

# The Movement Isn't Dead-It's Winning

One of the most popular bits of conventional wisdom in the '70s has been the "death" of the counter-culture and of radical politics. Like much conventional wisdom, it is 100% wrong.

The movement has certainly undergone very important qualitative changes since the late 60's. But to better understand those changes, one should first look at what is really going on today.

Except for the easily noticed downturn in large and/or violent demonstrations, all other important aspects of the counterculture seem to have grown in the last couple of years.

The number of communes has increased since 1971. The student movement is rapidly returning to the peak membership level reached before the split in SDS in 1969. Right now there are several hundred radical student groups on campuses all over the United States. Some belong to larger organizations such as the Revolutionary Student Brigade or the New American Movement (both with over 50 chapters), but many others (such as the Alliance for Radical Change) are unaffiliated.

The growth of radical third parties in electoral politics has been extraordinary. This Nov. the California Peace and Freedom Party got the highest percentage in its seven year history. In Michigan, the Human Rights Party doubled its statewide vote, and in Vermont the Liberty Union polled seven per cent of the vote.

Radical newspapers and magazines continue to proliferate. Liberation News Service, for example, has 370 subscribers. A

new radical weekly called Seven Days has just been founded and it hopes eventually to compete with Time and Newsweek. There are even specialized radical journals on topics such as governmental intelligence (Counterspy) or U.S. corporations



in Latin America (Nacla Reports).

On the community level food co-ops, learning exchanges, community gardens, free clinics, and other cooperative ventures such as craft stores and vegetarian restaurants are evidence of the growing grass-roots influence of the counterculture. In fact, food conspiracies are increasing at a remarkable rate. There is now a city-wide network in San Francisco and a California-wide truck coordinating system has just started as well. In Palo Alto alone two new conspiracies have started this year.

While it is true that the level of demonstrations is nothing like

it was during the late sixties and early seventies, America is far from quiet. One could point to the major demonstrations that have taken place this year at Michigan State, San Jose, Stonybrook, Brown, Harvard, Brandeis, Santa Barbara, MIT, and others.

Perhaps most important of all, there has been a real change in the basic values that the younger generation ascribes to. A 1973 Yankelovich Survey has shown that college students have continued to shift toward more counter-cultural values such as less emphasis on money, less adherence to religion and patriotism, and a desire for more sexual freedom and greater privacy.

Even more striking was Yankelovich's discovery that these changes in values have spread to working class youth as well.

Nor are young people in the United States the only ones who are effecting change. In a series of surveys done in Europe, Ronald Inglehart, a political scientist, has found the same sort of change in values among the younger generation in Europe. Even traditional political scientists have described these findings as a "silent revolution."

As belief in the present American institutions continues to plummet, more and more people are putting their energies into alternative institutions and the drive for radical change. The sixties were only the beginning. Out of them has come the widespread realization that a New America is needed. And the struggle, on all its different levels, continues as never before.

## Rape, cont.

exclusive possession of a sexual object... An additional reason for the man's condemnation of rape may be found in the threat to his status from a decrease in the value of his sexual possession which would result from forcible violation."

An unmarried woman, of course, is the property of her father. An unmarried non-virgin doesn't have a prayer of getting a rape conviction. Property laws do not protect things that are cheap.

Where the rape laws have not been used by white men against women, they have been used by white men against black men. Over 90% of those executed for rape in the United States since 1930 were black; even today race of the victim and of the attacker has everything to do with the kind of justice that is handed down.

The point is not simply to throw more men into a corrupt penal system, but to change the

society that makes it acceptable to rape a woman. We might ask, when are women who defend themselves, or who strike back in rage, going to get the same consideration a man would get who had killed his wife's rapist? We might ask, why does fighting for ourselves so enrage a judge and jury? We might ask, what kind of a system is this that can't, or doesn't want to, recognize the difference between a violent assault and "giving a girl a good time?"

JOANNE WALKS WITH DIGNITY  
I am Joanne--trying to prove my innocence, a (black) woman who wants to keep her pride;

I am proud--to be who I am--  
for one day I will be part of  
the freedom ride...

