations. But while this dominant sector reaps the profits, it does not bear the costs of education. Thus the burden falls increasingly on the public sector and individuals to pay for producing this "social" capital. With the corporate

(Cont. on pg. 6)

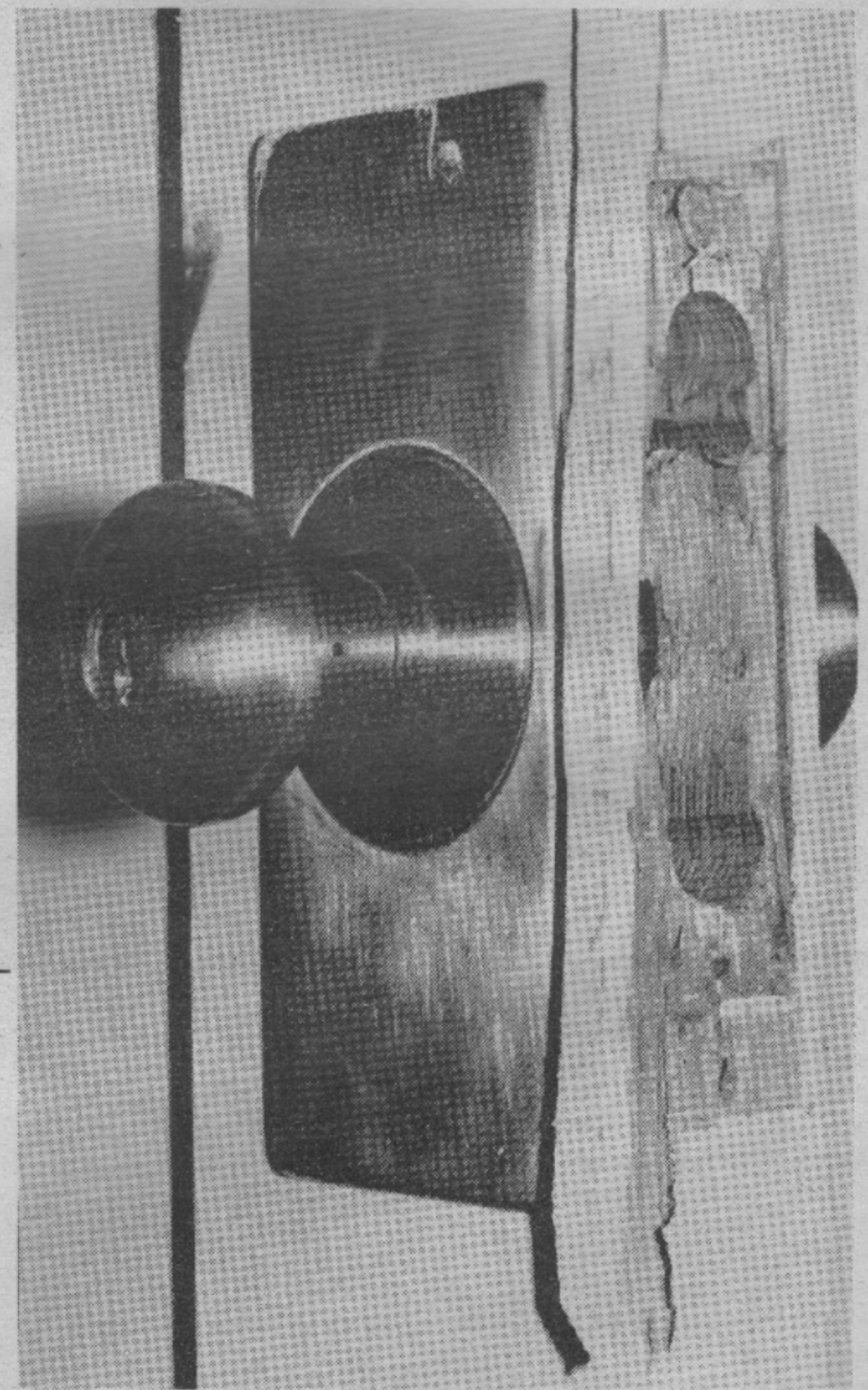
INSIDE...

Stanford Land Use Policy
page 2

Ford Visit Provokes Response
page 3

Alternative Course Guide
page 4

and more ...



This door was securely locked the morning the deputies came to Columbae. This is how it was found as the residents returned to the house.

The Year of the Woman

I
in the Year of the Woman
you seal us in closed walls
you tear into our bodies
and you graciously call us ms.
youve come a long way baby and baby it
is ready or not nice girls do and
good girls dont and if you do you
can just pay for your fun
and,
if she wasnt looking for it
what was she doing in a place like that.

how many of us will die in the year of the woman?
how many sealed off wombs?
how many telephone calls from how many laughing
rapists?
how many times will our blood be torn from us,
this year?

we never asked you for a Year,
wrapped up in pink ribbons and presented with a
kiss.
a Year is not what we want.
we want our bodies, we want our souls.
we want our lives,
and we know what it is we're getting.

