

# IRAN: Stanford's Ties to Tyranny

by Seth Foldy

Not since 1969, when SDS and the April 3 Movement spearheaded militant protest over classified and war-related research at Stanford, has any research issue become so controversial as Stanford's contract with the National Iranian Radio and Television (NIRT). The \$978,000 contract, signed in Tehran, Iran last March, commits Prof. Edwin Parker (Communications) and Prof. Bruce Lusignian (Electrical Engineering) to design a civilian telecommunications satellite system for the Iranian government's monopoly communications network.

Even before the contract was signed, students were concerned that Stanford should agree to place a sophisticated satellite under the control of Iran's Shah Pahlavi, who assumed dictatorial control in Iran after a CIA-assisted coup displaced nationalist Prime Minister Mossadegh in 1953. Since that time, Shah Pahlavi's reign has been marked by extreme repression within Iran and extensive U.S. aid to the Iranian military and the 70,000-member secret police. Shah Pahlavi is known as "America's policeman in the Middle East."

Fearing that the Stanford satellite system

would only further increase the power of Shah Pahlavi and facilitate repression, students in the Communications Department, the General Assembly of Iranian Students at Stanford, and the Alliance for Radical Change all released statements condemning the NIRT contract, and committed themselves to fighting it. Amidst a general resurgence of campus activism across the country, the issue grew to become a debate of major proportions, finally mobilizing large numbers of students, faculty and staff to unite against the NIRT contract. A brief chronology follows:

-January- A special research review committee of the Stanford Institute for Communications Research condemned the NIRT contract then under consideration. Preparations for the contract continued.

-Mid-February- ARC published an eight-page report on the Stanford-NIRT contract.

-March 4- ARC sponsored a teach-in on the contract.

-March 5- Over 200 students rallied in White Plaza against the NIRT contract in a protest organized by the Iranian Student Association (ISA) and ARC. Iranian students wore masks to avoid identification by the Iranian authorities.

-Mid-March- The NIRT contract was signed in Tehran.

-March through May- ARC held dorm meetings to organize and educate against the NIRT contract.

-May 1- Prof. Edwin Parker, principal investigator of the NIRT contract, was confronted by over 20 Iranian students and a hostile audience in a Communications Department symposium to discuss the satellite.

-May 5- The Stanford Daily attacked the contract as "one which should never have been signed." However, in typical Daily fashion, the article defended "Parker's right to pursue it" on grounds of "academic freedom."

That evening, before a full Annenberg Auditorium, National Book Award-winning journalist Frances Fitzgerald, Prof. Ray Giraud (French), Prof. Pierre Noyes (SLAC) and a representative from the ISA condemned Shah Pahlavi for his repressive dictatorship.

-May 12- Prof. Raymond Giraud responded to the Daily editorial: "Any right ceases to be absolute when it infringes on the rights of others. In this case, Prof. Parker's rights collide with the Iranian people's right to self-determination."

That afternoon, Prof. Lusignian, the other principal investigator for the NIRT contract, defended it in a debate sponsored by the Stanford Forum. More than 100 opponents appeared for the exchange.

-May 13- Over 600 people marched in an ARC sponsored demonstration to a meeting of the Stanford Board of Trustees to demand termination of the NIRT contract and the reversal of minority student aid cuts. Later in the day, 350 students "occupied" the lobby of Stanford's Old Union administration building to further press the demands. A statement signed by 10 campus organizations condemning the contract and aid cutbacks was circulated by ARC and presented to the Trustees. The ASSU Council of Presidents also presented a statement against the contract and the cutbacks.

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Over 600 people marched to a meeting of the Stanford Board of Trustees to protest the Stanford-NIRT contract and cutbacks in minority student financial aid.

## SWOPSI/SCIRE—On the Brink

by Mike Kieschnick

Of the issues that characterized student concerns in 1975, the one that least challenged the basic nature of Stanford as an institution was the campaign to save SWOPSI (Stanford Workshops on Social and Political Issues) and SCIRE (Stanford Center for Innovation and Research in Education). Catalyzed although not caused by the budget crisis of last year, the controversy raised the question of the extent to which students would be consulted in the budget cutting process. The meetings, rallies, and confrontations that made up the campaign drew students of all perspectives. All of the people involved saw the programs as concrete means by which they could take some control over their education. Throughout the controversy, Dean of Undergraduate Studies James Gibbs, who proposed the cutbacks, was made the target of most of the protest. Because President Lyman and Provost Miller publicly maintained neutrality, many students failed to see the roots of the cutbacks as reflecting the basic structure and priorities of the university.

In early January, Gibbs, under pressure, made public his proposed cutbacks. He proposed that the Undergraduate Writing Program and SCIRE be eliminated in June, 1975, and that Urban Studies and SWOPSI be terminated in June, 1976. The one year delay was proposed so that SWOPSI could prepare materials that would help regular departments absorb the workshop functions of SWOPSI.

From the beginning, Gibbs' reasoning was hazy. He initially focused on the need for fiscal savings. However, easy arithmetic revealed that in cost per unit, the endangered programs were the most cost effective at Stanford. At the same time he felt that departments, without an increase in costs, could be counted on to pick up many of the functions of the programs in question, even as they were themselves threatened with budget cuts.

Gibbs' real motivations lay elsewhere. With the support of the Faculty Senate, he had in recent years strengthened his control over the course approval procedures. It was recalled that SWOPSI had published several reports critical of the university. Most famous was the 1971 report on military research at Stanford, which focused not only on Stanford's role in the American war machine, but also traced the transformation of Stanford from a teaching institution to its present dependency on research.

In late January, over 100 students gathered in the Round Room of Memorial Church to confront Dean Gibbs on his budget cuts. He was unable to placate the angry crowd with his usual waffling and prolonged misanswers.

Concurrently with the SWOPSI-SCIRE campaign, Stanford was considering decreasing financial aid to minorities, and had denied tenure to popular young professors, notably teaching award winner Jerry Irish. In general it seemed like undergraduate education was to bear the brunt of the budget cuts at the same time as undergraduates were paying much higher tuition. Thus, it was planned that a funeral for the death of undergraduate education would occur in late February.