I a (black) woman stood proudly  
up for self: for without pride,  
dignity what is there left...

joanne little



PSST... HEY KIDDO, WANT TO WORK ON A REAL PAPER???

This here rag is just the first. Next year we'll turn 'em out like Dow turns out napalm and Stanford turns out doctors. Probably bi-weekly but if the Daily folds we'll leap into the gap. Come to the planning meeting Thursday May 22, noon at Columbae. Or call 321-8868 and ask for Chris G. REMEMBER--FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BELONGS TO THOSE WHO OWN ONE.

# San Quentin

During the 1960's anti-war activists such as the Berrigan brothers, the Chicago Seven, and the famed Dr. Spock, were paraded through the courtrooms of America. Their trials represented an attempt to use the criminal justice system to discipline those who posed a serious threat to the existing social order and system of injustice.

The Bay Area is again witnessing that phenomenon of oppression known as the political trial. Six San Quentin prisoners are currently being tried in Marin County on charges of conspiracy and murder. To understand the plight of Fleeta

Drumgo, Willie Tate, Hugo Pinnell, David Johnson, Luis Falamantez and Johnny Spain requires a review of the chain of events that began at Soledad Prison on January 13, 1970.

## CONSPIRACY CHARGE

In a racially tense period, Black and white prisoners were let out into an exercise yard together. The expected fight ensued, and three Black prisoners who had been politically active in the prison were shot dead by a marksman in a rifle tower. The killings were justified as being necessary to stop the altercation. Three days later, a guard was killed in Y-wing of Soledad in reprisal. George Jackson, John Clutchette, and Fleeta Drumgo were charged with the murder. When the trial of these Soledad Brothers was moved to San Francisco, the three were transferred to the San Quentin Adjustment Center (otherwise known as "the hole.")

On August 21, 1971, George Jackson was shot by prison guards at San Quentin, allegedly during a daring escape in which two trustees and three guards died. The six men now being tried in Marin County supposedly conspired with George Jackson in planning and executing the escape. All six had been active in educating their fellow inmates, and vocal in demanding humane conditions within California prisons.

## MANY INCONSISTENCIES

The official accounts of what transpired on August 21, 1971 contain many contradictions. The pistol Jackson used was supposedly brought through tight security at San Quentin in the compartment of a tape recorder carried by his attorney, Stephen Bingham. Jackson is then supposed to have taken the weapon, which was 8.5 by 1.5 inches and weighed 2.5 pounds, and two ammunition clips into

the maximum security area, concealed underneath an Afro-style wig. The San Francisco Chronicle attempted to re-enact this feat and found it to be impossible.

Authorities originally said that Jackson was shot by a tower guard, the bullet entering through the head and exiting from the back. The coroner's report later revealed that the fatal bullet had in fact entered through the lower back, exiting from the brain. The report suggested to many observers that Jackson was killed while lying on the ground. The 20 seconds the prisoners originally were said to have been shooting it out with the guards was later lengthened to 20 minutes.

The inconsistencies cited above and past experience with the veracity of prison officer's statements, makes any official version of prison events suspect. Guards whose throats supposedly had been slit by inmates at Attica, for example, had actually been killed by trigger-happy police. A tangle of dubious evidence used in the prosecution of the two surviving Soledad Brothers, and in the Angela Davis trial, resulted in acquittals.

## TRIAL CONTINUES

In early April, A Federal District Court Jury in San Francisco heard a civil-action suit which the families of the three black inmates shot at Soledad in January, 1970 filed against the guards and administrators involved. The jury ruled that the Soledad officials had conspired to kill the prisoners, and their surviving families are to receive several hundred thousand dollars in damage payments. No disciplinary has been brought against the correctional personnel involved.

The San Quentin Six won a short-lived victory on January 17, 1974, when their indictments for conspiracy-murder were quashed in Superior Court. Judge Vernon Stoll ruled that the Grand Jury which indicted them, a wholly white and middle-class group, was not a jury of their peers. The Marin County District Attorney appealed this ruling to the State Court of Appeals and the charges were ultimately re-instated. The trial of the San Quentin Six resumed on March 25, 1975. It is expected to continue for at least 9 months.

