

CHAPARRAL

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Bombs Damage SLAC

By BOB LITTERMAN
Special to the Chaparral

Two small explosive devices caused less than \$100,000 damage at Stanford's two mile Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) early Tuesday morning. There were no injuries, no fire, no possibility of radiation escape, and damage was confined mainly to conventional electronic equipment.

The accelerator, which had been routinely shut down Dec. 1 for maintenance and budgetary reasons, will resume operations on schedule in January, according to Acting Director Sidney Drell.

The two explosive devices were

placed on the tops of electronics racks about twenty feet apart in the remote injector area of the accelerator. One official investigating the damage noted that the devices were poorly made and poorly placed. According to Drell, "We're a big place, and there are many spots much more vulnerable."

FBI Called In

FBI investigators, called in under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1970, refused to release any information about the nature of the bomb or any suspects.

San Mateo sheriffs theorized that someone crawled under a

barbed-wire, chainlink fence to gain access to the injector shed, whose door was not locked.

Frank Jurian, chief of the Stanford Fire Department, said the blasts destroyed the master oscillator and the master trigger generator which control the flow of electrons to be fired through the accelerator.

Basic Research

Built at a cost of \$114 million and operated with \$24 million annually, from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, SLAC is the world's largest and most powerful electron linear accelerator.

It is used in basic research in high energy physics, and has no Department of Defense or classified work.

SLAC officials were at a loss to explain why anyone would want to attack the installation. Public relations officer Doug Dupen said, "We are just a scientific tool. Why the hell would anyone want to do anything to us? We never even had a picket line."

No note or other explanation for the bombing was found at the scene, but later in the morning an unidentified male phoned in a bomb threat.

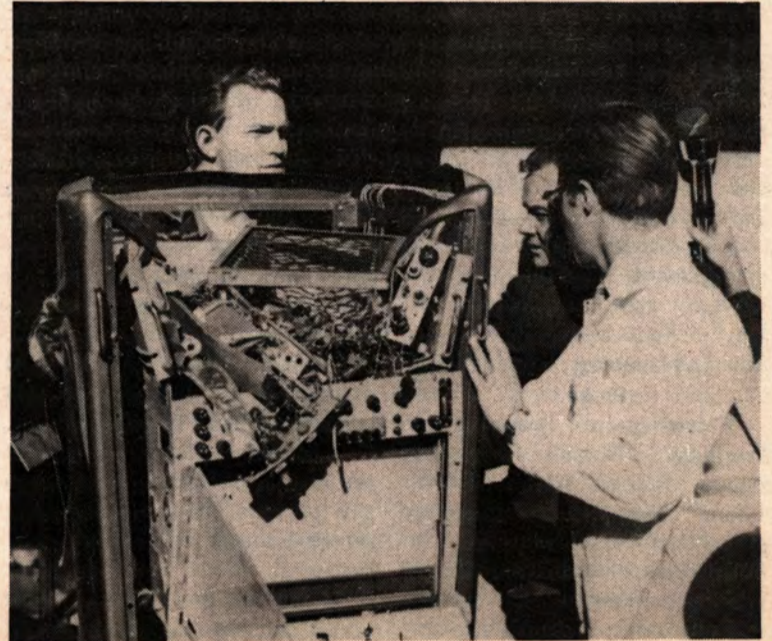
Past Bombings

Over the past four years the Stanford campus has been the scene of three bombings and four major arsons. To date no one has

October 29th. But what does it all mean? Who is going to pay his back salary? Dr. Herzenberg, John's previous employer, has hired someone new in John's place, purportedly a minority person. So where does John go to work?

The random student members of the Campus Judicial Panel (known to some as IJB, Jr.) were announced last week by the President's Office. They are Terence Pape, Charles Stiver, and Victor Vilaplana. The random alternates are Thomas Bedford and Whitney Evans. The *Chaparral* optimistically wishes them a "Happy New Year."

The *Chaparral* staff will celebrate the end of the quarter tonight, Thursday, December 9, at 10 p.m. Both current and prospective staff members are welcome.



Technicians and agents inspect the damage to equipment at the linear accelerator Tuesday morning. Officials estimated the total amount of damage to be between \$30,000 and \$100,000.

been charged in connection with any of the crimes.

The other two bombings both occurred this year. April 23 a bomb exploded in the attic of the President's Office causing an estimated \$25,000 damage; and July 12, a pipe bomb exploded outside the home of Robert Nelson, then director of personnel and employee relations for the University. The month before, Nelson had announced that five employees were fired for their part in the April 9th Hospital Sit-in which had caused \$100,000 damage.

Arson History

The previous arsons were: April 26, 1971, arson gutted the Junipero House lounge in Wilbur Hall. Damage was estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

April 24, 1970, the private offices of ten scholars were destroyed by arson at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. Estimated building damage was \$50,000 to \$100,000.

July 5, 1968, the President's Office was burned causing an estimated \$100,000 damage.

February 19, 1968, arson destroyed the Navy ROTC annex.

News Notes

Tresidder Memorial Union, the object of a controversial investigation last spring and the scene of change this fall, is often referred to as "the student union" around campus. In fact, an advertisement in last week's *Daily* actually called it "Tressider [sic] Student Union."

Forrest Tregaea, the director of TMU, said that this does not signify any change in policy and is merely "a common misunderstanding."

Tresidder was completed in October, 1962, at a total cost of \$2,642,065. Fifteen percent of this sum came from ASSU fees collected for this purpose starting in 1947. Students pledged the money as a memorial to Dr. Tresidder, a former president of Stanford who died suddenly during his appointment.