On February 20, about 500 students participated in a mock funeral, featuring a black casket, in White Plaza. They then marched to the President's office in the Quad where they were met by President

Lyman and Provost Miller, who were presented with petitions bearing more than 2000 signatures in support of the programs.

Soon thereafter, Provost Miller announced that SCIRE would be maintained for at least one more year with the director serving half time. This differed from Gibbs' proposal in that now SCIRE would be continued as a separate program with a functioning student-faculty policy board.

Gibbs then announced the formation of an ad hoc committee composed primarily of members of the policy boards of the threatened programs and the Committee on Undergraduate Studies, which would submit proposals for the future structure of innovative education at Stanford. Their report, which came out at the end of spring quarter, proposed that the programs continue independently.

Also of interest was the announcement of Gibbs' resignation, effective at the end of the present year. He had long contemplated a return to teaching and research, and denied that his decision was influenced by the controversy around him.

The ad hoc committee's proposal has not yet been acted upon. The programs have a potentially strong supporter in Provost Miller, who in the past has pushed Gibbs to clarify his reasoning and who is expected to announce the administration's position on the future of the programs early in fall quarter. As more budget cuts are made this year, it is inevitable that innovative education will continue to be threatened. It was due to a strong student response that SWOPSI and SCIRE escaped the political axe of Dean Gibbs.

## Minorities—S.U. Reneges On Commitments

In 1968, in the wake of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the University committed itself to certain affirmative action practices, both in admissions and financial aids, to increase the number of undergraduate minority students.

The University has now made a significant change in its financial aids policy and yet wishes that this not be seen as a reneging on its commitment. One rationale for the change is citing the fact that not all minority students at Stanford come from academically and/or economically disadvantaged situations. As an example the University reports that 26% of this year's minority freshmen on aid are from families with incomes greater than \$15,000. They also state that the comparable figure for minority seniors on aid is 20%.

In light of this statement, we cite the following statistics: the mean parental income of white college students is 40% greater than the mean parental income of Black and Chicano students. (College Board Review, Summer 1974) Unemployment among people of color is nearly twice as high as white unemployment. As of December, 1974, people of color were experiencing unemployment rates of nearly 14% as compared with 7.1% for the general population.

These statistics indicate that while the circumstances at Stanford may be changing, they are not reflective of society in general.

The new policy dismisses any ethnic considerations recognized by most societal practices of

affirmative action and instead chooses to label its reductions as inducements, ignoring the fact that minority and non-minority students are distinguishable in their ability to absorb educational expenses through self-help packaging.

Despite affirmative action programs in the private and public sectors, the net present value of a college degree is still worth less to a minority graduate than a non-minority. Thus the burden of servicing educational debts will be proportionately greater for minority students.

Furthermore, a CSS statistic demonstrates ethnic minority parents pay a much higher percentage of the expected parental contribution (as assessed by the CSS) than do the significantly more affluent white parents—118.2% versus 93.8%. The CSS has interpreted this to mean that people of color value education more. Dr. Huff confirmed this finding as also being true at Stanford but did not have the specific percentages.

The financial aids office recognizes that as a fact women are distinguished from men in their ability to repay loans or bring in summer earnings. The case for minorities being able to repay loans or bring in summer earnings is no less based in fact.

It would seem that the University has already begun its move to a more homogenous and at least socio-economically elite class of students as evi-

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## Fiscal Crisis, cont.

liberal administrations of Kennedy and Johnson, federal support of education increased dramatically. But with the recent Republican administrations, the level of support has fallen just as dramatically. The Republican party is not only ideologically committed to a reduced federal role, but is controlled more by the small and medium scale capital sectors which have less interest in education.

It is in the monopoly capital sector of the economy that most productivity increases occur. This is because of this sector's highly technological nature. Organized labor is also most powerful here, and is usually able to capture wage increases at least equal to productivity gains and to keep abreast of inflation. Giant corporations which have enough control over their markets to raise prices to maintain profits do not mind the wage increases.

But the public, service, and competitive areas of the economy, being typically labor intensive, do not have the same productivity increases or market control. Thus if an institution such as Stanford is to grant its workers pay increases to keep up with inflation, at the same time as having no productivity increases, its product, i.e. education, must become relatively more expensive over time.

This combination of factors affects all educational institutions, both public and private. Stanford's crisis is slightly worse than some other schools because of its rapid growth, but its situation is basically similar to that of other comparable institutions.

Stanford grew at a phenomenal rate in the post World War II period, with the income coming primarily from two sources: (1) a greatly increased student body, largely paying its own way, and (2) a tremendous influx of federal and private money for buildings, research, and salaries. This latter source of money is often called "soft" money because it can be withdrawn at any time.

Now half of the Stanford student body receives some sort of financial aid, and much of the soft money is gone. Particularly in the School of Engineering, the university has absorbed the salaries of the faculty brought in on research funds, having granted tenure to a large proportion of them. It is curious that these researchers were brought to Stanford in the first place because of their ability to generate surplus funds. Someone with bitter hindsight would recall that the provost at the time of great expansion was the ex-dean of the School of Engineering, and would understand why no-one foresaw the inevitable.

It is not possible to place the budget cuts of any one year in some simplistic political framework. Particularly the budget cuts in 1975 reflect mainly the accumulated waste being cut rather than any political conspiracy. The budget can only be understood in a historical sense, and Stanford's priorities are revealed over long periods of time. The building of the budget was until recently done in increments, that is, additional funds were provided each year without examining the budget base. Now all budgets are subject to scrutiny, and there are far fewer funded improvements.

### THIS YEAR'S CUTS

It is instructive to take a brief look at cuts that take effect this year, since in general they reflect areas that were considered easiest to cut. Think what will happen next year if the following list was easy.

The largest cuts come in nonacademic areas. For example, a cut of \$172,000 was made in the staff of the office of the President and Provost. Even larger cuts were made in the janitorial services and plant services. It is eye opening to note that over \$200,000 was cut in administrative computer use.

Other budget cuts will affect students more directly. The School of Education will eliminate one full faculty position, the School of Engineering three positions, and the School of Humanities and Sciences five and a half positions. In addition to these cuts, many full positions will be downgraded to assistant professor positions as full professors retire and are replaced. In addition, both Humanities and Sciences, and Engineering are sharply reducing their budgets for nonprofessional teaching - precisely where low cost person to person teaching usually happens. In eliminating faculty positions the usual procedure has been to leave positions opened by retirement or resignation vacant rather than formulate some larger plan of faculty development. This is understandable, but it leaves the budget cuts to less than rational factors.

