

Does Stanford back growers against UFWOC on Prop.22?

Cesar Chavez, speaking at Stanford's Memorial Church on October 1, referred to a "grower mentality" as the most difficult and insidious problems facing the farm workers — with Proposition 22 being one of its more visible ramifications.

But the history of this division, grower versus laborer, extends back into history; and Stanford has generally had close ties with the growers.

Formerly California's largest landowner, The Southern Pacific Railroad, with Leland Stanford serving as its president, extracted extensive profits from agriculture by fixing exorbitant shipping rates for local farmers. To this day Stanford trustees are publicly and privately involved in California's largest industry: agribusiness. One of the editors of *Farmer's Magazine* told the *Chaparral* that all those involved in agribusiness, including growers, processors, and canners are strongly behind proposition 22 "in order to solve the farm labor problem."

Some prominent associations with Agribusiness among Stanford trustees include:

—Ernest Arbuckle who is director of Kern County Land, chairman of Wells Fargo Bank (which extends credit to growers), director of Safeway Stores, and

director of Castle and Cooke, which produces food products such as Dole Pineapple.

—W. Parmer Fuller III who is a director of Wells Fargo Bank.

—Richard E. Guggenime who is director of Union Sugar and F-K Land Co.

—Najeeb E. Haraby, who is director of Bank of America.

—William Hewlett, a director of Tenneco and Kern County Land.

In addition, Stanford has invested over \$13 million in agribusiness and related interests.

A great deal of the debate about proposition 22 is based around what is or is not equitable for the farm workers. If the initiative passes, one of the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) non-violent weapons, the boycott, will be outlawed. The use of primary and secondary boycotts has been the critical tool in the successful struggle of the UFW to gain recognition. The primary boycott is directed against the product itself whereas the secondary boycott is against a store which sells the targeted product.

Under the proposed law, it would be illegal, punishable by one year imprisonment or \$5,000, to urge an individual to boycott lettuce.



Stanford Women's Center

Women learn together

When a woman enters the Stanford community she may expect to be confronted by "wolves" intent on "deflowering virgins," whether she is approached by a frat-man or a campus radical. Faced with this kind of attention, either her sexuality can add positive strength, or she can allow it to contribute to the widespread attitudes that discount her as little more than an object.

The Stanford Women's Center serves as a clearinghouse for women students and non-students in the Bay area. For those who want to extend or begin friendships with other women outside a competitive and demeaning social system, for women interested in researching issues pertinent to women and other groups and disseminating the gathered information, or for those with personal problems such as unwanted pregnancies, the Women's Center provides facilities for organizing, counseling, and incorporating new ideas.

The Center is loosely operated by a group called the Women's Collective. To become members, women are encouraged to participate in at least one Women's Center class, project or committee, and they should attend the collective meetings

regularly held Sunday nights at 7:30 p.m. in the Old Stanford Firehouse on Santa Teresa Street. At this time general business is conducted and committees report, and new ones may be formed to investigate different topics of interest.

In addition to its organizational meetings and other activities, the Center coordinates courses that are offered to women (and men) in the community. Last winter, some 300 people enrolled in classes ranging from auto mechanics to "consciousness-raising." Registration for this fall quarter's classes took place October 11, at the First Lutheran Church in Palo Alto. But those interested may late-register at the Women's Center on campus, where a list of offerings is available.

Skepticism toward the women's movement is prevalent among people who have not had direct contact with the activities and aims of women's groups. The Movement has often been stereotyped as a radical organization of erratic, dissatisfied, sexually disgruntled women. The Stanford Women's Center, however, serves as an example of a women's organization, for which such projections of inadequacy must be re-evaluated.

According to Leslie Rabine, a member of the Women's Collective, "the Women's Center serves the purpose of having women work together to liberate women. Liberation means control; control over body, control over life, control over work, and control over community. Only when these four priorities are realized can you say anyone is liberated."

Rabine and Nancy Burks, another member of the Collective, further stress that liberation is not needed and sought only by women who are oppressed by a society that has encapsulated them in a limited, subordinate role; liberation applies to all groups of people: blacks, farmworkers, men. "No one is liberated unless all are liberated."

Because liberation movements are intertwined, an important function of the Women's Center has been to direct its resources into diversified areas. In order to

Please turn to page six

News notes

Bill Miller stated in front of the Academic Council (all faculty who choose to attend) that donations to Stanford are up, and that donors are more concerned with the business practices of the University than student disruptions. After many years of paranoia and false assertions regarding the effect of student activism, it is refreshing to have the record set straight. But the implications are disturbing. For example, it would seem that the quality or even presence of the University's product is irrelevant as long as the University makes money (acquires increasing grants, endowment, well known names, etc.). Perhaps we are on the verge of the ultimate capitalist institution: a good old tax free, "non-profit," long-term, research oriented, real estate investment. Add in a few more alumni holidays at the country club and it will probably sell.