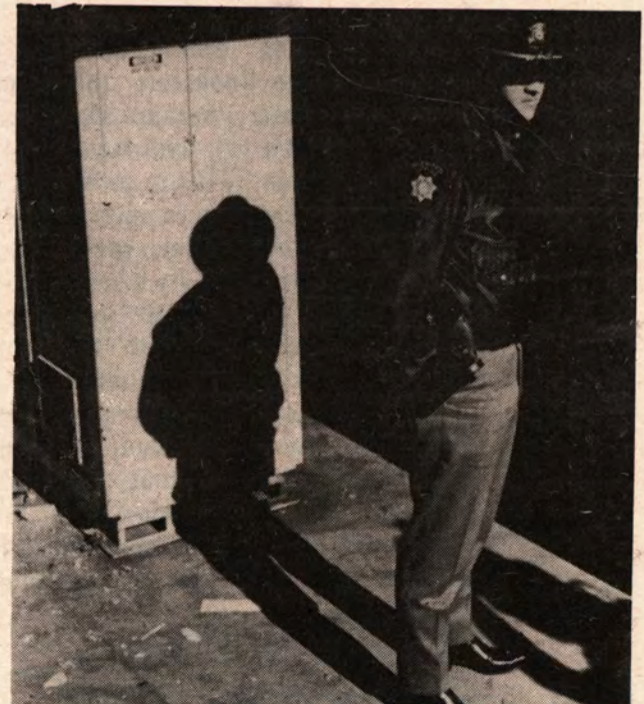
Approximately half a million dollars came from the income of the Stanford Union, then operating in the Old Union. About \$140,000 was donated to the Tresidder Memorial Fund, almost half as a single gift from Mrs. Donald Tresidder. Capital gains from the investment of this money, PACE funds, and a federal loan (now being paid off) made up the remainder for the project.

When the ASSU executive consisted of only a President and a Vice President, it was easy to keep track of our student leaders

Now that we have a Council of Presidents it is difficult to find out exactly where our student leaders are at any given time. When Doug McHenry goes home he goes to Harlem, N.Y. and/or Oakland and San Diego, Ca. You didn't know Doug had three different home addresses in the past three years? You should save those old student directories. In case you want to send a Christmas card to Doug send it to 50 Star Route, Harlem, N.Y. But don't expect it to be routed to the black ghetto Harlem in New York City. The Harlem Branch Post Office is in Buffalo, N.Y. 14226.

Jim Siena call your office. Doug McHenry call Larry Diamond. Today at 10:00 am the Stanford Students to Free Angela Davis is holding a press conference in the ASSU offices. The press conference itself may not be in violation of the University guidelines relative to political activities. However, President Lyman has said that "it would be inconsistent with the very nature of a university to engage in political activities . . . on behalf of any cause not directly related to the educational enterprise."

John Dolly was formally reinstated by Dean Rich of the medical school on Tuesday. Apparently, he will receive a little over \$400 in back pay, half his salary from August 9th to



A San Mateo sheriff's deputy stands guard at SLAC after Tuesday's explosions.

Bookstore Drops Discount

By TINA SWENT

On Friday, December 3, the Stanford Bookstore announced that its 5% student discount would be discontinued as of January 3, 1972. A single page leaflet distributed at the bookstore stated that the change in policy is "necessary because the bookstore has operated at a loss with regard to its sale of books and textbooks in particular."

The decision to suspend the discount was made at an afternoon meeting of the Board of Directors on Thursday, December 2. The Board, which normally meets only once a quarter, includes two students - Bill Myhre and Paul Ruatala. The policy statement released by the Board and distributed by the management was written by Professor Jack Friedenthal of the Law School a member of the Board of Directors.

Phase II

Referring to Phase II of President Nixon's economic policy, Ruatala stated that the Board "has already received provisional approval from the Price Board for this 'raise in prices' [as President Nixon puts it]. However, since Alexander Robichek (a member of the Board of Directors and professor of finance in the Graduate School of

Business) is a personal friend of C. Jackson Grayson, chairman of the Price Board, it does not seem likely that there will be any difficulties."

Ruatala, a long-time graduate student in the Medical School and a member of the Board for the past year, abstained from the vote on the price raise. "I think it was an extremely hasty decision," he emphasized. "It needed more investigation and publicity."

Sudden Decision

Asked about the decision, Myhre, a senior in history, explained that he was a new member of the Board and that this had been his first meeting. Although the matter of dropping the discount had been mentioned at the annual meeting of the 35-member Corporation earlier in the year, he felt that the policy change came suddenly.

"It seemed as if it was pushed through to get it done by the end of the year," he commented. "The Manager had already made up his mind when he presented the proposal and was probably unaware that it was the end of the quarter."

Myhre felt that, had he known about the proposal, he would have solicited opinions from other students and looked into alternatives. As it was, faced with

the figures, he thought it was probably the only thing to do.

No Competition

Myhre tried to put an announcement in the *Daily* late on Thursday, but he was unsuccessful. An announcement appeared subsequently in the *Business School Reporter*. There is also an announcement in this issue of the *Chaparral*.

As noted in a previous *Chaparral* article on record prices, the bookstore's prices on items other than books cannot compete with other area stores. The store carries these high mark-up items in an attempt to recover the losses they incur on books. Apparently this attempt has failed.

Overhead

The overhead of the bookstore has increased due to rising insurance costs, wages, and salaries. Although they are allowed a 20% discount on textbooks from the publishers, their costs run at 27% (including the 5% discount) of the list price. Thus, they normally lose about 7% on each book sold. Beginning this year they have begun to stock a limited supply of used books, which have a higher profit margin.

According to the manager, Eldon Speed, the bookstore has been operating at a loss for the last five years. The discount has



**LAST ISSUE
HOLIDAY
SURPRIZE!**



STANFORD BOOKSTORE

The hidden "surprise" [sic] in last Friday's *Daily* was not, in fact, the advertised 10% discount on December 3, but the abolition of the current 5% student discount effective January 3 - one month later. For the bookstore, at least, the advent of exams and vacations seems like more than a lucky coincidence.

been consecutively lowered from 10% to 8% and then to 5%.

The new policy, with the discount no longer effective, will result in the bookstore's charging higher prices on books and lower prices on other merchandise. Since students normally spend more money on books than on anything else, they will probably notice an increase in their expenditures.