In student services and activities, the cuts are not as dramatic. The underutilized Synergy Center will not be funded this year. The Black Students Volunteer Center is losing \$4000 from its budget. In a transfer of costs, the salaries of RA's are being passed on through the room bills, while the positions of faculty residents in Clusters 1 and 2 are being eliminated. A psychologist position at the Bridge is being eliminated, while staffing at Cowell Health Center is being reduced by one doctor and two nurse positions.

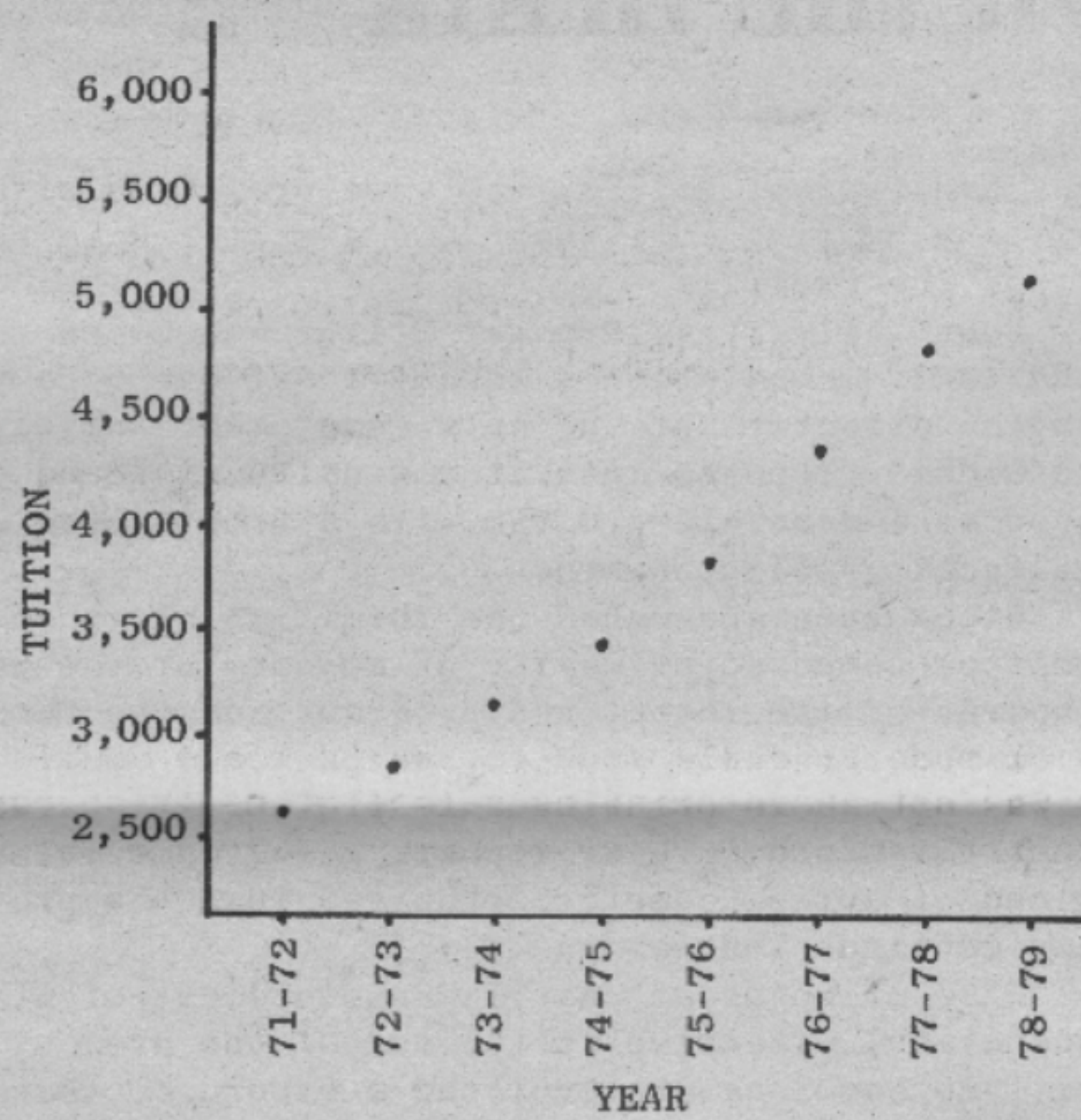
Perhaps the best known budget cuts are the cuts attempted by outgoing Dean James Gibbs in Undergraduate Studies. Funds for the Learning Assistance Center and the Academic Information Center were reduced, while both the Undergraduate Writing Program (since picked up by the English Dept.) and SCIRE were to be eliminated altogether. SWOPSI and Urban Studies were to be eliminated at the end of the current year. After much protest, SCIRE, SWOPSI, and Urban Studies have survived this attempted destruction.

Provost Miller is expected to announce the creation of a Vice Provost position to administer these programs at the first Faculty Senate meeting of fall quarter. This institutional commitment to innovative education is one of the few bright spots in the budget crisis to date. Originally, President Lyman proposed that the budget crisis could afford an opportunity to reexamine old priorities and to shape a better Stanford, but few observers have seen any positive trend arise in the quality of education at Stanford.

Did any pattern emerge from the first year of budget slashing? Certainly undergraduate education has been threatened, both with program cuts and faculty cutbacks, but by far the hardest hit was the work force at Stanford, both those who perform janitorial services and those in the low level clerical positions. Clearly, undergraduate education will suffer in the next few years, but other areas will suffer first.

### WHAT WE MIGHT EXPECT

Continued cuts in staff, administration, and maintenance costs will be required to eliminate the deficit. Where the cuts will come from will be largely determined by resignations and retirements in a highly transient staff pool. But the potential



for layoffs is very real, and will be influenced by the continuation or worsening of the factors (such as inflation and recession) that prompted the present fiscal crisis. Where the student movement should come down on this issue is unclear, and will definitely be a point of contention in the next two years.