II
they told me it was the year of the woman so i
asked them, what woman?
you know, they said--the woman.
i said, joann little? they said, no.
i said, inez garcia? they said, no.
i said, jackie onassis? i was getting warm.
but no, they said, no, none of them.
they wouldnt give me a name,
so ive been trying to track her down--
i havent found her yet, but ive got some clues.
the woman is not poor.
she is married with two children.
she does not use contraceptives and does not
believe in abortion.
she never says no to her husband.
she will never have more than two children.
she is, of course, a virgin.
her husband washes the dishes and is proud of her
career,
which makes her the better mother.
she is not black.

she does not go out alone at night.
her hair is blond, but not too blond,
because that would be asking for it.
she is not a lesbian.
she is 22, and planning to stay that way.

III
do you find this amusing? do you approve of me?
now theres a girl with a sense of humor,
theres a girl who can laugh at herself.
do you really think im laughing?
im not laughing.
joann isnt laughing.
inez isnt laughing.
the woman in the hospital isnt laughing.
even the blond virgin with two kids and the rich
husband isnt laughing.
she finally understands that youre planning to kill
her.
your speeches change nothing, the big hand for the
little lady changes nothing.
it is the year of the woman,
and you smile at us across the bodies of our dead.
next year, you tell us, will be even better.

--by Karen Lindsey

LAND USE & ABUSE

by Tim Cullinane and Larry Litvak

Stanford is the largest employer and land user on the Midpeninsula. As such, its decisions on institutional growth and its land use policy fundamentally affect the character of Stanford's surrounding communities. Stanford students have found chronic shortages of on-campus housing, and have been forced to find off-campus housing which becomes more distant and expensive each year. Since WW II, the percentage of students on campus has dropped slightly, while the number of students has risen drastically, from around 4000 to around 10,000. Last year, almost 1000 students came to Stanford in the fall without housing; this fall, the number is around 800. But Stanford's land use policies have had even more dramatic effects on housing for low and middle income workers.

Anyone looking for a house or apartment in the Palo Alto area comes up against two stark facts. One, there are relatively few unoccupied units available for rent or purchase, and two, the costs are very high and rising. According to Ken Barraga of Midpeninsula Citizens for Fair Housing, the vacancy rate for Palo Alto and Mountain View stands at about 3-5%. A "healthy flow" of available housing is 14% of the total number of units. Those houses which are available often have a prohibitive cost. A Palo Alto Times survey revealed that the typical house sold in the community had a market value of \$51,172, and that this cost was escalating at the rate of \$500 per month. The situation for the average family in Santa Clara County (median income of \$12,456 according to the 1970 census) continues to deteriorate. Tom Foy, President of the Palo Alto Board of Realtors, said housing "was probably more constricted in the past year in Palo Alto than it was in the 10 years before that."

WAR BUILDS PARK, NOT HOUSES

Housing wasn't always so tight. The Stanford area once belonged to the Costanoan Indians. Like the rest of the country, it was stolen from the Native Americans. The flags of Spain and Mexico flew here before the U.S. gained control of the area after the Mexican-American War. Years later, after Leland Stanford had become a wealthy head of the railroad monopoly, he set up an 8333 acre university here. Stanford, and its neighbor Palo Alto, grew slowly but steadily until 1950, when the Stanford Industrial Park opened in the southern part of campus. The Park was the brainchild of Stanford professor Frederick Terman. Terman spent WW II doing war research at Harvard where he saw the benefits of close collaboration between industry, government and the university. He hoped to develop such collaboration through the Industrial Park. Yet, the growth of the Park into a site for a high-technology electronics industry in the middle of "silicon valley" would not have been possible without the great demand for war material created by the Cold War and the Korean and Vietnamese Wars. The rising defense budget kept orders flowing into the electronics and aerospace plants of the Bay Area.

The Industrial Park was not primarily developed to provide additional funding through the rent which occupants pay. It was foreseen that firms would locate in the area because of scientific knowledge and technical personnel generated at Stanford. A relationship has evolved in which tenants provide Stanford with capital funds and research opportunities in exchange for faculty consultants, graduates, and applied research. As a University Relations Office pamphlet explains, the result of this feature of the land use program "...has been the strengthening of the University's academic departments through cooperation with firms in the Industrial Park." What kind of cooperation? According to SU land use policy, adopted in 1974, one of the great benefits of the Industrial Park was the ability "to transfer research from campus laboratories to commercial applications."

This arrangement, although good for corporate profits and the engineering school, has not been good for the people who live and work in this area. In the process of becoming a major producer of tech-

nology, the university has imposed enormous social costs on the Midpeninsula region. The most obvious social cost is the housing shortage around Stanford.

Based on the three criteria used to establish housing needs--overcrowding, substandard dwellings, and houses which demand more than 25% of family income--the Association of Bay Area Governments has estimated additional housing needs for Palo Alto alone are 1855 rental units and 581 owner units. One thousand eight hundred low income families and 1650 elderly people in the city are paying more than than 25% of their annual income for housing.

STANFORD RESPONSIBLE

Two studies by Stanford University committees clearly identify the responsible party. The Moulton Committee reported in the spring of 1969 that there was a demand for 4000 units of low income housing. Seventy per cent of this demand was determined to have been generated by Stanford land developments, such as the Industrial Park and the Shopping Center, where over 27,000 workers are employed. In 1970, the Wright Committee recommended that 600-2000 low income units immediately be constructed. Both reports suggested that Stanford should give financial support to low income housing development. Conscious of the imbalance that it was imposing on the area, Stanford went ahead with the development of Palo Alto Square and Coyote Hill Industrial Park in 1969.