The *Chaparral* also congratulates Bill for his rendition of Dick Lyman's annual speech to the incoming graduate students. He didn't misplace a word or inflection. In fact, sitting in the back with our eyes closed we could almost see the little smile of the original provost, or rather president.

The new law school building has so far produced a lot of dirt and chopped down a row of Stanford's less controversial assets, the trees that is. In addition to causing even more severe traffic and parking

problems, the new law school will probably turn out more idealistic young lawyers devoted to saving trees and reducing urban blight. But probably someone else's trees and blight.

In an informal survey of campus travelers (that's students traveling across campus) 50% were aware of last week's ASSU election, 20% had voted, but only

Please turn to page two



Good things come to he
who waits ...



Editorial

Now that the student body is firmly committed to seeing Stanford through another financially successful year, and the *Chaparral* is trying out a new format, we want to make one thing perfectly clear! It is our policy to promote students; we publicize their activities, misquote their points of view, and encourage their eccentricities. We make up our own minds as to who or what is newsworthy — sometimes the first shall be last and the meek shall inherit the *Chaparral*. The following question and answer session between the Old Boy and an aspiring reporter may serve to illuminate our editorial policies:

Rep: Why aren't you very funny anymore?

O.B.: People laugh at me all the time. Oh, it's true I have trouble writing things that are funny, but with tuition going up every year, I cry a lot. Like, it's not very funny.

Rep: Well, could you write about American imperialism?

O.B.: That's a disgraceful subject.

Rep: How about the war?

O.B.: I would prefer that students not get involved in such activities.

Rep: Do you really think that all the

important people like the vice-presidents and administrators are dull?

O.B.: Yes. Deadly dull. Besides they already charge the university a lot for promoting their image in the *Campus Report*.

Rep: Well, the *Campus Report* seems more responsible than you.

O.B.: To whom?

Rep: Are you trying to compete with the *Daily*?

O.B.: Yes, and no. I certainly don't want to print all those long opinion letters, but I'd be happy to run some of their ads.

Rep: Are students all that interesting? They seem awfully serious to me.

O.B.: You should come by the *Chaparral* office after midnight.

Rep: Where do you think Stanford is going, anyway?

O.B.: Well, I think that the next big earthquake will dump the whole coast of California into the ocean. Stanford should wind up out near the Farallones.

Rep: Do you still chase freshman girls?

O.B.: Lord, no. I'm 73 years old; I've got gout and arthritis as well as constant indigestion from eating the food around here. I couldn't chase a banana slug across the bathroom floor. But move a little closer and I'll give it a try.

More news notes ...

Continued from page one

5% understood or cared whether the election was formally declared legal or not. Burke and Jefferson seem to have picked a real loser in this argument. Burke who?

On the cover, Brent Appel, expresses concern over education at Stanford. Unlike other Stanford office holders Brent doesn't think the education is all that great. But then Brent is a student. He and Elaine Wong, another ASSU co-president, are teaching SWOPSI 147, a Task Force on Education at Stanford. Meets Thursday at 7:30 in the Library, room 62N.

The *Chaparral* is happy to announce, somewhat belated, the mock marriage of one of its former staff members, Tink Ramey. In fact, the event was covered in Tuesday's *Chronicle* by Larry Liebert former star reporter for the *Daily*. The whole ghoulish idea including the life size wedding cake in the shape of a woman was

dreamed up to publicize the "lighter" side of marriage. Dear Tink, please come back to the *Chaparral*. We didn't know your rejection would force you to such extremes as marriage.

The *Sequoia Film Series* got left out of the "compleat" *Chaparral* listing of films and entertainment last issue. It includes:

One Day In The Life of Ivan Denisovitch, Friday Oct. 13

On The Waterfront, November 3

Casablanca, December 1

The proceeds or profit, from the \$1 charge will go to support more and better issues of the *Sequoia*, Stanford's literary magazine.

John Kaplan, ex-chairman of the Judicial Panel, really said a mouthful when he stated that students cannot be trusted on political issues. How about Catholics (responsible to Rome?) and Jews (you just can't expect them to be objective on Israel). Who can you trust anyway?



Greetings...
You have been drafted..

KAPLAN

ampersand
Mike Stillman & Tuck Andress
Environmental Music
stop by & Listen
Thurs. nites 9:30-12:30
Coffeehouse

Lrowsing through bookstores

By ANDREW RINDSBERG

I was going to write a humor article for the *Chaparral*, but I wasn't in the mood, so they sent me to Palo Alto to review the bookstores. The results are what you might expect. My bicycle had a flat; so this is a description of the bookstores within walking distance of Stanford.