Beyond random retirements, cuts with programmatic implications must be made. In Humanities and Sciences, where two thirds of undergraduate teaching is done, it is possible to make some predictions. English, Political Science, and History all used to be very popular majors before our present trend to careerism, and all have declined greatly in enrollment in the last five years. In their period of growth they had many faculty appointments to keep up with student demand, appointments which are now tenured but in less demand. Probably these departments will decline more than others as retirements occur, until they are at a size more appropriate with student enrollment.

Another potential source of cutbacks is in the Statistics department, which is irrelevant to much of both undergraduate and graduate education. It teaches few large classes and most departments offer their own courses on statistics. Two relatively new departments, Applied Physics and Computer Science, are not slated for any cuts at all. Why? Because they attract a large flow of research dollars. Perhaps the university hasn't learned the lessons of soft money yet.

A more drastic alternative is to cut a department back to the level of a program or committee, which would probably mean no graduate program. Slavic Languages is a candidate for this route, as might be the recently rejuvenated Drama department.

The School of Engineering, built on soft money, is paying the price now and grumbling about it. This summer Provost Miller announced the termination of the Architecture Program. Also threatened is the Design Division, which is one of the few places in the School that does innovative work trying to shape technology to human needs. The School of Engineering is 80% tenured, and with no major retirements slated until the 1980's, the brunt of any cuts must be felt either by entire programs or untenured faculty.

A good example is Electrical Engineering Prof.

Lou Padulo, now teaching in Boston. He was instrumental in attracting minority graduate students yet was abandoned this past year. Candidates for program consolidation include Industrial Engineering and Engineering-Economic Systems, which overlap in their focus and could be combined with a smaller total faculty.

### AFFIRMATIVE ACTION THREATENED

Stanford has made public commitments to affirmative action in admissions and staff and faculty hiring practices. This has necessitated the creation of jobs in the area of minority and women's recruiting, and in the hiring of assistants to the various deans and to the President for minority affairs. This has resulted in an increase in minorities and women holding staff positions.

Those who fill these positions, particularly minority recruiters in graduate studies, the School of Engineering, and the Assistant to the President for Chicano Affairs, are in danger of losing their positions in the next two years. At the faculty level, with most women and minority faculty untenured, affirmative action will receive severe blows in a highly tenured institution like Stanford. It is in lower staff positions, where minority and women workers are concentrated, that most staff cuts will be made. It is precisely in a budget crisis on top of a recession, with higher minority and women's unemployment, that Stanford should increase its efforts to hire these "marginal" workers, yet Stanford is not only terminating the workers but considering dropping those officers responsible for affirmative action.

### WASTE

Where can we look for waste in the Stanford budget? Should we start with the three color recommendation forms used by the Biz School or the \$25,000 per bed cost of the three new Row houses? Or should we look back to the \$70,000 it cost to add front steps and a frame over the patio for the I-center? We could recall the \$100,000 spent to move Grove House so that we could spend money to build a bigger and better Campus Drive and a new Law School. Perhaps we shouldn't be spending over \$50,000 a year to air condition the new Law School, where many of the windows don't even open.

Stanford is for the first time in history constructing non-revenue-generating buildings (like the Chemistry Building) on borrowed money instead of donations. This means that Stanford will pay about 1 million dollars in interest costs in the foreseeable future. The university has expanded its physical plant tremendously over the last two decades, largely with Federal grants and private "ego-booster" building donations. Tremendously increased maintenance costs are now being paid -- both for janitorial services and energy. We are now paying these costs because we could not avoid the temptation of "free" buildings. The new Law School is expected to require \$30,000 more per year than the old one in administrative costs alone. The School of Education is having to find funds to staff the federally-financed Center for Research in Education because the government does not pay such costs. It seems that an appropriate policy for Stanford to adopt, as several Eastern schools have done, is not to accept "endowed" buildings unless the janitors and maintenance costs are endowed also.

### HOW WE MIGHT ACT

Stanford students did not participate effectively in the budget process last year. Of course this was as it was intended to be. There are two students on the Budget Priorities Advisory Commission--they should be continually scrutinized and pressured to make the inner workings of the commission more public. There are quite a few committees that have some impact on the budget on which students sit. Potentially important ones are the Committee on Undergraduate Studies and the Trustee Committee on Finance. This year's ASSU Council of Presidents claims to be more activist than last year's. They should be supported when they are and pushed when they are not.

Several time considerations are important. Early in the quarter several task forces established by the Budget Priorities Commission on such questions as the size of the administration and the proper level of students services will make reports. These reports will probably be kept secret, but should be made public. By mid-December or early January, all of the Deans will have fairly polished budget proposals prepared. They should be under



pressure to release them to public scrutiny, so that secretive individuals like Dean Gibbs cannot obscure controversial cuts.

To summarize, the budget crisis will effect all students and most departments. It is a result of factors largely beyond the control of Stanford, but it is worsened by the particular growth pattern Stanford has chosen. It is likely that the Stanford of three years hence will be vastly changed, and it is up to students to see that it is not changed to something they are unwilling to pay \$5,000 for.

# Democracy In Action? or, The People Lose Again COLLECTIVE DENIED FUNDING

by Terry Bright and Tim Cullinane

What city would drop a drug abuse program that was nominated as one of the 10 most outstanding drug programs in the nation; that was supported by the California Director of Health; that was given excellent ratings in a \$100,000 JFK Institute for Drug Abuse Research study; that was supported by health professionals throughout the area? What city's (future) mayor and vice-mayor would leave the city council meeting during testimony overwhelmingly in favor of this drug program to go out and get a pizza? What city is this? It ain't Berkeley.

On June 2, the Palo Alto City Council refused to renew and fund the Collective's contract. The Collective was started three years ago after a grassroots movement developed evidence that a drug program was needed and lined up support for the program.

The Palo Alto Community Drug Abuse Board chose a multiracial group of eight men and women, six of whom were still with the program in June of 1975.

During these three years, the Collective considered drug abuse prevention through education to be so important that it visited hundreds of classrooms in every Palo Alto junior and senior high school regularly, many elementary schools and most high schools in surrounding communities.