Decisions on university land use policy are made by the Trustee Standing Committee on Land and Buildings which is made up of 17 trustees and 4 students and faculty. It is no coincidence that at least 6 members of this committee are associated with firms located in the Industrial Park. Wallace Stegner, one of Stanford's most famous professors, said in 1970, "Stanford on a number of occasions has acted too much like a real estate developer," with decisions "made by men of goodwill who thought like businessmen." Yet their benevolence is not apparent. Recently, a University Relations spokesperson said that the Moulton Report is "not university policy" and that Stanford's aim was "to house people associated with Stanford," not Industrial Park employees.

LOW INCOME HOUSING NEVER APPEARS

The university's one small effort at low-moderate income housing construction never got out of the planning stage. Frenchman's Terrace, a 225-unit (compare this to the number suggested by the Moulton Committee) project was planned with the help of the Stanford-Midpeninsula Urban Coalition. They applied for subsidies from HUD, but that federal agency refused to give money for the kind of development

PALO ALTO!

THE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE TOWN
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY



Stanford wanted. They didn't object to the 20% low, 40% moderate and 40% medium income price range of the project which wouldn't have helped to alleviate the need for low income housing, although these percentages were not unusual for a HUD development. What was most objectionable to HUD was Stanford's proposal to restrict 50% of the units to Stanford employees and 25% to Industrial Park employees. Once again, the university showed that it was not interested in alleviating the housing shortage caused by its own developments. Stanford finally talked HUD into accepting a 50% Stanford, 50% no restriction proposal, but Nixon froze the HUD funds and the proposal was finally withdrawn.

Present development plans will aggravate the housing shortage in the Palo Alto area. They include a 20% expansion of the shopping center which will bring more employees looking for housing close to their jobs. Stanford is slowly working on another proposal for Frenchman's Terrace, looking towards a rental supplement plan, with financing arranged through the newly-created California Housing Agency. The area between Oak Creek Apartments and Children's Hospital is casually being eyed as a possible site for student-faculty-staff housing. But in both of these potential projects, the university will try to restrict occupancy to its students and employees, again ignoring the housing shortage for workers in the area that it has created through its development policies.

AGAINST THE GRAIN

The New Newspaper Collective seeks to provide an alternative news source, both in content and in form. We attempt to present important analysis and information either ignored or misrepresented by the conventional press. The processes of choosing article topics and editing are collective.

Since we publish only three times a quarter, we offer the possibility of working on a newspaper while maintaining other commitments. This schedule also allows us to analyze instead of merely report events.

All interested people are (extremely!) welcome and should attend the first meeting to be held at Columbae House on Friday, October 3rd at 4:00 P.M. Policy, funding, and future meetings will be discussed.

This issue was brought to you by:

Alan Bernstein
Terry Bright
Tim Cullinane
Seth Foldy
Dave Galligan
Devin Hess
Josie Jaramillo
Mike Kieschnick

Gerald Koblentz
Larry Litvak
David Stern
Gary Thorne
Roy Tolles
Steve Vettle
Tom Wainwright

Please submit letters and criticisms, both positive and negative, to:

The New Newspaper Collective
c/o Larry Litvak
P.O. Box 9337
Stanford, CA 94305

Columbae, cont.

According to Lt. Hart, when deputies noticed people in the three houses, he consulted the Stanford Police, who called the Housing Office and then informed the Sheriff's Office that Dean Horton would arrive to ask that the students vacate the buildings. "My understanding is that they (the deputies) were to wait until the dean or a representative of the school arrived," stated Hart. But, says Horton, by the time he arrived at the scene Columbae had already been cleared; however, the deputies had not entered the DU or Beta houses. Residents of Columbae noted that no university official had been present when the deputies emptied the house.

The searching of students' rooms and belongings in Columbae by officers without warrants or university permission appears to represent a violation of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, according to members of the Menlo Park Law Commune.