The first one I went to was Books, Inc., at the Stanford Shopping Center. As you might guess from the name and location, Books, Inc., has no soul, or anyway a metal/glass one. It has a variety of everything except textbooks. There are continuos sales, but usually only of hardbacks like *The Encyclopedia of Phrenology* or *An Illustrated History of Military Uniforms*. The science fiction is tempting — too tempting, since the editions are mostly expensive (\$1.25) beautifully printed paperbacks like Penguin — great for giving, but not for buying casually!

Now, the Plowshare (162 University) is in a different class entirely. It has soul! The owners stock only interesting books, almost all of them paperbacks. This includes a lot of youth-culture stuff, like *Living on the Earth* and *The Great International Paper Airplane Book*. There's a children's room; a bulletin board for rooms, rides, etc.: and a room in back — the Seed Center — with metaphysical books. You can talk with the cashier; he's friendly.

Uncomfortable Glances

I wasn't so impressed by Bell's (536 Emerson). The place smells bad and is in a mess; in short, it looks promising but is not. The secondhand books are overpriced and the new ones for the most part are hardbacks. Not to mention the fact that the woman behind the counter peers at you while you're poking around.

William P. Wreden, Books and Manuscripts (200 Hamilton, at Emerson) is nearby but out of our class. It is a small store stocking secondhand hardbacks. There are some very beautiful old books, but not at student prices.

Shirley Cobb's (452 University) is all hardbacks.

Chimaera (405 Kipling at Lytton) has loads and loads of used books and records. The books are half or more of their original price, not a great bargain, but it's a

nice place to ramble around — the whole house is filled with books. Half the rooms seem to have washbasins in them (they don't work). And good secondhand science fiction, certainly a rarity anywhere, can be bought here.

All of the above stores, except Books, Inc., are in easy walking distance of one another, so if you need a particular book, there you are. Chimaera, if you are interested, is near Elinor Cogswell Plaza, which has a few redwoods.

Assortment of Paraphernalia

The Whole Earth Truck Store and Catalog (558 Santa Cruz in Menlo Park), alas, does not have all the books in the whole world, but it does have all the books in the Whole Earth Catalog, plus an ever-changing assortment of paraphernalia. "Few, but ripe," as Gauss used to say.

The Guild Bookshop (777 Santa Cruz) has little to interest students: it stocks mostly children's books and Christmas cards.

Kepler's (825 El Camino Real) has Everything. Most of the books are interesting, almost all paperback. This is the Plowshare magnified, slightly dehumanized, yes, but still there. Their science fiction is the best around here.

East-West (1170 El Camino Real) is a metaphysical bookstore. If you're into that or related topics try it, it's an interesting place.

Many Apologies

My apologies to the Angelus (779 Santa Cruz) and Newton's Christian Bookstore, but I never step into a religious bookstore if I can help it. My sincere apologies to Place (855 High), Peninsula (82 Town and Country Village), Smith's (401 High), and Stacey's (405 California), which I missed this time. Peninsula is just as expensive as anything else at Town and Country, which is why I missed it. Stacey's is a scientific and technical store.

So for maximum browsing pleasure, visit the Plowshare, Chimaera, Kepler's, or the Whole Earth Truck Store. Forget Bell's, Wreden, Shirley Cobb, the Guild, and Peninsula; they aren't worth it. For adult bookstores, specialty items, and more extensive selections of secondhand books, we recommend a day trip to San Francisco. The stores are plentiful and cheap. Happy hunting, turkeys.



A bicyclist turns photographer as he speeds down a road in Portola Valley.

Bike tripping

Looping around the hills

By DWIGHT JOHNSON

So you got a bike. Where do you go from here? There are lot of cycle trips that loop out from Stanford, ranging from ten miles on completely flat terrain to one hundred plus miles in the mountains and on the coast. There are beautiful routes to the beach, Santa Cruz, San Francisco. And if you're really hooked, I'll suggest some places in Marin county and in the wine country of Napa and Sonoma.

Before getting into some of the short loops behind the campus, I'll make some general comments about bike tripping in general and dispose of the subject of Palo Alto and the Flatland.

P.A. now has a network of bike lanes. They were not put there to encourage cyclists to ride on those particular streets, but to make it safer for riders who must ride in congested areas. Therefore it is probably a good idea to get a map of the P.A. bikeways and avoid them — for your health. Almost every street without a bike path is very pleasant to ride. There is only one specific ride in P.A. I'll mention, the ten mile round trip out to the end of Embarcadero, past the Yacht Harbor to the bayland preserve. It's a small bit of wildness in Palo Alto... humble, but nice.