"We need education that teaches people that addiction is not an individual problem caused by individual weakness, but rather a social problem caused by a social system which is more concerned with making profits than with meeting the needs of the people." ---from 'Uncle Sam the Pusherman'-Collective pamphlet

They detoxed over 400 heroin addicts, intervened in nearly 100 crisis situations, fought for heroin detox support at the state level, and provided drug abuse training for the Stanford Med Center Emergency Room. The Collective took part in a successful effort to convince the Med Center to provide heroin detoxification services and then helped both Stanford and El Camino hospitals set up regular detox programs.

Through its amazingly successful drug work, the Collective has done education around what they

## Minority Aids, cont.

Dean of Students Affairs Report (Summer, 1974), a random survey of 20% of the class entering in 1973-1974 showed 25% of the students reported parental incomes in excess of \$50,000; in contrast only 8.7% reported incomes of less than \$10,000. In the period from 1969-1973, comparing the two freshmen classes, the number of students with parental incomes above \$30,000 doubled, whereas the number of students with parental incomes below \$10,000 was cut in half.

The minority students have sought to influence the decisions being made through different channels; attendance at the open meeting of January 21, petitions, various statements, the creation of a task force consisting of students, administrators, and faculty, and most recently a vigil and fast. The Faculty Senate has listened and found merit in what was being said. The administration has not.

Our opposition is motivated by a deep concern about the ramifications of the new policy and the conviction that we should have input into the decisions that shape our lives at Stanford. We believe minorities will not choose to come to Stanford when in the face of increasing inflation a policy is adopted that ignores the problems faced by minorities not only as members of a certain economic class, but also as groups who have been and are discriminated against on the basis of race.

We support the idea of providing special financial aid packaging for all low income students, minority or white, but do not believe that a trade-off is necessary between economic and ethnic considerations. Both are important.

Our time, as is the University's, is too valuable to waste in idle protest.

(This statement was submitted by the Third World Coalition that became Students for Equity, SFE, made up of Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, Asian Americans and concerned white students also sponsored several demonstrations against the financial aid policy change.

Their collective opposition to the policy change began with the only open meeting CUAFA had, on January 21, 1975, when committee members claimed that policy changes were only in the beginning stages, until the changes were approved at the March 11 Board of Trustees meeting.

The fight against the policy continues, however, with the monitoring of the effects of the policy change on the entering freshman class, the first class the change will effect. The struggle is for the existence of a future minority student population at Stanford.)

perceive as the root cause of drug abuse-- the political, economic and social conditions of a society not geared to meeting people's material and psychological needs.

They considered it necessary to put their work in a political perspective, to avoid serving a bandaid function merely alleviating some of the worst problems capitalism helps to create, such as alienation and drug abuse.

The Collective staff members felt the constraints put on their work in a very real way. They felt that the problem arises when alternative institutions, funded by conventional sources, (such as the City Council) start to challenge the status quo and present real alternatives.

One alternative was their own non-hierarchical organization where the people who are doing the work, paid staff, volunteers and board members together make the decisions regarding their work. Decision making by consensus is one aspect of "collectivism" which is not just a process but is also a positive and productive way for people to relate to each other and work together.

They also offered an alternative analysis of a society in which drug abuse is rampant. They weren't afraid to say that much of U.S. heroin came from Southeast Asia and was flown out of the poppy fields in CIA planes. They pointed out the countless junkies who came back from the paddies of Vietnam and were ignored by the government. They spoke to the unemployed and alienated people whose problems they saw as structurally related to the requirements of a capitalist economy.

"We believe that people abuse drugs because their lives are not very rewarding. And we further believe that the great majority of people in this country whose lives are not very rewarding are prohibited by a social and economic system from living another sort of life." ---from 'Retrospective'-Collective pamphlet

To gain control of the city government and of the tax money of Palo Alto, the conservative and development oriented Palo Alto '75 slate of Carey, Clay, Eyerly, and Witherspoon chose to make the Collective their #1 campaign issue.

Through the use of "red-baiting" tactics, they attempted to stir up the voters and to discredit council members who supported the program. P.A. '75 also was not above printing a leaflet of 12 charges against the Collective's supporters. It was later disclosed that only 1 of the charges in any way resembled the truth.

The P.A. '75 slate conducted a dirty campaign because they have specific interests that are jeopardized by any threat to the status quo. For instance, Scott Carey, of Cornish and Carey Realty, claims to represent the people, but on any issue of development, housing, zoning and capital improvement, Carey has a clear conflict of interest. And what class interests did Eyerly and Witherspoon

represent when they actively organized the strike-breakers during the recent city workers' strike?

Right now the Collective is without funding, and it is uncertain if any other program can approach the success of the Collective. What is certain though, is the fact that a few people used their power to protect their economic interests' even when it meant destroying a drug abuse program that well served the Palo Alto-Mid Peninsula community for three years.

For more information contact the Community Coalition, the group formed to protest the City Council actions, at 329-1740.  
**Iran, cont.**

-Late May- The School of Education signed the \$244, 090 "Little Iran Contract," providing training to government chosen Iranians. Education faculty protested that normal procedures, including a general faculty vote of approval, had been neglected in the signing of the contract.

-May 22- The NIRT contract and current research guidelines were challenged unsuccessfully by students and faculty in a large, open meeting of the Committee on Research.

So the issue rests for now--the design of the satellite system continues, as the university has managed to ignore the largest student protest in two years. But the campaign against oppressive contracts will continue, and the struggle has helped to bring research once again within the realm of public scrutiny. As long as Stanford continues to support repression and exploitation abroad, its policies will be questioned--and questioned loudly.

## Farmworkers, cont.

guns, pick handles, and chains patrolled fields to prevent UFW organizers from speaking to workers. At the Kyuto Ranch in Salinas, eleven strong UFW supporters were fired just before the election at that ranch. All over Delano, especially at the huge Giumarra Ranch, goons patrolled both the fields and the polling places with machine guns promising to "get some Chavistas (supporters of UFW president Cesar Chavez)." In Livingston, special mandatory meetings were held during company time to promote the Teamsters. At one ranch, workers were told that if the UFW was elected, the ranch would close down eliminating all jobs.