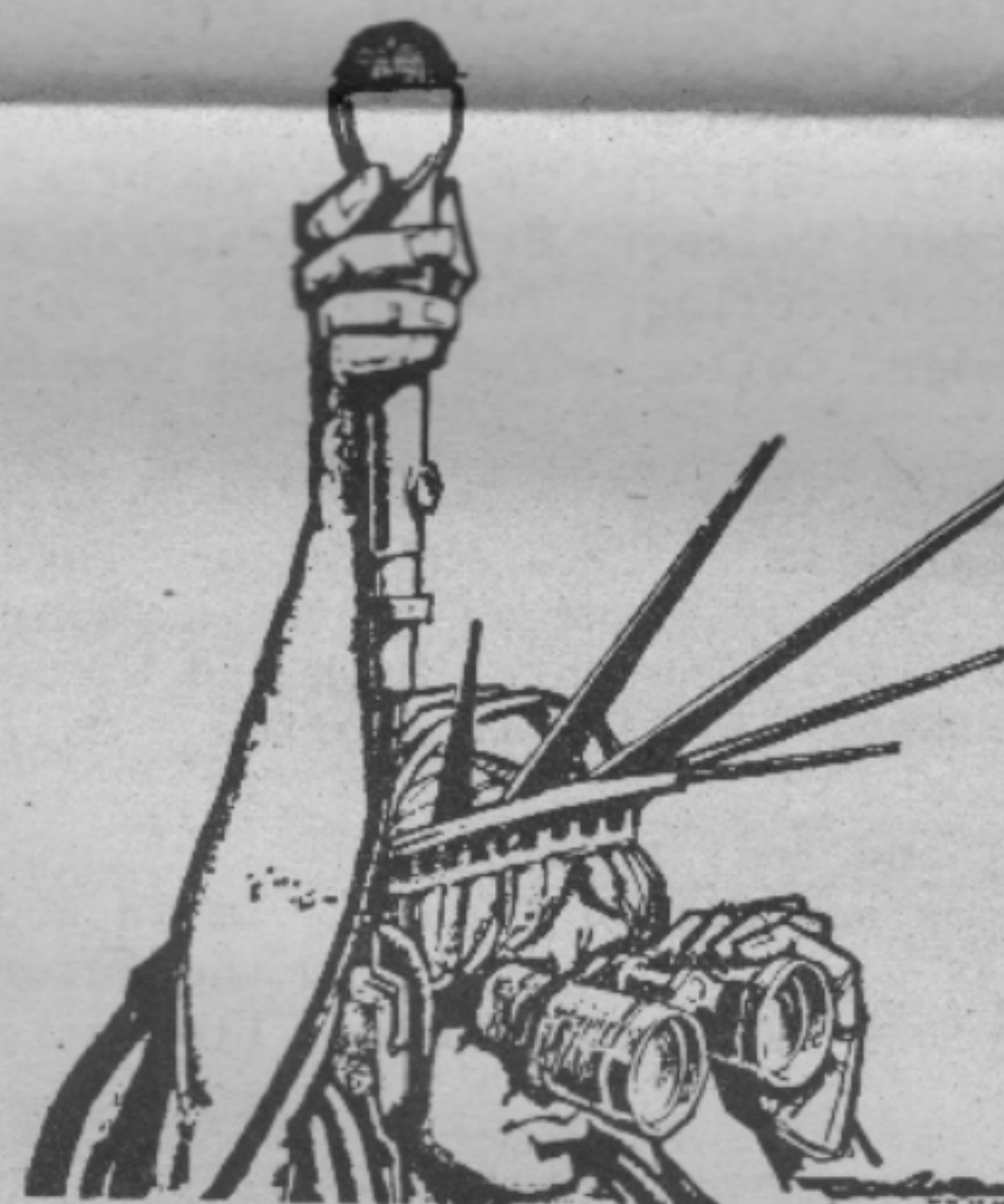
SPECIAL TREATMENT

The DU and Beta houses were apparently spared the treatment accorded Columbae. According to DU Resident Assistant Steve Kenninger, the deputies, Horton and Norm Robinson (Row Office manager) all entered the house together, at about 12:30 pm. The residents were informed that the house was to be closed, and students were allowed ten minutes to leave, (a luxury denied Columbae residents.) No one was frisked. "Every room was opened to check for individuals. They did not search the rooms. It was just a visual check," said Kenninger. No one reported any suspicion that a search of private property had taken place.

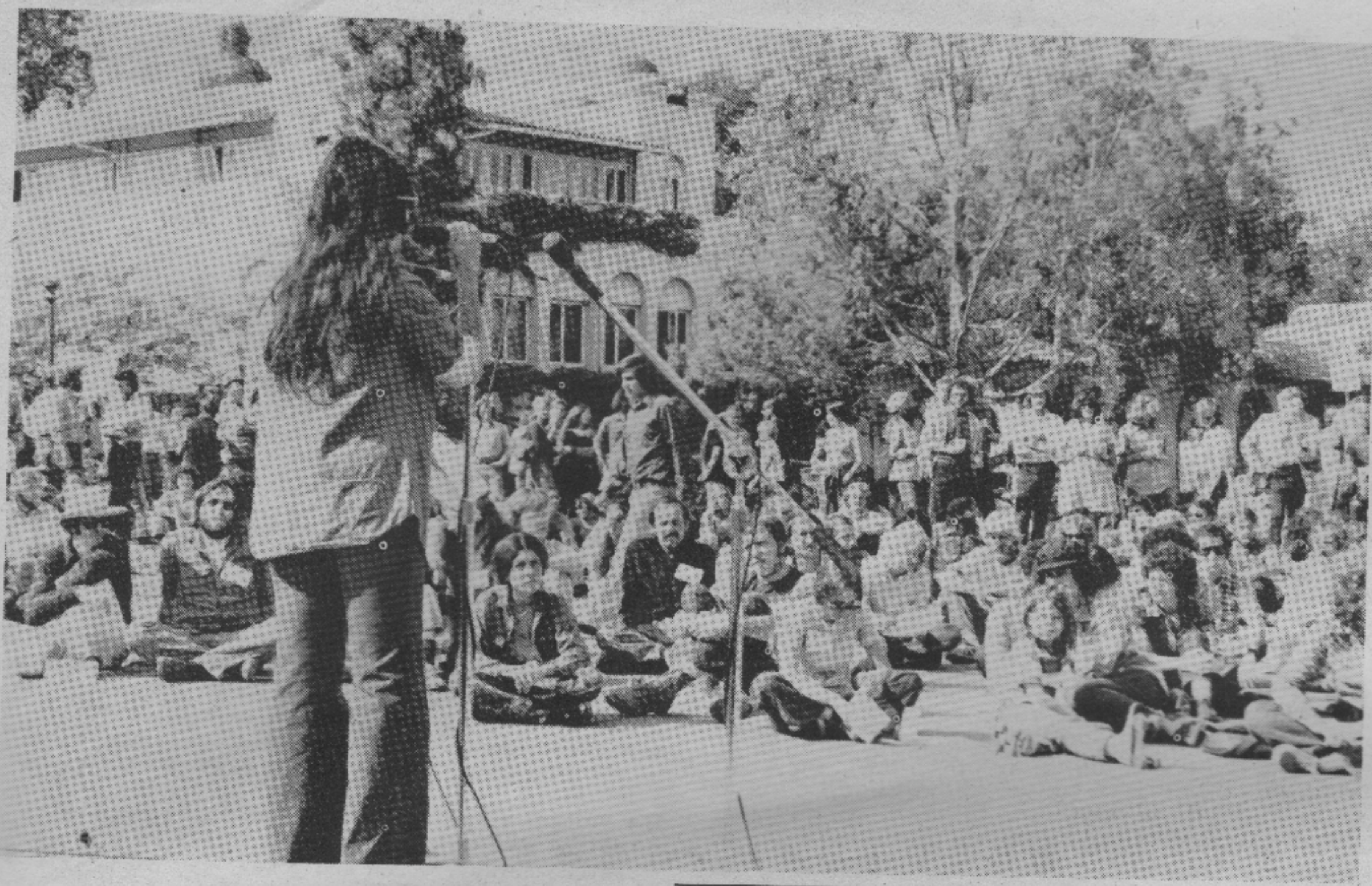
The same was true at the Beta House, according to R.A. Paul Saunders. The police only entered after Horton and Robinson asked that the house be cleared at about one o'clock that afternoon.