Ups and Downs

In general there are a few things to keep in mind about riding in the hills. Most of the back roads are deserted until about 9 or 10 a.m.; later they sometimes get crowded. The wind is almost always from the west or northwest, especially on the coast. Riding uphill is a lot easier if you don't stare at the top of the hill. Just get down into low gear and concentrate on pedaling smoothly in a straight line. It's a good idea to check your brakes before coming down some of the longer hills; it's very hard to stop a bike traveling at 30 mph. Finally, the best way I've found to check the terrain in advance is to consult one of the U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps. They are available from U.S.G.S. in Menlo Park, or Peninsula Scientific in Palo Alto.

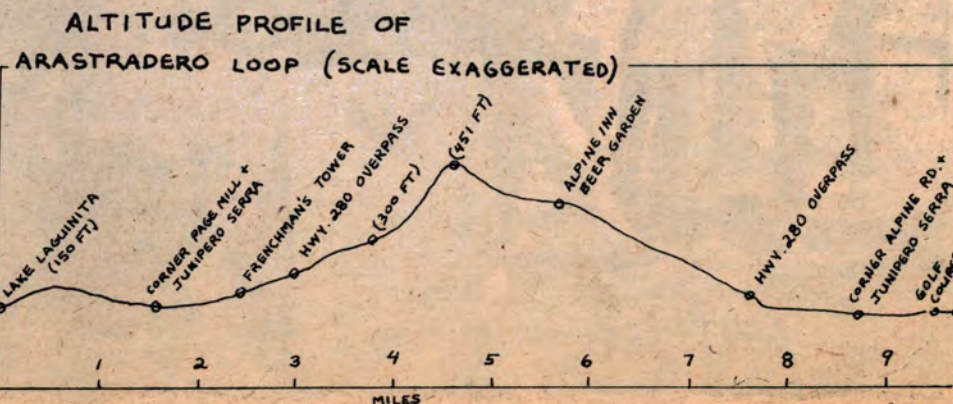
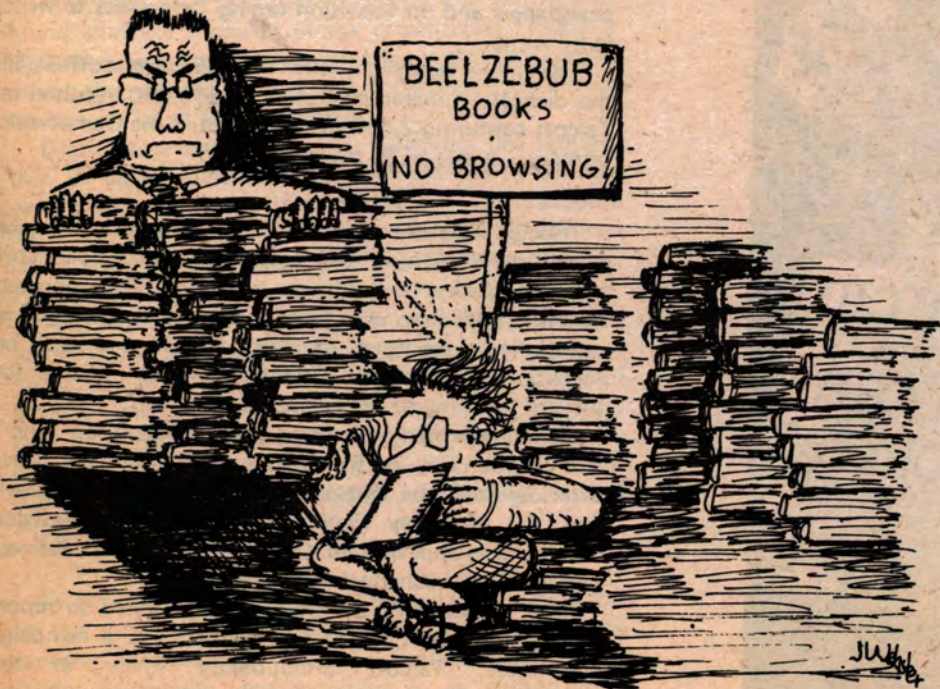
The two most popular loops among this area's cyclists are through Portola Valley and along Arastradero Road between Page Mill and Alpine. If you are cautious, ride the Arastradero loop first. Start down Junipero Serra to Page Mill Road and turn right. Be sure to keep to the old road on the right: you'll ride around a hill by Frenchman's tower instead of fighting up the hill with the insane auto traffic. You'll have a quiet ride until you have to mix with the traffic for a quarter mile around the Highway 280 entrance. Just beyond that you turn right onto Arastradero and the cars disappear. Arastradero is a good road to ride on your first trip because it has a couple of short steep hills that will give you a taste of what you may encounter on the longer rides deeper in the hills. When you get up to the steep rise that rounds a bend at the top, you have covered almost half of the 10-mile loop, and it is downhill all the way home. Just turn right at Zott's and coast down Alpine Road, the same road you can ride up to start the Portola Valley loop.