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December 3, 1971

NEWS RELEASE

The Stanford Bookstore is suspending its present prepaid rebate which it has been giving on all items in favor of a new merchandise discount policy. The new plan will include discounting non-book merchandise in order to compete with off campus retailers. The change in operation will go into effect the beginning of Winter Quarter, January 3, 1972.

According to Eldon Speed, General Manager of the Bookstore, this change in policy is necessary because the Bookstore has operated at a loss with regard to its sale of books and textbooks in particular. In the past the store has tried to cover such deficits by profits on other items, such as supplies, gifts, sweatshirts, etc. As a result, some of these latter items have been sold at non-competitive prices. With the new policy in effect, these items can be reduced.

Mr. Speed emphasized the fact that the non-profit Bookstore occupies a unique position on campus and that it is called upon to provide specialized services which are very costly and which other bookstores do not have to meet. For example, the Bookstore

must stock expensive textbooks to be assigned to each course given on campus. Often the courses change, or the enrollment alters, and the books cannot be sold but must be returned, (if indeed, they are returnable) at a substantial loss. Furthermore, the Bookstore has an obligation to stock as wide a variety of general books, both in hard and paperback, as it can. Unlike a profit making bookstore, decisions on what books to stock are not made exclusively on the basis of projected sales. Thus, the Bookstore is the exclusively supplier of many scholarly books often written by our own students and faculty.

In a day when employee costs are rising and there is no decrease in the demand for services, the Bookstore operation has been incurring substantial operational deficits. It is hoped that the announced change in policy will not only assist the textbook operation to become less unprofitable, but, through selective price cutting, will put the supply - gift departments on a firmer footing.



STANFORD BOOKSTORE

Justice or Roulette?

Defense Opens in Bazile-Laury Trial

Thelton Henderson, Associate Dean of Stanford Law School, said in court on Monday that a kind of "judicial Russian roulette" was being played in the Redwood City courtroom where he is defending Leo Bazile. Bazile, past chairman of the Black Students Union, and Christopher Laury are charged with the beating of Mary Jane Schmidt, a medical records clerk at Stanford Hospital. Miss Schmidt says she was attacked because she crossed picket lines to work at the hospital after the sit-in last April. The prosecution opened the case in November, and the defense began its presentation Monday, December 6. In Russian roulette, the chances are six to one; we have to compute for ourselves how chance is operating in the present trial.

On May 2nd, Miss Schmidt told the jury, she finished work at 4:30 p.m. For the next hour and a half, she sat alone at a table in the hospital cafeteria, studying a correspondence course. At six o'clock, she went to University Avenue and for the next two hours walked up and down looking in store windows. The majority of the time she said was spent looking in the windows of a stationery store. At about eight, Miss Schmidt returned to the apartment where she lives alone and watched "The F.B.I."

Soon after that, she heard a knock at the door, opened it, and saw two black men. They pushed their way in, punched her, kicked her, and one held a cigarette lighter briefly to her forehead. "You did not respect the work stoppage," they said to her, and "You are a white pig." Miss Schmidt says she did not scream or cry out. After they left, she did not call a friend or neighbor. She got in her car and drove back to work—to the Hospital. On the way she stopped a Palo Alto police car and told police about "the Larger Man and the Smaller Man." At the Hospital Emergency

Room they examined her, stuck a band-aid on her burn, and sent her back to her apartment.

The Two Men

But on Monday Miss Schmidt, a ponderous woman who looks about forty-five, took her back to the Hospital and was admitted.

In the hospital, the police brought pictures and asked Miss Schmidt to look for her assailants. In the first set were small, standard mug shots, plus large glossy pictures of the recent disturbances at the Hospital. There, smiling defiantly in the grasp of two police officers, was The Larger Man. In the afternoon, Detective Peter Katsumis was back with more glossy pictures. In one of them, Miss Schmidt "tentatively" identified The Smaller Man.

The pictures clarified her recollections: that was the kind of beret he was wearing. A swift aside from a fellow police officer, a trip to the *Daily* office, and the beret reappeared in a news picture. This time, The Smaller Man was definitely underneath it. With Leo Bazile and Chris Laury cast as The Larger Man and The Smaller Man respectively, the case went on to its preliminary hearing in June.

At the preliminary Miss Schmidt pointed out Bazile in court (she had already observed him in a line-up for about fifteen minutes), but after an inspection tour of the courtroom she mistook a black female for a "gentleman" and from four black males chose the man seated beside Laury as her assailant.

No Guns

The case is now being tried in Judge Rose's court in Redwood City. The two black defendants have black attorneys. The jury is all white, eleven jurors are middle-aged, eight are women. During *voir dire*, the women said they didn't mind protest, provided it wasn't violent, broken windows disturbed them, and

they didn't like guns. A potential juror who suddenly observed that police wore guns was excused by the prosecution. Most jurors said they believed racial prejudice did exist in San Mateo County, but had not personally observed it. They are listening conscientiously to the evidence.

The evidence presented by the prosecution has been confused and confusing. The Smaller Man is described as five feet six inches tall in the original police report. Miss Schmidt has since described him as "five feet eight," and "around six feet" tall. In the original report, the Larger Man wears a black windbreaker.

"Did you say a black windbreaker?" Henderson asked Miss Schmidt.

"No, I said brown."

"You said brown and they put down black?"

"Yes." Stanley Poling, prosecutor at the June hearing, changed his copy of the police report to read "brown" at that time.

Proper Guess

Prosecution witnesses testified that Miss Schmidt had identified Bazile in a line-up of six men, and "clothing belonging to the defendants" in a line-up of garments. Cross-examining, Henderson showed that Miss Schmidt identified glasses borrowed from a police officer and pants taken from Laury's home (it was not shown that they belonged to him) as those worn by Bazile on the night of the attack.

"She guessed properly on the jacket," suggested Mr. Henderson.

"She identified the jacket," Detective Katsumis replied virtuously.