Columbae residents got a first-hand encounter with what President Ford called "improper or illegal invasion of people's privacy or constitutional rights." As part of the preparation for his visit to the Stanford campus, they were subjected to the behaviour that Ford stated he "absolutely will not tolerate as long as I am President."

But as a visitor to Columbae House commented after having been frisked twice as he was shuffled out of the building, it was "a great way to wake up."



Errata: In our last issue, we stated the Robert Rosenzweig was a personal friend of Daniel Moynihan and was responsible for his invitation to speak at commencement. We have since discovered this to be untrue.



Linda Crouse (United Stanford Employees) peps up a pre-march rally with a talk on repression, Sunday, September 21st.

Ford Visit Provokes Response

by Gary Thorne

President Gerald Ford spoke last Sunday at the dedication of the new Stanford Law School to over 6000 people, of whom at least 750 were there to protest his foreign and domestic policies. Ford's speech centered on the invasion of privacy by the Federal government.

Ford attacked Federal programs ranging from welfare to educational assistance on the grounds that, although well-intentioned, they led to government invasion of privacy through "massive acquisition of information." He claimed that when "the government's principal interests in watching its citizens was to see that they obeyed the law, paid their relatively uncomplicated taxes, and from time to time came to their country's aid in an emergency," the government did not invade personal privacy. It should be noted that the aforementioned functions are performed by the police, the FBI, the IRS, the CIA and the Pentagon. It is these institutions, and not the social service agencies, who are now being exposed as invaders of our privacy.

The President also praised the great commitment of the American people to education "for all of its citizens," while helping to dedicate a law school costing over 11 million dollars. This comes at a time when public school systems across the country, particularly those of large cities serving students who rarely penetrate to the Stanford Law School, face a worsening fiscal crisis.

"PEOPLE, NOT PROFITS" PROTEST

Before the President's speech, a rally organized by the Coalition for People not Profits was held in White Plaza. The Coalition is a community-based group with members ranging from veterans to environmentalists. Rally speakers Lenny Siegel (Pacific Studies Center), Jeannie Friedman (Winter Soldier Organization) and Linda Crouse (United Stanford Employees) criticized Ford for his support of large corporations at the expense of working people, and attacked his foreign policy of defending the interests of those corporations in the Third World.

Siegel described the role of the Stanford Law School in training people to work in the corporate structure. He pointed out that Ford's appearance there was appropriate in that both the Law School and the President serve corporate interests. Friedman linked Ford's domestic and foreign policies to the corporations, showing how those policies protect corporate profits. Crouse focused on repression in the U.S. as it relates to Ford's support of SB 1, the infamous Omnibus Crime Control Act.

The singing group Prairie Fire performed several politically-oriented songs during the rally, including some protesting the scarcity of jobs in this country. The People's American Revolutionary Theatre (People's A.R.T.) presented guerilla theater dealing with the roles of the U.S. military, the CIA, and monopoly corporations in U.S. imperialism.

At the conclusion of the rally, the demonstrators formed a long column behind a banner proclaiming "People Not Profits." Bringing up the rear was another banner reading "Whip Imperialism Now," a play on the President's ill fated WIN buttons. As the marchers approached the crowd waiting for Ford, they chanted "Join us, join us." Although some in the gathering responded with jeering and shoving, many joined the march.

The column circled the crowd twice, then moved along the left side of the audience to a point about 75 yards from the podium. As the demonstrators surged forward, the heavily-armed SWAT riflemen on the roofs of all the surrounding buildings readied themselves for possible action. Several busloads of Santa Clara County Tactical Squad members waited inside the Education Research and Development building.