Alternative Directions

The Portola Valley loop is about four miles longer than the Arastradero loop and gives two radically different rides, depending on which direction you ride it. If you start up Alpine you have no steep uphill, but you face about five miles of gradual slope with the wind usually against you. If you go counter-clockwise and start up Sand Hill Road, you get a couple of fairly challenging hills near Searsville, but you have the wind to blow you through Portola Valley. Both directions are worth investigating.

Of course, you can combine both these loops for about 17 miles and one hour of beautiful riding. I do it about twice a week and I see everyone from 10-year-olds on stingrays to local Olympic class competitors blowing along. You should do it before the rain starts.

Next issue will get you started on some 20 to 30-mile loops into the mountains and over them to the beach.



Agribusiness gets together to

Continued from page one

Proposition 22, which will appear on the November ballot has itself been the target of much controversy. Union officials have documented numerous cases of fraud and misrepresentation in the process of collecting signatures to qualify the measure. Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr. has called process of collecting signatures "the worst case of election fraud in California history."

The initiative also provides for the creation of a five person Agriculture Labor Relations Board (ALRB), the establishment of secret ballot elections, and the prevention of strikes at harvest time.

The ALRB would be composed of two representatives from management, two from labor, and one from the community. All five would be appointed by the Governor with no provisions for Senate review of the appointments. As Governor Reagan vetoed a bill guaranteeing unemployment insurance to farm workers, Union officials fear that the ALRB would apt to be anti-farm union in that Reagan would be able to pack the board.

The UFW is also disturbed about the provision for "secret elections" because migrant workers who make up 85% of the farm labor force would be excluded from voting. This provision specifically states:

- 1) the worker must have worked for an agricultural employer for 100 days of the last calendar year;
- 2) the worker must have been employed by the particular employer involved in the election for at least 14 days during the preceding 30 calendar days;
- 3) the worker may not have voted previously in the same geographical area during the preceding 12 months (of course, migrant and seasonal workers harvest a variety of crops in a single year);
- 4) agricultural employers provide a list of the eligible voting employers only to the Board who makes the final decision (In a union, both the growers and the workers are allowed to check the lists of voters); and
- 5) the date of an election shall be set at a time when the number of permanent agricultural employers entitled to vote does not exceed the number of permanent agricultural employees entitled to vote (only a few workers are employed year around while hundreds are hired during the harvest).

The question of strikes is a "Catch 22" situation. No labor organization, according to the Proposition, would be allowed to picket an employer to gain recognition or bargaining powers unless the organization has been

acknowledged by the Governor's ALRB after a secret ballot election (automatically excluding 85% of all farm workers). If there is a strike or boycott or the threat of a strike or boycott, an employer may obtain a 60 day restraining order to allow for "conciliation." Harvest time lasts no longer than 45 days so that the restraining order would in reality prevent harvest time strikes. Farm workers could strike, except not while they are being employed.

Proposition 22 gives additional rights to management by eliminating certain issues from the realm of collective bargaining. Management will have the right to determine all production methods and equipment, including the use of potentially dangerous pesticides and the right to contract out any part of the work. This will allow management to use a single labor contractor, mediating between growers and workers on the side of

Salinas Congre

By GORDON LEWIN

Congressman Burt L. Talcott, "the voice of agribusiness" in California's 12th district, failed to report almost \$2,400 in campaign expenditures as required by California's Elections Code during the June 6 primary.

Talcott is facing the first serious opposition in his ten-year Congressional career from a 36-year-old liberal Democrat named Julian Camacho.

The issues in the campaign are unusually clear-cut. Camacho, who comes from a family of farm workers and was a farm worker himself as a child, has repeatedly stated in public "I support the United Farm Workers Union 100%." Talcott has supported legislation that would, in effect, kill the farm workers union. The 12th Congressional district includes the Salinas Valley, the site of current organizing by Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers.

In further contrast to the Republican Talcott, Camacho is strongly anti-war and supports strong environmental legislation and enforcement. He also favors tax reform and the Kennedy Health Plan concept.

Talcott has consistently voted against anti-war legislation, environmental protection, civil rights bills, and other programs such as rat control, coal mine safety, and bilingual education funds. He was ranked by the League of Conservation Voters as having the 14th worst voting record on conservation issues in the entire House of Representatives.

Although unopposed in the Republican primary, Talcott ran an extensive advertising campaign in newspapers and on television urging Democrats to write in his name.