Administration of the new law has been weak in the face of the Teamster-Grower power. Padded lists of employees (including clerks and guards not eligible to vote) are accepted without question. Teamsters with guns at the voting booths are permitted to intimidate workers while voting. The equal access provisions of the bill have not been enforced regularly. Furthermore, important decisions are repeatedly postponed. The results of the Gallo election are still in doubt right now, almost a month after the election, until the board decides whether or not to count the votes of 130 strikers who are eligible to vote under the law. Nevertheless, as of Sept. 15, 53% of the counted votes were for the United Farmworkers Union, 33% were for the Teamsters, and 14% were for no union. The UFW had won 37 elections and the Teamsters had won 14. This total, however, will hopefully change when some of the Teamster victories are thrown out as unfair under the law.

## ELECTIONS DON'T ENSURE CONTRACTS

Even as these elections continue, the UFW is struggling to obtain good contracts at those ranches where they have won elections. There are no provisions in the law to force the grower to sign a good contract with a union even after the union has won the election at the ranch! The growers' efforts to block the law from passage and to frustrate the intent of the law after it passed indicate that they will not voluntarily sign a good contract even after the workers make their choice for union representation obvious. Contracts with a hiring hall and a fair grievance procedure are considered indispensable; wages and fringe benefits are flexible.

## BOYCOTT MUST CONTINUE

The only tactic that can force fair elections and insure contracts is the one which has worked so well in the past--the boycott. This tactic helped obtain the first contracts and spurred passage of the California Farm Labor Act. The boycott of grapes, head lettuce and Gallo wines (all wines labeled "Made in Modesto" are Gallo, including Boone's Farm, Ripple, Red Mountain, Madria Madria Sangria and others) must continue until the "ink on the contracts is dry." A campaign to convince Lucky Stores to carry only union grapes, lettuce and wines has been under way all summer. The farmworkers in California have never been closer to their stated goals of justice and dignity for workers on the fields. Farm labor for the first time can become a decent, respectable, and viable lifestyle not only for today's workers but for future generations. Finally, the people who harvest our food for us have the chance to get enough food for themselves and their families. Total victory depends largely on the public support for the farmworkers' efforts. If the opportunity is missed now, it may never be back again.

**WEINGARTEN**  
 **stereo**

**PIONEER**

**YAMAHA**

**MCINTOSH**

**KLIPSCHORNS**

**B-I-C**

**MAXELL TAPES**

**ELECTRO-VOICE**

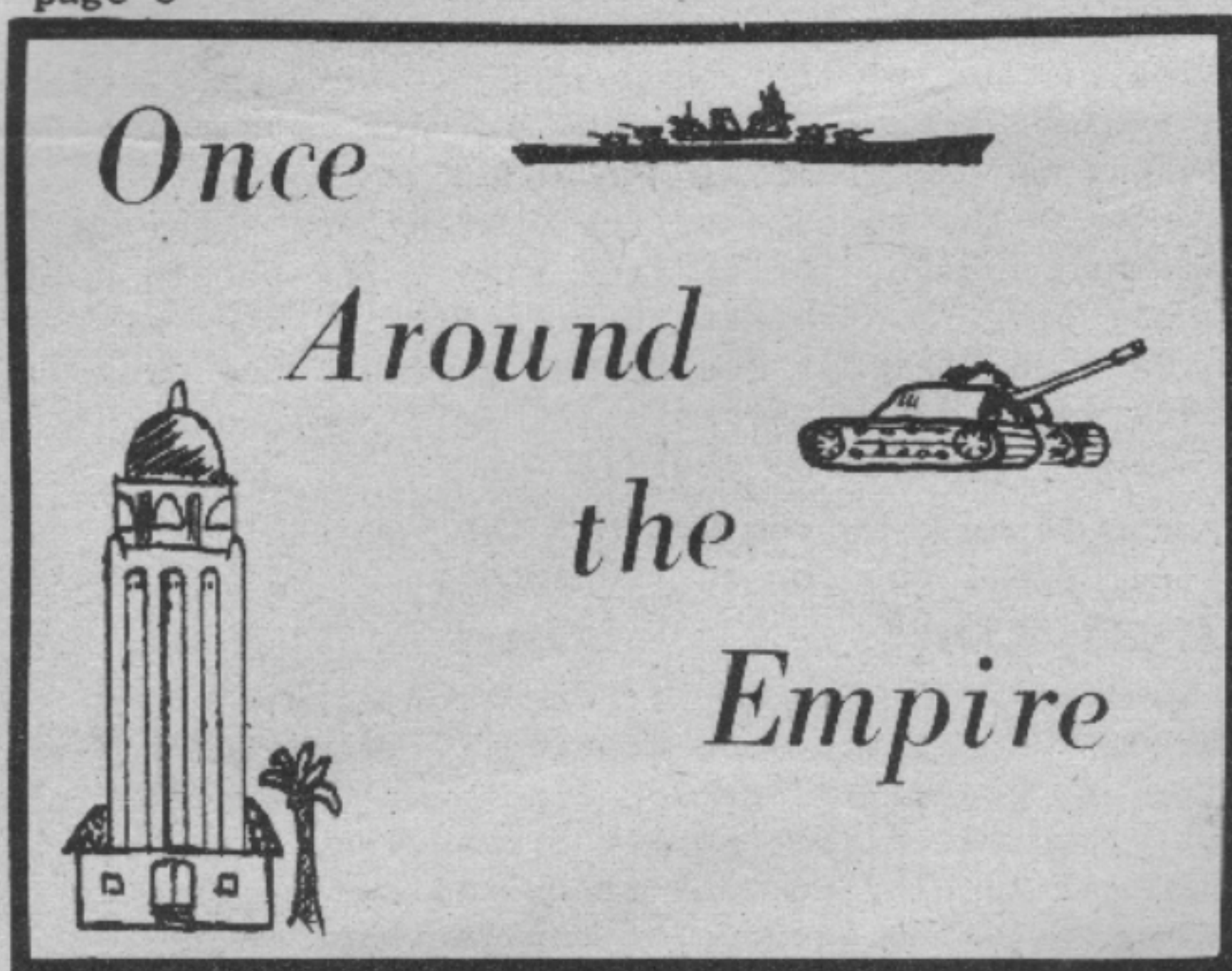
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# Once Around the Empire

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

A recent poll taken by Hart Research Associates and paid for by the People's Bicentennial Commission revealed that Americans are losing faith in capitalism. 49% polled felt that big business is the source of what is wrong with the economy, 57% said that both major political parties are concerned more with big business than with people, and 33% felt that capitalism has reached its peak while 27% believed that our economy is still climbing.