LAW STUDENTS PRESENT PETITION

As Ford spoke, the protesters chanted slogans. Much of the chanting appeared spontaneous and uncoordinated, drowning out portions of Ford's speech for many in the audience. Leaders of the demonstration explained later that they had planned to respond to Ford's statements as he spoke, but the size of the gathering precluded effective communication.

At the close of Ford's speech, the protestors marched back to White Plaza and dispersed, while the President met with a select group of law students in a private room. At the meeting, he was presented with a petition signed by more than 200 law students protesting his domestic and foreign policies. He did not respond to the petition.

Security for Ford's appearance was extremely tight. The Beta and DU houses, Lathrop and Columbae were sealed off (SEE STORY ON FIRST PAGE), and Embarcadero Road and parts of the Bayshore Freeway were closed to all traffic as the Presidential motorcade left for Moffett Field.

Those who marvelled at the elaborate preparations for the Ford visit might wonder who paid for it. The Law School, supposedly feeling a financial pinch along with the rest of the University, spent over \$10,000 for the visit. Perhaps the Law School could have asked the Republican National Committee to cosponsor the event. Since Ford's visit took place nearly a week before the actual Law School dedication, it was clearly a political campaign appearance.



SWATMAN!

PLOWSHARE

Community
Booksellers

162 university ave palo alto 321-4748

Our Course Guide

by Devin Hess

This is a guide to radical and alternative courses offered to undergraduates this fall. These courses cover topics that are usually ignored or misrepresented in the standard curriculum. Those marked with (*) present a radical analysis of the subject matter, while the unmarked ones, though not necessarily radical, cover important topics usually overlooked.

The list of radical courses is painfully small - the reason is clear. These courses either critique various aspects of our social system, or suggest alternatives to it. The ideas presented directly challenge the basic assumptions and values of our capitalist society. They are antithetical to one of the functions of this university, namely

to provide the elite of our society with the analytical and creative skills needed to become the future social, economic and political rulers. Within this framework we are free to pursue our interests, but to step outside of it and take real control over our education is virtually impossible - radical professors and student controlled programs (SCIRE, SWOPSI etc.) are constantly under attack from the administration. But the guise of academic freedom must allow some radical interpretations. And so we offer this guide to alternative courses at Stanford. Although this list is not exhaustive, and the reasons for mentioning a course are varied, we believe you will find it useful.

Anthropology

- 108 (5) Peoples of Africa O'Laughlin
- 009 (5) Women in a Cross-Cultural Perspective J. Collier

A.R.C.

- * 101 (0) Theory and Practice of Social Change Staff

Chemistry

- 130A (5) Biosocial Aspects of Birth Control Djerassi

Communication

- 210A (4) Topics in Film Study: Socialist Film in Eastern Europe Kovacs

Economics

- 001 (5) Elementary Economics Foley (if you plan to take Econ 1 this year, try to take it now)
- * 120 (5) The Marxian and Radical Tradition Gurley
- * 196 (5) Marxist Economics Carter
- * 200 (5) Topics in the History of Economic Thought Rosenberg

Education

- * 207A (3) Problems of Development Education in Latin America Carnoy

English

- 068 (5) American Indian Mythology, Legend, and Lore Momaday
- 162A (5) Chicano Literature Islas

French

- * 191 (4) The Idea of Revolution in Modern French Literature Giraud

History

- 148 (5) History of West Africa Irwin
- * 152A (5) Urban History of the U.S. The Historical Development of Cities Carson
- 164A (4) The Chicano in the Southwest before the 20th Century Camarillo
- 247 (5) Undgr. Colloq: Realism, Romanticism and the African Intellectual Jackson
- * 264 (5) Undgr. Colloq: Student Activism in America Carson
- * 268 (5) Undgr. Colloq: The Shaping of 20th Century America B. Bernstein
- 296 (5) Undgr. Colloq: The Chinese Communist Movement: Problems of Interpretation Van Slyke

Political Science

- * 119 (5) Socialism in Cuba and Chile Fagen
- 137W (5) Underdevelopment and Foreign Policy Weinstein
- 150 (5) Political Thought: Myth and Speculation in the Ancient World Drekmeier
- 183 (5) Criminal Justice in America Casper

Social Thought and Institutions

- * 131A (4) Work and Social Change Levin and Holman
- 121 (3) Science, Technology, and the Future Perl
- 101 (4) Honors Seminar: Theme - Liberation

Spanish

- 271 (4) Spanish Literature in a Social Context Franco

SWOPSI

- * 113 "Illegal Aliens" in the Work Force K. Leshen (sponsor: Pacheco)
- 177 Women's Liberation and Public Policy R. Rosenberg (sponsor: S. Bem)
- 178 Workshop on Sex Roles Beecher, Germane, Stern (sponsor: Middlebrook)
- * 181 Land Trusts and Community Housing Co-ops for the Mid Peninsula Strain and Anderson

Transfer Seminar

- 001A (5) Alternatives to Prison: Defining the Alternatives Thomas and Thomas

Undergraduate Specials

- * 009 Inflation and Unemployment: The Marxist View Niebyl (sponsor: Gurley)
- 011 Philosophy of Women as a Living Experience Bucciarelli (sponsor: Pacheco)

Values, Technology, and Society

- 105 (4) Human Values and Technological Society McGinn

Directory of Progressive Groups

Guide to Progressive Groups:

The groups mentioned here do not necessarily share any common social analysis. They all share and act upon concerns of basic social change. Their focuses vary from primarily Stanford to primarily American and international issues. We believe that these groups deserve participation from Stanford students and publicize them so that interested people can respond to announcements of activities and first meetings.