The media campaign, which one Democratic official in the district estimated cost close to \$10,000, resulted in Talcott capturing 2,000 write-in votes in the Democratic primary — a rate of \$5 per vote.

Talcott reported to the Secretary of State's Office no television advertising and only \$177.50 in newspaper advertising after the primary campaign. This reporter, however, has been able to document close to \$2,400 in unreported advertising, of which \$1,536 was spent on television commercials. Talcott could be indicted for perjury for filing a false campaign statement.

The unreported advertising appeared between June 1 and Election Day in the *Salinas Californian*, the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, the *Watsonville Register and Pajaronian*, and the *Monterey Peninsula Herald*. The television commercials appeared on KSBW-TV (Channel 8, Salinas) and KMST-TV (Channel 46, Monterey).

The conservative Congressman also failed to report "Democrats for Congressman Talcott" as a campaign committee. Talcott undoubtedly knew of the organization's existence, as his own Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Talcott paid for the ads. The chairman of Democrats for Congressman Talcott is Jim Bardin, a large grower in the Salinas Valley, who



A Poem Of The Mexican Farm Worker

My father . . .
could never write a poem.
But when he lined up his plow,
with a pine tree on a distant hill,
he made a furrow,
straight as an arrow,
across the length of his
labor.

My father . . .
could not write
very many words.
But when he brought in
his crop
in the heat of a summer afternoon,
he created
a poem . . . from the earth.



o oppose Farm Workers Union

management; thus, farm workers will be unable to set up any fairer means of hiring, such as a union hiring hall composed of representatives from both labor and management.

Owners of America's agri-business have decided to apply their tactics on the state level, and Proposition 22 can spearhead that action. Farm workers are among the most oppressed and weak groups of workers in California, according to statistics in the late 1960's from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Labor. Their hourly wage is less than half that of the average industrial worker in the United States; their years of schooling are less than the average for all workers (in fact, 1/4 of farm workers have never attended school or have had only four years of schooling); and finally, most migrant workers and their families have been excluded or only minimally included

in all conventional citizen worker benefits, such as unemployment insurance, minimum wage standards and child labor protections (from the 1969 Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor).

The health provisions for farm workers are far beneath those for the rest of the population. Average per capita health care expenditures in 1967 for migrants was \$7.60 while it was \$200 for the total population. The farm workers have no control over pesticide use; thus, 150 cases per 1000 workers in a 1969 California Health Department survey revealed pesticide poisoning. The life expectancy for migrant workers is 49 years since many are exposed to these agricultural health hazards at an early age when they first start work.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* supported Proposition 22 in an editorial on Friday, September 29 claiming "These measures would reasonably protect the right of



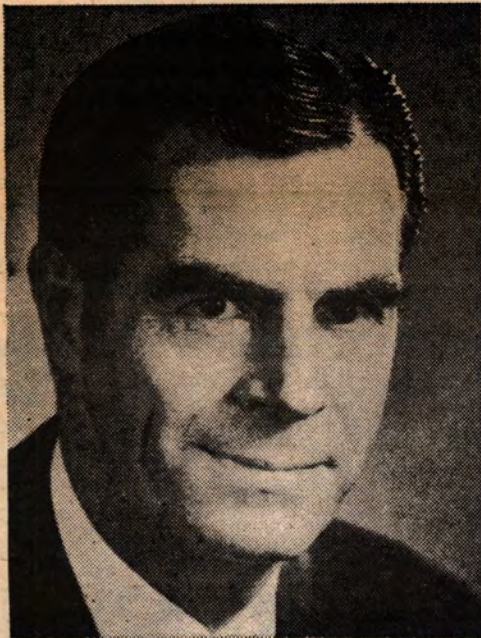
farm workers to organize and fight for their economic interests and at the same time protect the right of consumers to buy farm produce without suffering interference. . . ."

Executive Editor of the *Chronicle* Scott Newhall (recently resigned) is director of Newhall Land and Farming Company. Net income after income taxes for the Company in 1968 was over \$4.5 million. Newhall Land and Farming employs 400 permanent employees and 500 temporary personnel for peak periods. A prospectus from 1969 states "Of the lands owned by the Company approximately 52,000 acres are under irrigation and intensive farming, 85% of which are farmed by the Company."

The UFW sees itself as battling for its very life in the fight against Proposition 22. The growers view the initiative as means of bringing labor peace to the trouble plagued agricultural valleys of California. On November 7, the voters will decide.

Students with an interest in helping defeat this proposition are urged to contact the local office of the UFW at 667 Lytton Street in Palo Alto, Phone 321-5933. Starting Thursday, an extensive canvass of the Palo Alto and northern Santa Clara area will be undertaken.