In addition, another poll taken by Dr. Ernest Dichter, "the father of motivational psychology," found that 60% of the population stated that leaders should acknowledge that a major revolution is needed to "turn the country around."

With 41% of the American people believing that "major adjustments" need to be made in the economy, versus 17% who want to leave the system "as is," the foundations for another American revolution are being laid. In addition, 66% of the population were found to favor employee ownership of corporations, and 56% said that they would "probably" or "definitely" vote for a presidential candidate favoring employee ownership, so we may just have the second American revolution in 1976, for our 200th birthday.

(From Common Sense and the S.F. Chronicle.)

"What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution: it was only an effect and consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds of the people, a change in their sentiments, their duties and obligations... This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments and affections of the people was the real American Revolution..."

John Adams, 1815

(From Common Sense.)

## ANTI-PARK GI EJECTED

After petitioning the U.S. Congress and the President about the repressive nature of the Park regime in South Korea, U.S. GI Micheal E. Kerr was removed from Korea and sent home.

Apparently, objecting to the "totalitarian oppressive policies and human rights violations" of foreign governments is a crime according to the Army.

(WIN/LNS)

## HEARTS AND MINDS

"But when I killed my first communist-- and it was a she--she was not armed. In fact, I don't even think she knew what she was doing there. But for the first time, I recognized that communists also do come in human form. And that did shock me, and it hurt."

Lt. William Calley

(From Harper's Weekly)

## ATOMIC BOMBS: DO WE HAVE ENOUGH?

When Hubert Humphrey asked how many times the power of Hiroshima-type bombs the U.S. has stockpiled, he expected an answer on the scale of eight to nine thousand.

The answer almost blew him away. We have the equivalent of 655,000 such bombs.

Is that enough?

(Harper's Weekly)

## JOANN LITTLE ACQUITTED

Joann Little was found not guilty of second degree murder and voluntary manslaughter by a Raleigh, North Carolina jury after only 78 minutes of deliberation on August 15. One of the jurors explained afterwards that they had all voted for acquittal on the first vote.

Little, a 21-year old black woman, was charged with the murder of Clarence Alligood, a white jailer who she says tried to rape her in her jail cell.

The decision by the seven-woman jury, half of which was black, sets a precedent for a woman's right to defend herself against sexual attack.

"I owe my victory to the people and not to the judicial system," Little said at a press conference following the jury's decision. "If my sisters ever faced with the similar situation, and I hope they never do, maybe now there is a law that says a black woman has the right to defend herself." Little announced at the press conference that she will begin a speaking tour around the country to advocate prison reform.

(WIN/LNS)



## FOOD FOR AID?

With the world food crisis becoming worse by the day, you may wonder why U.S. food aid to other countries has decreased from \$6 billion in 1964 to \$1 billion in 1974.

But our fearless Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, and Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, may have the answer. The latter proclaims, "Food is a weapon." Kissinger states, "To give food to countries just because people are starving is a pretty weak reason."

(New York Times)

## STATISTICAL LIES

Economists have long suspected that the official government statistics seriously underestimate the actual rate of unemployment in the United States. In their June 1975 issue, the editors of Monthly Review point out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics ignore two important categories of the looking-for-workforce: first, people who want jobs but have quit looking because of frustration, (est. at 3.2%) and second, part-time employees who desire full-time employment (an additional 1.7%). By including these categories, the officially reported 8.2% unemployment rate for May, 1975, can be more accurately estimated at 13.4%.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE?

During this year's summer recess, Rep. Ken Hechler (Dem.- W. Va.) spent time doing odd jobs (eg. hauling garbage and pumping gas) around his districts. He finally discovered that, "when you are sitting up in Washington you don't see people in working fields and feel the problems they have. Representatives, wake up!"

## Boycott Continues...

# Farmworkers Choose Unions

by David Stern

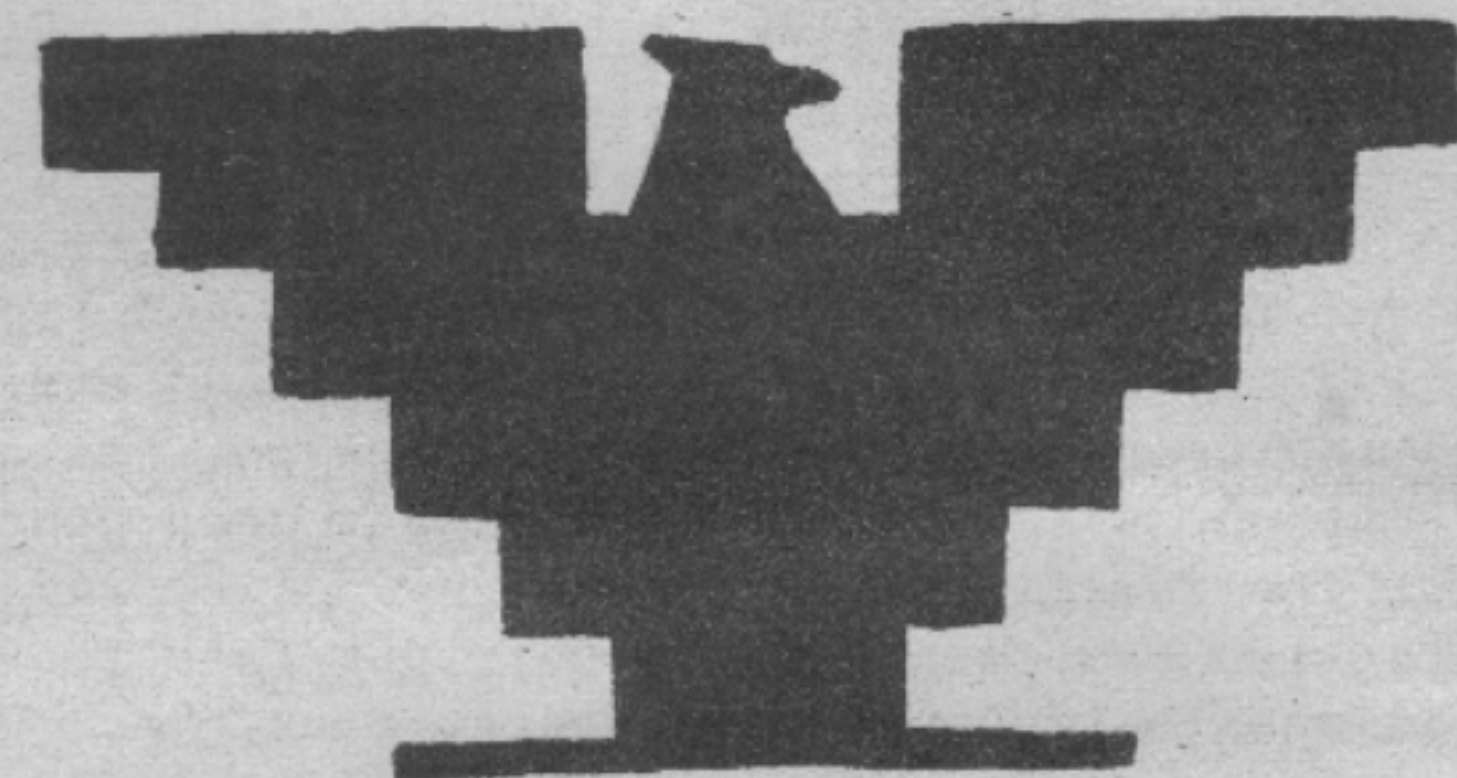
After over ten years of struggle the United Farmworkers Union has achieved some real accomplishments this summer in California. They are on the road to even greater victories. Yet this fact has served to intensify the great pressure of the corporate growers and the Teamsters to crush this workers' fight for justice and dignity in the fields. Support for the farmworkers, or the lack of it, from places like the Stanford community will greatly influence the outcome of events which began this summer.