ARC-the Alliance for Radical Change, a group of students formed last year to bring radical analysis and action to the Stanford community. 327-6218

ARLO-the Action Research Liason Office, a student funded center which provides a potential vehicle for progressive social research, particularly in the Palo Alto and Stanford community. 497-4331

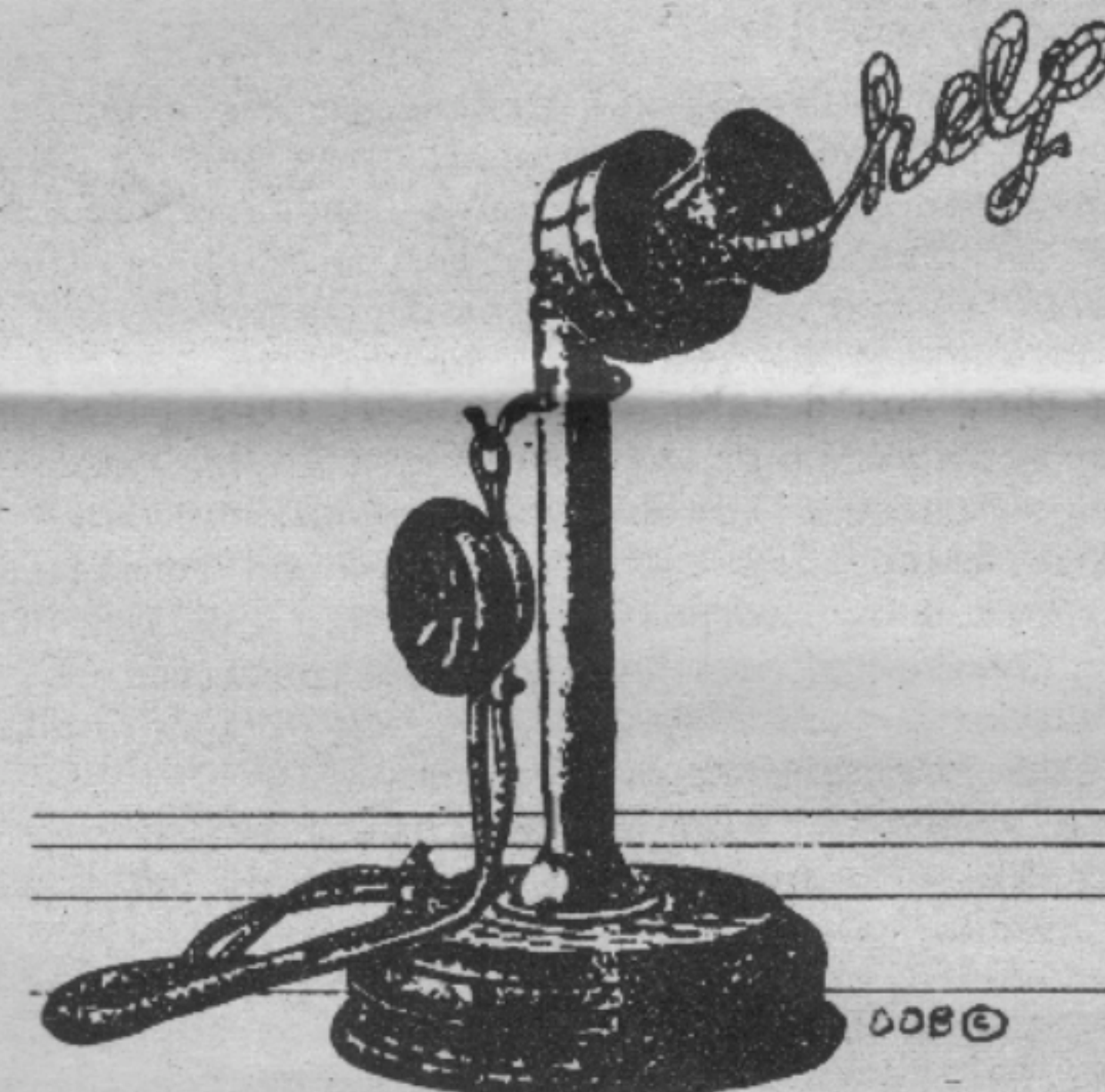
Asian American Coordinating Committee-serves to represent the interests of the Asian American community.