Congressman Talcott breaks law



street numbers in political advertising that reflects upon an opponent's "political action" constitutes a misdemeanor. Only those ads properly signed were listed in Talcott's campaign report.

Congressman Talcott sponsored an unsuccessful version of what was this year to become the new Federal Election Law. In a campaign brochure, Talcott reprinted the text of a Washington, D.C. radio interview on WMAL in which he said in reference to his bill, "We have established a Registry of Election Finance in the Government Accounting Office. . . . We have also included new definitions to bring all political committees within the purview of the law."

The Congressman stated further that "This is an issue that is truly bipartisan, and one that requires early action if public confidence in the legitimacy and responsiveness of the American political system is to be maintained."

Public confidence in the legitimacy and responsiveness of Congressman Talcott might be shaken when it is realized that he violated the California Elections Code, which is quite similar to the bill he was sponsoring at the federal level. In fact, the sections of state law that he violated were equivalent to federal ones he praised on the radio broadcast and in his campaign material.

The two largest contributors in support of Proposition 22 are the Dried Fruit Association in Santa Clara, \$30,000, and the Southern Pacific, \$10,000. One of the more important members of the Dried Fruit Association is Del Monte, whose board of directors includes former Stanford trustees Ed Littlefield and Fred Merrill. Stanford University has always been a major bondholder in Southern Pacific, although at present Stanford's holdings have dwindled to under half a million dollars' worth.

The total list of contributors, many pages long, is available only because the Secretary of State demanded a breakdown of the contributors to a "front" group, the California Agricultural Conference. This organization is a lobbying group in Sacramento and contributed the bulk of the money, \$163,000, used to get the initiative on the ballot.

comes from an old-time conservative Salinas family. Bardin leases some of his land to Spreckles Sugar and United Fruit Company's subsidiary, Inter-Harvest, which recently suffered a strike by farm workers.

Interviews with the County Clerks in the 12th district found that the treasurer of the organization, Frank J. McCarthy, was not a registered voter in the 12th district during the primary, nor has he since registered to vote in the district (as of September 10).

During a primary campaign, California law requires that all advertisements using a derivative of a political party's name, such as "Democrats for . . ." include a disclaimer that it is not an endorsement by the official party organization. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor. Talcott's advertising did not include the disclaimer.

Although all the unreported advertisements were identical, the individuals who signed the ads varied from newspaper to newspaper. The signatories included two other growers: T.J. Armanas and Mrs. Irvin Bray, the wife of Republican grower Irvin Bray. Also signing the ads were Shelburn Robison, an attorney in the firm of Robison, Whitteseez, and Dougherty, and George Dovolis, a real estate agent.

In all cases, the addresses of the persons signing the ads did not appear and in two cases the advertisements appeared anonymously. The anonymous ads were in the *Salinas Californian*, and according to an authoritative source they "were handled by the Committee to Re-elect Congressman Talcott."

Failure to include the signatures and addresses with



More Women's Center..

Continued from page one

reach workers and to provide for their needs, day-care centers have been opened and political conflicts have been brought to light. For students, consciousness-raising groups have acted as bases for achieving higher levels of communication among people. And as the Women's Center Statement of Purpose explains, "When our overall objectives coincide with other political groups, we will support those groups and encourage them to support us." Thus women associated with the center have initiated projects that they hope will be joined by those interested in working on these and other studies.

One topic under investigation is related to "protective legislation," which has been ruled "discriminatory" under Title 7 of the Civil Rights Law. For women, protective legislation safeguards wages, hours, health regulations, and other practices that would otherwise be denied to the 80% of the women workers not protected by unions. The aim of the study group is not to eliminate protective legislation to equalize working conditions of ununionized men and women, but to extend it to men as well. The protective legislation group intends to publish a leaflet explaining the cause, suggests writing letters to legislators, opposes Proposition 22, and plans to organize education groups and local demonstrations.

The right to have an abortion is another issue with which members of the Women's Center are concerned. Later this month, a tribunal hearing on abortion will be held in Berkeley. People are expected to testify against unjust restrictions that currently

impede abortions, sterilization, and contraception. According to Nancy Burks, who is a member of a Women's Center group on abortion, a program with films and speakers will be held at Stanford in November to inform people of legislation that is either operative now or that has been introduced in the Legislature. These laws severely limit a woman's right to have control over her body, and because of the high cost, poor women cannot obtain abortions during the safest first twelve weeks. Instead they must accumulate enough money to finance surgery.

In 1971, ten rapes were recorded in Palo Alto by the police department. According to the police this figure represented only 40% of the rapes that probably occurred. Last summer a small group of women began studying the incidence of rape in this area, police treatment of such cases, attitudes in the community, and the disparity between the number of reported and unreported rapes. Margaret Stone, who has organized a fall quarter SWOPSI class with Dana Weigent, hopes that the course will provide a task force for researching and publishing a handbook regarding rape and preventive measures.