The five other men in the line-up with Bazile were being detained in the jail at the time. Each had to repeat the phrase "you did not respect the work stoppage." Some said "I," some said "suspect," one burst out laughing. Bazile, the only Woodrow Wilson scholar in the group, got through it pretty well.

Innuendoes

In evidence are two pathetic sketches, dated May 5th. Miss Schmidt says she did them in the hospital to help clarify her recollection of her assailants. Under cross-examination, she testified that she had never shown the sketches to police, or mentioned them, until the trial began last week.

"When you gave the District Attorney the sketch, did you make any comment?" Henderson asked her.

"I said, 'Well, gee, maybe the sketch I made in the hospital will help.'"

Short on fact, the prosecution has at times made up for it with innuendo. District Attorney Bishop asked his witness Mr. Poling about the reaction of the audience at the June hearing. It seemed a pointless question, until Mr. Poling replied, "I remember that Jane Franklin..." Objection. Sustained. One juror is a Stanford alumna.

Scenes of carnage at the hospital have been described... the fact of Bazile's arrest there inadvertently revealed. One might infer that these are violent men. Actually, Bazile didn't approve of the sit-in, was there as a *Real News* observer, and told Provost Rosenzweig he thought the sitters-in were stupid or suicidal. The Administration, in the person of Rosenzweig, has testified to this, but the occasion seems to rankle with police.

Hospital Case

The hospital, where Bazile "confronted" police, and where Black Liberation Front member Chris Laury was involved on behalf of black workers, seems to be at the heart of this trial. "The Hospital Case" itself has never been tried. The sitters-in, after months of bargaining, pleaded no contest, saying it was impossible for the black people among them to get a fair trial. Sitting in court in Redwood City it is easy to understand their fears.

I also remember the scene in the hospital corridor on the night of the sit-in, when somebody yelled, "You brought the violence with you, pigs" and somebody else asked, "How come all you pigs are white?" At the time, Leo Bazile replied: "They're only following orders. Those cats don't even hear you. You're talking to the wrong people."

—Mel Paul

(Mel Paul is a member of the Community News Service.)

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Constellation Objector Discusses Sanctuary

By JEFF WRIGHT

Last August in San Diego nine sailors from the U.S.S. Constellation took sanctuary in a local Catholic church rather than sail with the aircraft carrier for duty off the coast of Vietnam. These nine were subsequently arrested by federal marshals and flown to the brig of the ship at sea. Two of the men have been returned to the United States and given dishonorable discharges from the Navy. The others are to follow soon. One of the nine, Ron McLeod, a soft-spoken redhead from Arkansas, visited Columbae House on the Stanford campus for a meeting of the Bay Area Nonviolent Community last November 20. He answered questions about his experience and gladly agreed to publication of the interview.

How did the plans for sanctuary develop?

The idea of sanctuary began with us sailors. I think each of us had it in our heads before we even got together to talk. Of course we were aware of the vote being taken in San Diego on the question of the Constellation going to Vietnam. And for instance, I've been in the peace movement for three years so I was familiar with what was going on in the civilian protest. But it wasn't really that a bunch of friends gathered and thought it out, abetted by civilian instigators. We were many people from different parts of the ship, and we got together at a picnic sponsored by the peace movement in San Diego. There we expressed our opinions and found out that we had the same ideas. Each one had decided that he wasn't going to Vietnam. As individuals we felt we needed to act on our moral beliefs. And we decided that this sanctuary would be the best way to get everything laid out on the line as to how we felt and why we weren't going to Vietnam.

Did you seriously consider going underground?

No, if anyone goes underground, it more or less looks as though you really don't want to face up to anything, that you just want to run and withdraw. In sanctuary you are not scared to put your beliefs and reasons on the line. Everything is out in the open and you can draw public support. Underground you're just among your personal friends, and they're the only ones who know it.

How did you find a sanctuary?

We had people going from church to church in San Diego. Although the ministers were each real sympathetic with our opposition to the war, they balked at the idea of giving us sanctuary from the Navy. Until we contacted Christ the King Church. They said "Sure, we'll take you in," and they did. After that the other churches called up to apologize. They realized they'd been wrong, and they offered us their full support.

How did you inform the Navy of your decision?

We made statements to the Navy chaplain that we were going to file for conscientious objector status, and he turned those in to the Navy. We also sent a telegram to the captain of the ship and let him know we were in sanctuary, and that if he wanted to come and get us, he could. Mostly we stayed right there in the church with our friends, and gave the government no opportunity to pick us up off the street or any other place. If they wanted to get us, they had to come right into the church. We felt it was important to make a difference between that kind of desertion and simply going AWOL.

How long was it till they came and got you?

We took sanctuary in the church on Wednesday, the ship sailed on Friday, and they came for us at 6 a.m. Saturday morning. First of all, when you take sanctuary you know you have no legal stand. Everyone who is associated with it pretty much has to understand that. This is especially true in our case where

we knew we would be up for desertion. And we knew the federal marshals would be brought in, not just the local Navy. We had to take into consideration the charges we would be faced with. I myself expected at least six months in prison. However, they handled it all on the ship. We got thirty days' correctional custody. The Navy used this to their advantage. They really couldn't condemn us for taking sanctuary instead of going AWOL. Yet we did break Navy laws and we had to expect some kind of punishment.

What were the exact charges?

They charged us with *desertion to shirk hazardous duty*, which they shouldn't have done since there was no hazardous duty for our part on ship; *desertion with no intent to return to the unit*, which we could have beaten since we said we were going to return, and could have returned when the ship pulled in back from Vietnam. They could go after us for *missing ship's movement*, but the shore patrol was derelict in their duty because we had already stated to them where we were, and they could have come and picked us up. So really they had no legal grounds of any kind to stand on; with all the abuse of civil liberties we could have easily beaten it all in court, and the Navy knew that.

And now you've been given a dishonorable discharge?

Yes, for the time being, but I'm appealing that. I've been in contact with several Congressmen who have been very encouraging. Senator Fulbright, for example, from my home state, has said that he doesn't think I deserve a dishonorable discharge.