The Bridge- a community center offering peer counseling and workshops on such topics as radical psychotherapy, women and power, and cooperative relationships. 497-3392

BSU- the Black Students Union, serves to represent the interests of the Black community at Stanford. 497-1857

The Collective-a radical drug clinic, formerly offering crisis intervention and rehabilitation, which also served as a focal point of community organizing in Palo Alto. 329-1740 see page 7

Conservation Club-exists to educate the Stanford community about issues relating to exploitation of natural and human environments. Old Firehouse CROW-Center for Research On Women, supports academic research on women and speakers and workshops on current and ongoing women's issues. 497-1994



Farm Workers Support Committee-educates and involves Stanford students in the struggles of the United Farm Workers. 321-8868

GPU-Gay Peoples Union, serves as a political and social center for the men's and women's gay communities. 497-1488

Grapevine-a Palo Alto community paper presenting both political analysis and news of community activities. 323-4517

LSCRRC-Law Students Civil Rights Research Committee/National Lawyer's Guild-primarily works in the area of prisoner rights and litigation. 497-4550 Rm. 45-Law School

MECHA-serves to represent the interests of the Chicano community. 497-3091

Newspaper Collective-bringing you this paper in order to present an alternative source of news and analysis to the Daily. 323-2724

PATU-the Palo Alto Tenants Union helps renters with landlord problems, organizes a food buying cooperative, and is involved in local political issue issues. 321-7387

PIC-the Prison Information Center, serves to educate the Stanford community on prison issues and to provide prisoners with support activities such as correspondence and legal aid. 497-2677

UMSS-the Union of Marxist Social Scientists is a group of faculty and students applying Marxist analysis to their studies in social science. 497-3911

URPE-the Union of Radical Political Economists is a group of faculty and students using radical analysis for the study of economics.

VIA-Volunteers in Asia fosters a Third World outlook by sending students to work and live in Asia. 497-3328

WILPF-Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a nationwide activist group working since 1915 to combat militarism and promote social justice through nonviolent means. 325-5381

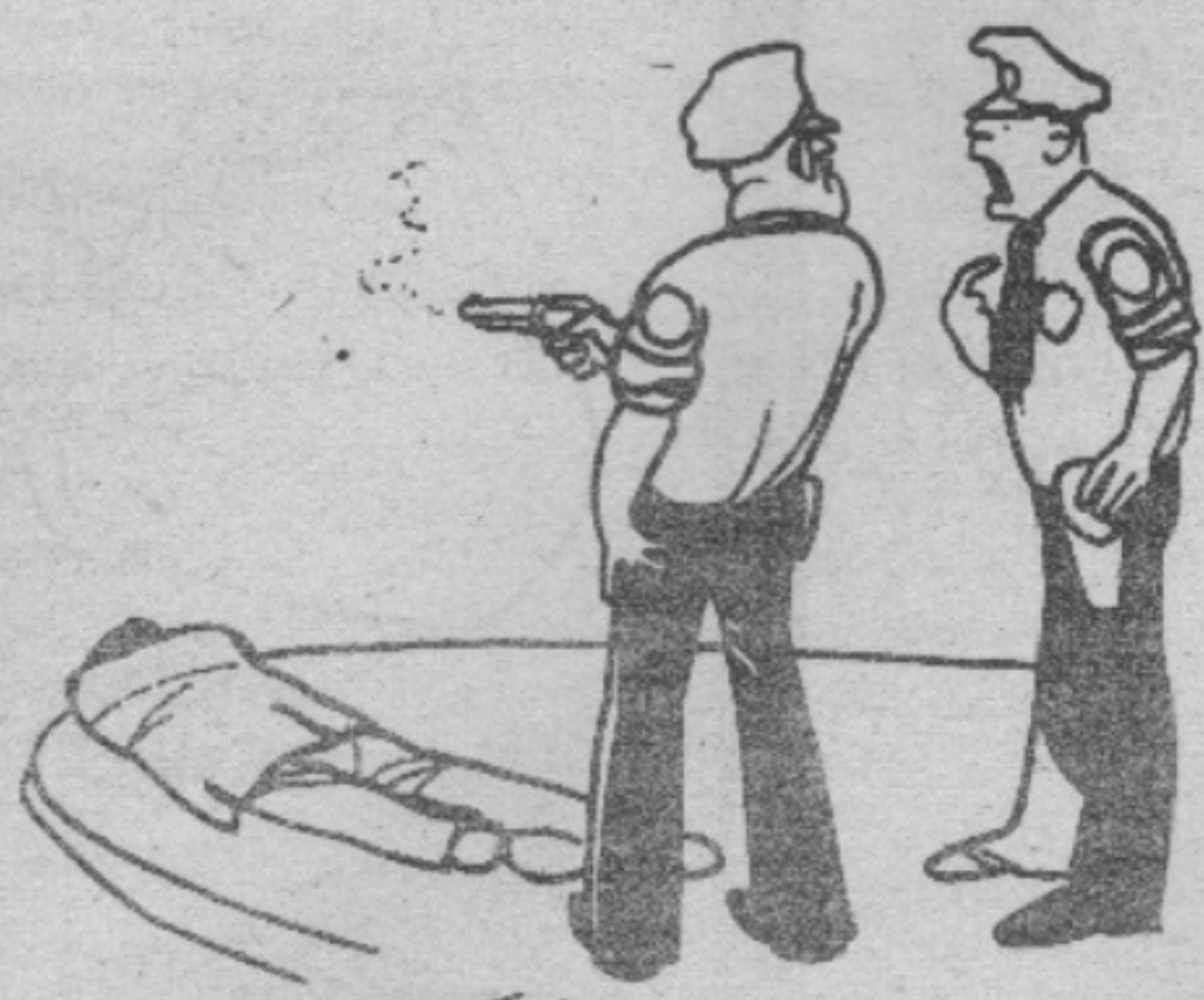
Artifactory

a gathering of craftspeople
working in a variety of media

Come and see our wares

226 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, California
327-9815

We are open
Tuesday - Saturday
11am - 5:30pm



"Hey! It Was My Turn to Overreact!"