## MANY SAN QUENTINS

The San Quentin Six are outstanding examples of a widespread phenomenon in America's prisons--racial and political repression. Given the nature of the correctional system in the United States, such inhumane treatment will continue until we outside the system come to understand that prisoners are the victims of social injustice, not its cause.



## Contract Fights, Cont.

of the contract, an Iranian-U.S. student group called the "Coalition Against Nuclear Training for the Shah" was formed. In late April 78% of the students voted against the contract in a school wide referendum. On April 25th, 150 faculty and students staged a sit-in in the Nuclear Engineering office. The fight goes on.

In mid-March, six members of the ISA were arrested while leafletting inside Columbia's Iran Center. In protest, seventeen students at Columbia blockaded themselves inside the office of the Dean of the school of International Affairs, and were also arrested. Over 400 people marched to protest the arrests, and the charges were dropped.

### RESISTANCE GROWS

Meanwhile, the ISA continues to build resistance around the country, in league with other organizations: 250 marched on March 7 in Kansas City; 200 in February at Norman, Oklahoma; and twenty-one Iranian students were arrested recently in Los Angeles at UCLA.

The same day that the MIT Tech revealed the contract to train nuclear engineers the Daily Californian at Berkeley launched a series of articles exposing contracts in-the-making, including a possible program in nuclear engineering to augment the U.S.-Iran \$15 billion nuclear plant development pact.

Opposition among students grew, culminating in a Daily Cal editorial entitled "Giving the Shah Everything He Wants":

"That the University of California would even consider dealing with such an oppressive, totalitarian regime is an affront to the ideals of a free university and a legitimization of the Shah's unspoken, unspeakable terror."

To date, no university within the University of California system has signed a contract with Iran. But last December, when Charles Young, Chancellor of UCLA, visited his "close friend, the "engaging" Shah of Iran, it became clear that UCLA was angling for petrodollars.

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"THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA WOULD EVEN CONSIDER DEALING WITH SUCH AN OPPRESSIVE, TOTALITARIAN REGIME IS AN AFFRONT TO THE IDEALS OF A FREE UNIVERSITY."

The Daily Cal

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The recent "academic interest" of American universities in the shah's oil money is beginning to attract nation-wide attention.

Says Science: "The arrangements are attractive for universities eager to increase their international participation." Over \$17.7 million in contracts are already signed in the current rush to serve "the first 'developing'

nation to appear with cash in hand," (The Nation.)

On the East Coast, Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard are working in a consortium (fee: \$370,000) to design a major health facility in Tehran to service "not only Iran, but...the Persian Gulf and even parts of the Far East." Yet 6,000 of Iran's 10,000 doctors are already concentrated in Teheran, while most of the Iranian people go without adequate medical care.

For \$400,000, Harvard has agreed to help establish a post-baccalaureate university on the Caspian Sea--but the language will be English. (Says Richard Leahy of Harvard: "We could get a good entering class from Iranian students at Harvard.") MIT is training Iranian students (\$1.3 million) in nuclear engineering while Tehran, Iran's capital, goes without a sewage system.

UCLA is offering to develop an "English-as-a-second-language program" in a nation where 70% of the population are illiterate. Says Science: "Iran may be able to supply more opportunities for its upper classes, but the peasantry is left untouched."

### BACK HOME

Here at Stanford the struggle against the contract with the National Iranian Radio and Television, (NIRT), continues. The Alliance for Radical Change, along with the ISA of Northern California and the Revolutionary Student Brigade, will sponsor a march on the Stanford Board of Trustees on May 13. The march will combine the demands of ending the Iran contract and ending minority aid cut-backs.

One thing is certain: once we've tossed the Stanford-NIRT contract off campus, the shah will have a tough time finding other universities to take it.