Were there any legal reprisals against the church? Also, how did the sanctuary experience affect them?

They have had no legal reprisals at all, because they didn't attempt to conceal us, and because they did not resist during the arrest. I felt that the sanctuary experience was very good for them, I guess because they were so good to us, and because a person could just feel the strength and courage in what we were all doing together. I think they learned a great deal from acting on their professed moral principles. They learned that those words in the Bible about love and peace could actually mean something political, something real and important in our present society.

Did you receive support mail while in the brig?

We received mail from all over the U.S. However, all of it was opened and censored and much of it was sent back. We'd get a letter that said enclosed is a petition from the people of a certain congregation or group that wanted to lend their support, but

since the petition would add to our morale they would usually confiscate it. Morale is the worst enemy of confinement.

What were the feelings in the brig on about your fifteenth day out at sea?

The nine of us were all kept together there in the brig, and as long as we could talk to each other we knew we weren't alone. Everyone I talked to there on the ship said to me that if they had to do it over again, they'd still be sitting up there in the brig. Also we knew that while we were the nine who were physically there, there were people all over the U.S. who felt the same way. We got a lot of support from the other sailors there on the ship. Eighty percent of the men on the Constellation signed a petition approving what we did. Many of them let us know that they wanted to take sanctuary too, and would have if they hadn't been so afraid of the consequences. I never had any regrets whatsoever. I was doing what I believed in. And as long as you're doing what you believe in, that's support enough in itself.

Incidentally, what had been your job on the ship?

I was a janitor. You know, scraping paint, repainting, swabbing the decks, cleaning the heads. At first they had me loading bombs onto airplanes, but I told them I would do no job that was directly military. They got a lot of trouble from me.

We've heard in connection with the Coral Sea Stop Our Ship Movement that the ship could be stopped from sailing if two or three key personnel, engineers or the like, did not show up. Is it really that easy to stop an aircraft carrier with a crew of 5,000?

Oh yeah! One man could stop the ship, they are that vulnerable. Just one bolt in the wrong place in the engine room could shut the whole works down. But sabotage was inconceivable, because that's really a heavy crime. You can be shot on the spot for sabotage, and most certainly you'll receive life imprisonment or hanging. But it doesn't take sabotage to stop a ship, it only takes sailors who refuse to cooperate. They took me off the ship in the Philippines, but I heard stories of work stoppages organized once the Constellation entered the combat zone. No, I really doubt if any bombing missions were missed, but the potential exists for protest and non-cooperation by the men carrying out the orders, and I like to think that what we did helped increase that potential.

Why do you think the other seven men weren't flown back at the same time?

Well, it's interesting to ask why we were flown to the ship in the first place and then why we are

being flown back here now. Each time it was obvious that our presence in a specific place was creating more support for us, and more bad publicity and protest against the Navy, than they could tolerate. I mentioned the work stoppage on ship; I think that sort of thing was prompted by our example there in the brig. The Navy wants to keep people afraid and uninformed, so they move us around and no one knows where we are or what's happening. They found that they couldn't just leave us any one place, because each place we gathered more support around us. They staggered our return, I think, to avoid a lot of bad publicity. We caused the Navy plenty of bad publicity to start with — I saw headlines people sent us from hill country newspapers in Tennessee. Everyone in the country knows what we did. We are a big headache to the Navy. And legally, we plan to keep them over a barrel for some time.

What have you been doing since you got back, and what are your plans?

It took a long time to get processed through the Navy and discharged. Since that's been over, I've been working with the Coral Sea movement here in the Bay Area. And I plan to stay around to help organize for the U.S.S. Hancock leaving in January. I'm part of the Sanctuary Caucus. Right now we're coordinating military counseling centers and sanctuary facilities in the area. We've set up a twenty-four-hour counseling house in Berkeley where any military person can come for advice and support and a place to crash. We can also refer them to the local churches offering sanctuary. And next week, Monday, December 6, I'm going to help start circulating a petition at Alameda that asks for an immediate end to the war. Naval Intelligence spies are watching us pretty closely, and who knows, before the week is out I may be back in jail. But fortunately, I'm just a happy-go-lucky guy who is not worried about any future job plans. Eventually I plan to go back to Arkansas to get my master's degree in college.

What will your major be?

Political theory, which is no surprise considering what I've learned. From a historical perspective (if I might do my academic trip), the beauty of the non-violent political movement is that we are working through the system, and can actually make it change. There are all kinds of legal channels that people just haven't taken advantage of, and so many new channels being created. My only regret now is that I ever paid credence to the corrupt, illegal laws presently on the books. They are in no way a part of the valid government of this country.

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Peace Union

Foreign Students Meet Workers

In an article titled "Third World vs. Bechtel International Center" in the November 29 *Daily*, Kwongping Ho, a member of the Third World Liberation Front, declared: "Its activities have been directed towards acculturating this elite [of foreign students] to the American way of life... Even its innumerable social activities in actuality serve to effectively insulate the foreign students from ever facing the deeper contradictions of American society."

If this is the case, why did the I-Center provide all foreign students the opportunity to meet Mexican-American farm workers in Salinas during the Thanksgiving vacation? It was a good occasion to demonstrate one of the contradictions of American society: the backwardness of the social organization of farm workers, the contradiction

where most of the workers were black.

In 1965, with their condition becoming worse and worse, the farm workers decided to strike, aiming to have their unions officially recognized. This attempt failed because the growers could easily recruit and immediately import workers from Mexico. When they decided instead to boycott the produce of growers who did not admit the existence of farm workers' unions, some of the unions succeeded.

The Mexican-American workers that the 25 foreign students met in Salinas worked for the big corporation "Pick and Pack" harvesting celery (hard and tedious work leaning down all day long). This group of farm workers has been organized into a union, which is still unusual—only about 15% of the workers belong to unions. What advantages have

before to see a small plane pour pesticide over a field in which there were people at work!).

—Improvement of working conditions.