## BOYCOTT BRINGS LAW

At the beginning of the summer, after 2 years of boycotting all table grapes, head lettuce, and Gallo wines, the farmworkers finally obtained important legislation. Many farmworkers had been on strike since the summer of 1973 when the UFW contracts (held at 85% of the grape ranches in California) were replaced by Teamster contracts without the consent or even participation of any of the workers. These back-door contracts were called "sweetheart deals" because they favor management more than labor. The Teamster-Grower sweetheart contracts abandoned most pesticide and safety regulations, the worker committees to oversee working conditions, all union meetings, as well as the grievance procedure and the union hiring hall. The grievance procedure had been the only channel open to a worker to redress contract violations. The hiring hall used fair, impartial criteria established by the workers for all hiring, replacing the favoritism and racism of the grower's labor contractor. Eliminating such crucial provisions of a labor agreement made the Teamsters into little more than a company union. In fact, the California Supreme Court ruled that in such a situation, the Teamsters could not be called a union at all for farmworkers, but merely an extension of management's power. The resulting strike and boycott eventually forced the growers and Teamsters to withdraw their long opposition to a California farm labor law.

## LAW BRINGS ELECTIONS

Such a law was finally passed in California in May, 1975, giving farmworkers the same basic right that every worker in this country has had for years-- the right to join and be represented by the union of their choice. Farmworkers alone were excluded from the 1935 National Labor Relations Act which extended this right to all other workers. Now at least in this state, farmworkers may petition for free, secret-ballot elections to indicate their choice for

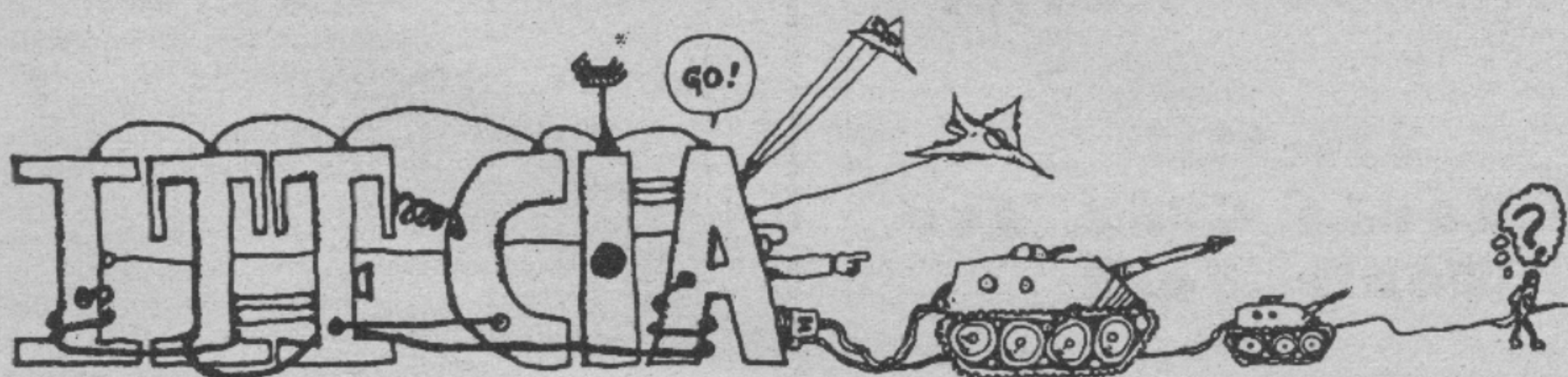


union representation. If over 50% of the workers at one ranch sign authorization cards for the same union during peak harvest time, then a new board created by the law must set up an election at that ranch within seven days to either certify that union or no union at all. If a second union wishes to be on the ballot, it must have cards signed by 20% of the workers within 48 hours of the first union's submission of a petition. Workers may not be fired, threatened, or intimidated because of their union preference and workers who have gone on strike for a union contract and were fired are eligible to vote (but not to sign authorization cards). Furthermore, the law requires that limited but equal access must be given to all union organizers. All summer long, UFW organizers throughout the state have been attempting to speak with the workers to inform them of their new rights under the law and how to exercise these rights. Despite a massive campaign of intimidation and violence by the growers and Teamsters, thousands of workers signed up for elections during the summer.

## ELECTIONS TAINTED

But on August 28, when the law became effective, the Grower-Teamster alliance stepped up their efforts to frustrate fair elections. In Santa Maria, 3 UFW organizers were badly beaten by Teamster goons. In Stockton, 50 vigilantes armed with shot-

(continued on page 7)



(Adapted from Counter-Spy)