## Counter-Commencement

### RESISTANCE TO 'BENIGN NEGLECT'

This year, commencement at Stanford will be held at two different places simultaneously. In protest to the selection of Patrick Moynihan, Third World students have organized a "counter" graduation.

Speakers will represent all of the minority communities. Dr. St. Claire Drake will speak for the black community. Other speakers will represent the Chicano, Asian-American, and Native-American communities.

### WHO DOESN'T LIKE MOYNIHAN?

Everybody. A large number of minority students, Moynihan's of groups and individuals have publicly expressed their displeasure at the Moynihan selection. More than 60 graduating Black seniors called the selection "an insult to themselves and their families" The selection has been attacked by a large number of faculty on the grounds that Moynihan is not a good scholar.

Along with the vast majority of minority students, the selection has been denounced by many graduating white students and by the Alliance for Radical Change.

Moynihan is a personal friend of Robert Rosenzweig, Stanford's Vice-President for Public Affairs. Rosenzweig has been trying to get Moynihan invited for several years now.

After the first four choices of the Senior Class officers failed to accept the invitation, Rosenzweig pushed Moynihan through the selection committee.

### MOYNIHAN IS STANFORD

Despite the rickety selection process, it is no accident that someone like Moynihan has been selected to speak at the Stanford commencement. His veiled racism and academic defenses of the imperialist system are echoed in many corners of the Quad. An economic system must have an ideology to gild itself with, and the gilding on monopoly capitalism is called liberalism.

One of Stanford's main functions is to perpetuate this ideology. One can see it in the number-ridden social sciences that wear blinkers to the realities of the political and economic roots of oppression and poverty. One can see it in the humanities as they fiddle while the world burns. And one can see it in the sometimes mindless technical disciplines that never question the reasons behind their research goals.

Knowledge is not value-free. Neither are theories. Moynihan is an apologist for the American system. Stanford is part of that system. One and the same.

## Faculty Repression, Cont.

tion fired, the anti-communism of the late fifties provides a useful starting point for an analysis of present conditions.

In the 60's, Stanford waged a harassment campaign against Marxist Paul Baran. He couldn't be fired due to his tenure, but the administration refused him raises and used other tactics to pressure him. The scandal broke in 1972 when certain files on the Baran case were "liberated." But, Baran had died years earlier (in his fifties) of exhaustion and a heart attack.

### FIRING A TENURED PROF

The next notable case was that of Bruce Franklin, a tenured English professor. In 1971, he was tried under charges brought by the University. He was accused of heckling Henry Cabot Lodge during a speech and of inciting a White Plaza crowd to occupy the computation center. Tried by a panel of full professors, he was found guilty of the second charge, stripped of his tenure, and fired.

Without a doubt the firing of Franklin had a chilling effect on the rest of Stanford's faculty. If a tenured professor could be fired on the basis of a speech (which is what the second charge came down to), then it was clear that everyone would have to watch their steps. As one professor who struggled against the firing said, "We knew that if we lost... it would be extremely difficult for people to speak out."

The most common way of eliminating politically radical faculty is not to reappoint them or grant them tenure. In speaking of the late sixties and the number of young, radical faculty at Stanford, Raymond Giraud of the French Department says, "we had a lot of radical faculty here who weren't tenured, but of course they're gone now."

For the administration, the beauty of this method lies in the

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"WE HAD A LOT OF RADICAL FACULTY HERE. . . BUT OF COURSE THEY'RE GONE NOW."

Prof. Raymond Giraud

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secrecy of the tenure decision-making process coupled with the subjective nature of the criteria. It can never be completely proven that Prof. Y didn't get tenure because of his politics.

However there have been some interesting cases such as that of Prof. Flores of the German Department. He was well-published, an excellent teacher, the only expert at Stanford on East German literature, and a member of the central committee of the Venceremos.

He didn't get tenure. The other thing to look at is the number of radical professors that Stanford has knowingly tenured. Don Harris is the first (see the story on the Economics Department). And his appointment is the result of a long struggle. All other tenured radical faculty either were not known to be radical when they came, or were radicalized after receiving tenure.