—The possibility of negotiating rental prices with the growers. For instance, "Pick and Pack" provides trailers to its workers; the rental prices have dropped since the formation of a union. Furthermore, this October, "Pick and Pack" declared bankruptcy and gave the workers two days to leave the trailers! The union intervened and obtained an extension to next January.

The most interesting discussions, however, were about the fight of the workers to have the unions recognized by all growers. This means a boycott.

In Salinas the Stanford foreign students also met about 75 people involved in the organization of a boycott of goods sold by growers who do not recruit workers through the unions. Most of these people were from Marin County, Monterey, Berkeley, and Oakland.

How do they manage?

Some are in charge of following trucks loaded with the incriminating produce to learn where it will be retailed. They then talk with the manager of the retail store, asking him to buy only union goods. If he does not agree, they organize picketing in front of the stores. Such attempts have already succeeded in the past—the boycott of table grapes, for instance.

These people are now organizing the boycott of table wines produced by vine-growers who do not accept syndicated workers. (Paul Masson and Italian Swiss Colony have recognized the farm workers' unions.)

A few weeks ago, letters were sent to all the liquor stores in Palo Alto, requesting them not to buy table wines from anti-unionist growers. Next goal: the lettuce-growers.



Salinas farm workers were the subject of a visit by Stanford students in a trip organized through the I Center.

Was this meeting with the Mexican-American farm workers organized by the I-Center to "acculturate foreign students into bourgeois capitalist culture?" I personally do not think so.

—Jean Lamy
(Jean Lamy is an engineering graduate student from France.)



A member of the farm workers' union picks celery near Salinas.



Union celery picker.

between the well-organized industrial workers' unions, powerful enough to dictate their claims through strikes, and the rejected farm workers.

The United States has about 2.5 million farm workers, 500,000 of them working in the West.

In the Thirties the Congress legally recognized the trade unions but not the farm workers' unions, for fear of having to face racial problems in the South,

they obtained since forming the union?

—Increase of the minimum hourly wage to \$2.10 today.

—Signature of a contract with the grower stipulating the length of employment of the workers.

—Regulations on the purchase of new harvesting machines designed to replace people.

—Regulations on the use of pesticides when workers are on the fields (it was not unusual

The students who met with the workers in Salinas have a table in White Plaza this week from Tuesday through Thursday where they are collecting signatures for a letter to be sent to Governor Reagan urging him "to sign the Assembly Bill 1355" which is before him now. This bill would extend unemployment insurance to California farm workers and other workers not now covered.

The students are also involved in collecting food which will be sent to the unemployed workers. You can help them by contacting the I Center.

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'Daniel': A Roaring Success

Tuesday night a Stanford community sell-out audience helped perpetuate the medieval theatre—that "Love of Spectacle"—by its own love of spectacle. And what a spectacle it was: a biblical prophet in and out of political favor, conquering kings and kings deposed, armies and children's choirs, feasting halls and lions' dens. The elaborate costumes, banners, props, and musical instruments were as authentic as they were appealing.

The plot of the "Play of Daniel" was a bit of biblical history: Daniel revealed his gift of prophecy by interpreting God's warning in the Handwriting on the Wall, was cast to the lions because his religious prayers broke a ridiculous law, was saved from the lions by a deus-ex-machina angel and from starvation by food brought by another prophet. At the close of the play, Daniel prophesies the coming of the Messiah, which makes this play particularly appropriate for the Christmas Season.

Except for its grating alliterations, W. H. Auden's English text for the play was a reassuring relief from the lyrical Latin and old French; the action

was easily understood, however, because it was dramatically overemphasized. This was lucky for the Auden-less medieval audience; they didn't understand Latin either.

It was fascinating to see as well as hear the instruments: straight trumpet, rebec (similar to a violin), bagpipe, recorders, vielle (similar to a viola), lute, hurdy-gurdy and wonderful, wonderful bell carillon finger cymbals and handbells.

A music major conferred with after the show quoted Prof. L.G. Ratner as saying that this style of vocal music was just after the plain song and the origin of modern music. He also noted that the entire performance was mellosomatic except for the reading of the handwriting on the wall, which was syllabic—a very sophisticated way of differentiating God from man by the use of form.

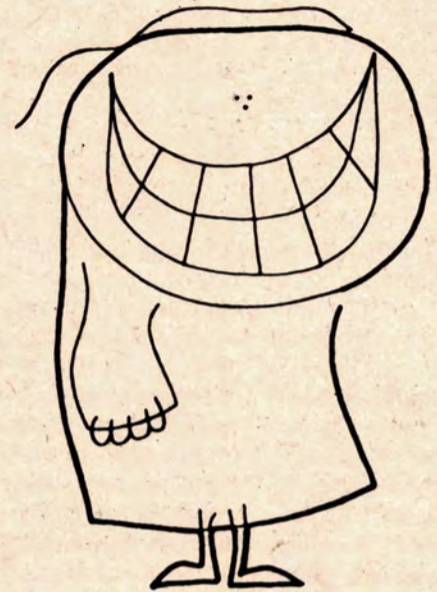
The lighting was excellent, not obtrusive but extremely effective. The staging was very good because the play moved in many processions up and down the aisles of the church; this is representative of old mystery plays, where the action kept moving to different parts of the church. The most impressive bit of staging was the dual processional at the close of the play; it was in stereo. The tenors, women and children went in one procession, the lower male voices in the other. They went on

opposite sides of the church, then crossed, carrying candles, at the front.

There is a question that the very nature of this play poses. Is this play a "world apart," or, as an instructive play, does it have a message for modern man? Is the good Christian man defined by Daniel's rather Miltonic active passivity? And what kind of God would subject his servant to such a test for no apparent reason, or is God meant to be responsible for what happens to Daniel? It is unfair to go beyond personal interpretations for this play, as it is a turning point in performances, where drama emerges from religious instruction.

Speaking with Music Director Paul Maynard afterwards, he commented that he was entirely pleased with the performance and said that Memorial Church was an ideal place, both in setting and acoustics, for this type of play. As another critic remarked, "How could it fail? A medieval play, excellently performed dramatically, vocally and instrumentally; a biblical play near Christmas time. What criticism could possibly be made?"

—Leslie Hodge



Announcements

Placement Center

The Committee on Services to Students (COSS) will hold a series of open meetings early in Winter Quarter for persons wishing to speak on Placement Center policy. President Lyman has asked COSS to make recommendations on policy at the Placement Center, particularly regarding recruitment. Persons wishing to speak at the COSS open meetings should call 321-2300, x4162 and leave their name. The meetings will be open to the public and anyone wishing to speak will have the opportunity.

"Increasing the Participation of Members of Minority Groups in the Scientific Activities of the United States" will be the

subject of a talk by Dr. A. Y. Wilburn, Friday, December 10th at 4:00 p.m. in Room 20, Main Chemistry Building. Dr. Wilburn, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, gained his Ph.D. from Harvard University in educational psychology, and has been a member of a number of UNESCO missions. He is presently attached to the office of the Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Wilburn also serves as Consultant for Personnel to the National Academy and is currently the Chairman of the Committee on Minorities of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Stanford community and the public are invited to attend this talk.

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Coffin Confesses Chauvinism

Speaking on "From Adam's Rib to Women's Lib," William Sloane Coffin once again entertained a near capacity audience at Memorial Church's regular Sunday service on December 5. A long-time favorite with old and young alike, Coffin is at his best on controversial and secular issues. His talk Sunday wove the current concern for women's rights and his own "abashed" humility for being a male chauvinist into a religious message summarized by "God saw everything he had made and behold, it was very good." "Psychologically," Coffin said, "I am Adam and Eve before God". Coffin rejects the Old Testament doctrine that woman was made to serve man and is therefore inferior. The creation of woman from Adam's rib does not make her any less important in the eyes of God.

In a more vernacular style Coffin argued that the masculine nature of woman and the feminine side of man are artificially repressed in our society. This results in conflict between the sexes rather than love. "Moreover," Coffin asserted, "these rules of male and female are conditioned to a degree where we cannot think our way out of them. We must love back into being the feminine (or masculine) sides of our nature. Such is the power of this myth."

Feminine Negation
Following with some down-to-earth comments on racism, liberalism (a modern-day version of chivalry for the elite),

and the "Scientific Proof of Women's Inferiority," Coffin offered solace for everyone. He noted that as one of the few female chaplains had observed, the sins of men are obvious, aggressive sins that they can repent every Sunday in church. But the sins of modern-day women are not so easily described in biblical terms. They are seen in the negation of self rather than in a positive act. Indeed, women avoid taking on the very responsibilities that could result in aggressive sins, and call it maintaining their femininity.

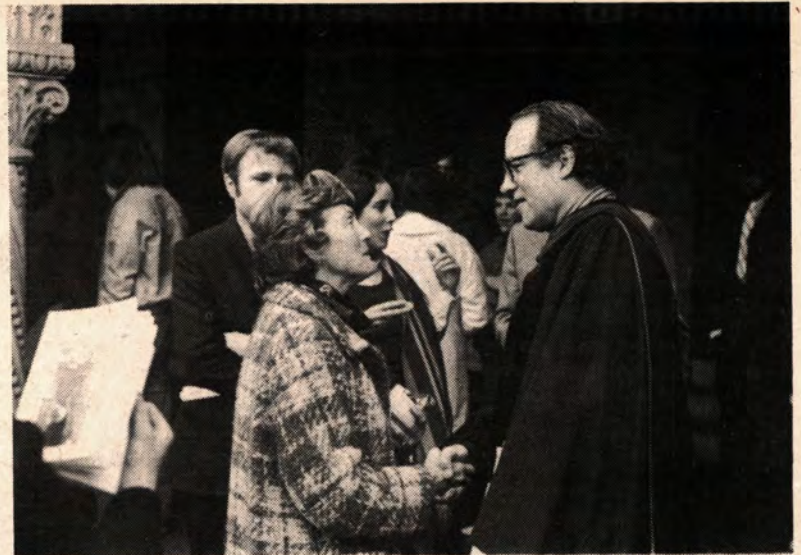
Coffin is a master at flaying himself, too. "When I got through divinity school, I was offered a job as chaplain at Vassar. In my male chauvinist pride," Coffin, an ex-military commando, exclaimed, "I didn't even take it seriously."

Engaging
The informal gathering in the round room following the service also showed Coffin at his most engaging best. Guzzling coffee and cookies, decked out in a colorful striped shirt, Bill fielded questions from all sides, in spite of some obvious ignorance of Stanford's version of the "quota" system. "Why do universities protect their alumni? If the alumni are really as sexist and racist as the University's administration thinks they are, why not let them (the alumni) come out and bear the brunt of the social pressure?" "Obviously, the University should be equal with regard to sex in both faculty and students."

Coffin eschews political labels. Considered radical by many liberals and liberal by many radicals, he thinks of himself as a bridge among a number of groups. Using the religious platform he can point out the problems in our society to a diverse audience. His effectiveness in doing this seems beyond question: he is academia's Billy Graham. Well-read and witty, he tells them in their own language what miserable specimens of humanity they are, and they love him for it.

Shining Lights
Joining Coffin in the chancel last Sunday were such Stanford secular shining lights as Charles Drekeimer, Sandy Dornbusch, Ann Kimball, and Robert McAfee Brown. Perhaps these members of the community indicate best the political stance of Reverend Coffin. Alternatively, from the twelfth chapter of Hebrews, "Whom the Lord loves, he chastens" provides a nice catch-all to most political and economic problems. But it's hard to find many profoundly chastened members of society in a college chapel.