### THE "BARAN" METHOD

While tenure and reappointment decisions are the best way to prevent radical faculty from staying on at Stanford, what is to be done if they already have tenure? It is here that the "Baran" method is employed. Admits Prof. Giraud, "Oh yes, I've felt some hostility." But to really understand it better, it is best to look closely at a particular incident to see how ambiguous, and effective, a little pressure can be.



GO BIG RED!.....PURGED MELVILLE SCHOLAR BRUCE FRANKLIN NOW HAS JOB MAKING REVOLUTION AT RUTGERS

In 1971, H. Pierre Noyes, a Professor of Theoretical Physics at SLAC, went to Washington, D. C. to attend the annual meeting of the American Physical Society. At that meeting, a group of anti-war scientists arranged to have the speaker at the banquet, Dr. Edward David Jr., who was President Nixon's science advisor, followed by an anti-war statement. Prof. Noyes delivered the statement. It focused on the "war crimes" being committed in Vietnam, and warned all those working in the government (such as Dr. David) that they should either resign or face possible future prosecution.

On returning to Stanford, Prof. Noyes was told by his good friend, colleague, and boss, Dr. Panofsky, the director of SLAC, that Prof. Serber of Columbia (the president of the American Physical Society) had seen the negotiations that preceded the statement as "blackmail." Panofsky concluded by telling

Prof. Noyes that "As a colleague and a friend I think you should know that your colleagues are all appalled by your behavior."

A small thing perhaps—but coming from your employer, even if a friend and colleague, it is a very real form of pressure. Prof. Noyes comments, "I'm ashamed to admit it, but it did have a moderating effect on my political actions." This type of subtle ambiguous pressure is the warning tap of the

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"I'M NOT PREDICTABLE; I'M NOT A COMPANY MAN."

Professor Jerry Irish

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heavy stick of repression at Stanford.

As if things weren't going smoothly enough, in 1973 the faculty narrowly voted itself a new disciplinary code. To many it was the signing away of any real freedom the faculty might have had. Not only does it proscribe "preventing or obstructing the effective carrying out of a University function or approved activity," "obstructing the legitimate movements of any person about the campus," "violating any University regulation," and "refusing to appear and testify when summoned in connection with, or giving false testimony in, any proceeding governed by this Statement," but it also forbids "attempting the conduct described [above]... or aiding and abetting such conduct, or inciting anyone to engage in such conduct, or threatening to engage in such conduct for the purpose of intimidation or extortion."

COMPANY TOWN

Under these guidelines, the University brings charges, and if the advisory panel (seven full professors) comes to a verdict with which the president does not agree, then he can overrule it and impose his own. Prosecutor and judge: all in one. If the faculty members were scared before, one should look at them now.

The roots of the University's quest for academic homogeneity, for "team players," lie in the real role the University plays in American society.

People like Jerry Irish will be denied appointments even if they aren't overtly political because, as he says, "I'm not predictable; I'm not a company man."

Stanford is a company—producing technology, managers, and ideology for American capitalism. And those who stand in the way, be they staff, student, or even faculty, will have to pay.

# Bored of Trustees?

## An Analysis

On May 13th, Stanford students will have the opportunity to witness a rare event. The Board of Trustees will meet on campus, rather than on its plush San Francisco investment office. This occasion provides an opportunity to consider what this body symbolizes.

Of the 30 men and women who currently compose the Board, no less than twenty serve as directors, officers, consultants, or legal counsel to major American corporations. A brief examination of the university's role in the capitalist system reveals the meaning of this statistic.

Like any economy, ours must not only produce commodities for human consumption, but also reproduce the objective conditions necessary for its continued life. These conditions include a new set of machines and materials to be used in the industrial process, and a labor force possessing appropriate technical skills and ideology.

The physical instruments of production are the culmination of the sort of research and development that goes on in the laboratories of the university. The technical-administrative know-how and supportive attitudes are fostered in graduate and undergraduate classrooms, the former in the departments of engineering and physical sciences, the latter in the school of humanities. No individual corporation could afford to perform these functions on its own; the university is a means of centralizing this process.

As David Packard, former trustee and chairperson of the Board of Hewlett-Packard, said in a speech before the Committee for Corporate Support

of American Universities on October 17, 1973: "A university is strong to the extent its schools and departments are strong. In the future, let's focus our money and our energy on those schools and departments which are strong and which also contribute in some specific way to our individual companies, or to the general welfare of our free enterprise system."

Now is your opportunity to have a trustee contribute to your general welfare. Match the trustees in the box to their positions in U. S. corporate enterprise. If you get all 12 answers right, come to the rally on May 13, march to the Board of Trustees meeting, and claim the trustee of your choice.

## Find the Trustee

DIRECTIONS: MATCH THE TRUSTEE SHOWN IN THE LEFT COLUMN WITH HIS/HER QUALIFICATIONS SHOWN IN THE RIGHT COLUMN. ANSWERS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE.

### COLUMN A

1. Mr. Ernest C. Arbuckle
2. Mr. Robert Minge Brown
3. Mr. William D. Eberle
4. Mr. W. Parmer Fuller, III
5. Mr. Richard E. Guggenheimer
6. Mr. Peter E. Haas
7. Mr. Jack K. Horton
8. Mr. Tom Killefer
9. Mr. William Rice Kimball
10. Mr. Thomas P. Pike
11. Mr. J.E. Wallace Sterling
12. Ms. Mary M. Wohlford\*

### COLUMN B

- a. Ex-S. U. Biz School Dean; Chr. of Bd. Wells Fargo Bank & SRI. Director of HP, Safeway, Owens-Illinois, Utah International. DoD Advisory Council.
- b. Chr. Calif. Water Services; Director HP, Grayhound, San Jose Water Works, Trustee of Mills College.
- c. Pres. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Ass., Director HP, PPG Industries; Nixon's chief trade negotiator.
- d. V-P of PPG; Director SRI, Wells Fargo, Western Pacific, Curry Co., Pacific Life; Past Pres. SF Chamber of C.
- e. Pres. Union Sugar and F-K Land Co.; Director Wells Fargo, Fireman's Fund, SRI, California Chamber of Commerce.
- f. Pres. Levi Strauss; Chr. of Bd. Great Western Garment Co. (Canada); Director Fiberboard Co., Crocker Bank.
- g. Chr. of Bd. Southern Calif. Edison; Director United Calif. Bank, Pacific Life, Lockheed. Trustee of USC.
- h. V-P of Chrysler; Director of ADELA Investment. Worked with Export-Import & Inter-American Banks.
- i. Pres. Kimball Co., Chr. of Bd. for Ingraham Pharmaceutical; Director Utah I, Clorox, Alpine Meadows (Tahoe).
- j. Asst. Sec. of D for Eisenhower; V-Chr. Fluor Co.; Director HP, SRI, Rand; Campaigner for Nixon, Reagan.
- k. Ex-Pres. of Stanford; Director of SRI, Fireman's Fund, Kaiser Aluminum, Shell Oil, Chemical Co; ex-Chr. of American Revolution Bicentennial.
- l. Unemployed nurse; member of Planned Parenthood.

key

HP Hewlett-Packard  
SRI Stanford Research Institute  
Chr. of Bd. Chairperson of Board  
PPG Pittsburgh Plate Glass  
V-P vice president

\*elected trustee

### ANSWERS

1) a. 2) b. 3) c. 4) d.  
5) e. 6) f. 7) g. 8) h.  
(9) i. 10) j. 11) k. 12) l.

## Help Fight Creeping Elitism

This terrible disease has struck on college campuses all across the United States. Symptoms include arrogance, racism, sexism, and verbosity.

Experts have correlated elitism with high salaries and access to power but causality is uncertain.

Unfortunately the most common cure known is death. Poverty, radicalization, and love have brought about some cures but most cases are resistant to all but the strongest remedies.

Send Your Contributions to  
P.O. 2708 Stanford California.



One of the few black victims of this spreading disorder. He can still be saved!!!

Send your contributions.