There has been some hesitant surmise that in looking for a new chaplain, Stanford might try to persuade Coffin to leave Yale. Considering the general tenor of the board of trustees here, and its



The Reverend William Sloane Coffin pauses in front of Memorial Church after his Sunday morning sermon, in which he termed himself an "abashed" chauvinist.

treatment of B. Davie Napier, this seems most unlikely even if Coffin were interested. And there is no indication that he would leave Yale. At last spring's commencement exercises, Coffin was reported to have suggested that Yale alumni contribute to the strike fund for the Yale staff, then involved in a nasty strike. And in the midst of inclement weather he suggested that the rainy skies signified "divine retribution intended to soak the rich." These and other outspoken performances have probably not made Reverend Coffin a favorite with the Yale trustees either. So perhaps Yale "with most sincere regrets" would let him go.

Coming Events
A number of coming events at Memorial Church deserve to be

mentioned: 1) the Christmas concert, this Friday at 8 p.m.; 2) Dean Napier's last service as dean of the chapel on Sunday; and 3) a program of Advent and Christmas music at 3 p.m. on Sunday, presented by Herbert Nanney, University organist. As Christmas approaches it seems a worthwhile treat to get away from secular concerns and enjoy some far-out Christmas music amid stained glass windows. Today the windows would probably get BAPPED in favor of an endowed chair in the Law School (higher law?) or a new lab at Aero-Astro. Napier leaving? Well, what can you say? He's done more for the students at Stanford than all the administrators put together. We traded a Napier for a Lyman; the latter is a much better fund raiser.

-Tim Coburn

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Symphony : Classical and Computer Music

The Stanford Symphony Orchestra's recent Dinkelspiel concert once again proves that the spontaneity inherent in student performances can survive, and occasionally even palliate its conductor's interpretative inconsistency. Conductor Sandor Salgo seems to find rhetorical pregnancy so rampant in Strauss that his *Don Juan* practically gives birth all over the stage in a blimp-like series of unnecessary *rubati* and *luftpausen*. Yet the profound, indeed, transporting Masonic horn chords at the beginning of the *Magic Flute* overture were passed over so briskly as to lose the balance of their inversions. I am conceding

that Mozart is the paragon of musical rhetoric, and I should hope few people would grumble with me in this tentative value judgment. Admittedly Classical and Romantic genres in their rhetorical aspect are scarcely analogous, but for the purposes of this review, please let it pass.

The Orchestra plays well—but not quite as well as last year. The *Magic Flute* overture, which started the program, was rushed. Why will so many conductors not permit this spectacular counterpoint to simply play itself? A more deliberate tempo in the introduction and more attention to balancing the horn chords would have been nice, and

one would not have lost so much definition in the sixteenth string figures in the Allegro. This, I think, is a mark of pushing one's string players a bit hard in a piece which demands the utmost technical response.

Schumann's *Rhenish Symphony* (No. 3) suffers most from its weak inner movements and the composer's insistence that no instrument be allowed to rest when it could be playing instead. The result is a sometimes non-descript, poorly-defined middle-string sonority and turgid brass writing. The Stanford Orchestra played it admirably if a bit expansively.

This work is beefy enough

without being overstated. Salgo opts for the revised edition which eliminates some of the doublings in the strings and winds, and changes many repeated violin passages from sixteenth-notes to more easily performed eighths. The use of this edition is standard practice, but it should be noted it is not what Schumann wrote. He is no less real a genius because he was a B-orchestrator. The revisions in the first movement are quite striking.

The world premier of Henry Cowell's *Rhythmicana* for Rhythmicon and Orchestra began the second half of the program. I suspect its placement was a politic effort to force listeners to hear it who otherwise would have walked out about *Don Juan*, which appeared last on the program. Leland Smith's computerized realization of the original instrument (lying moribund at the Smithsonian) reveals Cowell as an early but integral link in the progression from composition for mechanical apparatus (cf. the birds in Respighi's *Pines of Rome*) to modern computerization, although the Rhythmicon is already an instrument of far less range, expressive power, and flexibility than even the most primitive computer.

The Rhythmicon is designed (according to the score found in the Philadelphia public library) to reproduce sixteen rhythms in any permutation, combination, or series of superimpositions, based on the numbers one through sixteen. Its tonal quality is essentially monochromatic: capable of reproducing the entire harmonic series but limited to variation within the sixteen previously determined combinations. As only minimal

variation in timbre and nuance is possible on the Rhythmicon (not the case on the modern computer), it is hard to appreciate this instrument other than in the light of a valuable historical artifact. Most of the rhythms generated, even in their wildest moments, don't compare to Stravinsky.

The composition itself is a rather engaging imitation of the

Baroque. A brass chorale follows a solo prelude on the Rhythmicon (about five minutes of repeated octave and tritone bleeps at varying two-against-three rhythms), then a scherzo, passacaglia, and finale. The scherzo is brilliant—a parodistic, savage piece for winds with the Rhythmicon blipping in and out at innocuous intervals. The Orchestra recorded this selection, and it would be extremely valuable to listen to these tapes if they are available. This may be the only time a concert-goer had the privilege of hearing the Stanford Symphony tuning to the "A" generated by an on-stage tape recorder.

Don Juan was surprisingly good. This is a considerable undertaking for a non-professional, university orchestra, and the performance sounded quite a lot like Strauss. Salgo's tempo was brisk enough to toy with, and certain "liberties" I found disquietingly frequent: exaggerated *rubati*, overheld rests, and unmarked variations in tempo. Especially notable was the one-measure fermata'd rest just before *Don Juan's* death, marked "lunga." It must have been held seven or eight beats, during which I have never heard more rapt

silence from an audience. This was an extremely persuasive employment of conductorial license—but it does not work every time. *Don Juan* is also an ample opportunity for solos, and a virtuoso piece for first chair violin, oboe, and French horn. I doubt, regrettably, if Mark Volkert's fine violin solos could be heard in the back of the auditorium—they should have been miked separately.

Our orchestra plays with great enthusiasm if a bit raggedly at times. That is excusable if one accepts the rationale that it is composed of students, not professionals. More concerts such as this should be scheduled, especially with such substantial programs. One can actually go and sit for an evening and hear Stanford's own, for-real student orchestra play. It's worth it, for they are really pretty good.

—JOHN STIVELMAN

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