These meetings, classes, and projects sponsored by the Stanford Women's Center function to bring women together in constructive, sharing situations where the main focus is on doing things together. As Rabine commented, "When someone says, 'You're all radical; you're all bra-burners,' it's an excuse for something else. People will soon realize that the women doing things are married, going to school, and working. They're all women."



Self-help clinic raided

By BARBARA DILLON GOODSON

In the past year, women in self-help clinics and local self-help groups have begun learning to give themselves pelvic exams with a speculum and to observe their own bodies. As a result of this new idea, a National Gynecological Self-Help Conference is planned for October 12-15; women from all over the U.S. are gathering to plan how best to spread the idea to all women. In the midst of these plans, the "authorities" have evidently decided to try to stop the self-help groups by making arrests at the clinic where self-help began.

According to a newsletter from the L.A. Feminist Health Center in Los Angeles, on Wednesday, September 9, 1972, members of the L.A. Police Department arrived at the Feminist Health Center with a search warrant and took materials from the Self-Help Clinic there. The arrest warrant stated that two policewomen and another woman witnessed a self-help presentation at the Clinic and then turned in the women of the Clinic. On the advice of Feminist's lawyer, two women named in the warrant,

Carol Downer and Colleen Wilson, turned themselves over to the L.A. police; they were released on \$500 bail each. The charge against them is practicing medicine without a license. Incidents specifically named in the search warrant were: for Carol Downer, allegedly helping women insert a speculum, noting a yeast infection, helping to apply yogurt; for Colleen Wilson, allegedly helping women fit a diaphragm, handing out birth control pills, giving pregnancy tests.

The women plan to defend themselves on the argument that the Self-Help Clinic is a paramedic learning/training center, a place where women gain access to control over their own bodies.

Carol Downer, speaking to a women's group in San Francisco, emphasized that the self-help movement wasn't meant to replace doctors; rather, it was a way for women to be more aware of their bodies, to be more knowledgeable about their bodies, and ultimately to be less dependent on expensive doctors.

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A student may receive a refund on the \$1 (one dollar) Daily Publications Board fee assessment passed in the ASSU Spring election of April 18 and 19, 1972, and assessed this Fall. Between October 16 and October 27, any student may go to the office of the Associated Students of Stanford University (ASSU), located on the West end of the second floor of Tresidder Memorial Union, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. Refunds will be in cash. Each student must collect the refund in person and must present a validated student body identification card.



Pontecorvo's 'Burn' depicts colonial uprising

By DICK STRUBBE

Burn is one of the finest films I have ever seen. It is a rare combination of candid historical-political exposition and excellent production. Director Gillo Pontecorvo always has one eye on creating wonderful photography and strong imagery, and the other on providing a good sense of the historical development of events. He uses background scenery magnificently, first in lush contrast to, and later as harsh accentuation of, the savagery that develops in the story. Faces are used as the primary vehicles of personal feeling, open books of character and emotion. There is also subtle yet moving use of background music.

While the personalities portrayed are well elucidated, they are presented as symbols of types of consciousness. The aloofness and decadence of the Europeans, shown best in the scruffy Sir William Walker, is marvelously contrasted to the earthy natural beauty and strength of the natives. The roles of individuals are subordinated to the force of the ideas they embody. The conflict of social forces is given the spotlight.

Agent Provocateur

Sir William Walker, played in tasteful style-with-reserve by Marlon Brando, arrives on a sugar-cane-producing Portuguese colony in the Antilles Islands. Walker, a predecessor of the CIA-type agent provocateur, is in the employ of the British Admiralty, and it is his job to engineer a coup that will open the island to "free trade" with England. Playing on the poverty and unsophistication of the

natives, most of whom are slaves, he convinces them that they can help themselves by robbing a bank. He later gives them guns and encourages them to defend themselves when the Portuguese send a patrol to recover the money. Walker knows full well that the acts to which he incites the natives will make them outlaws to the Portuguese; indeed, it is he who covertly tells the Portuguese where the money has been taken.

The object of this ploy is to assure native support for a rebellion that he and the British officials and merchants have plotted. Ostensibly the revolt will bring independence to the island and freedom to the slaves. The native leader, Jose Dolores, realizes his role as a pawn but, because of his ignorance of the politics and economics of his country, he can do nothing about it. Walker leaves after the slaves have been "promoted" to wage laborers.

A Suitable Fate

Ten years later Sir William is paid by the Antilles Royal Sugar Company to return to the island and quell the most recent of a series of revolts by the natives. Jose Dolores has decided that "a native wage earner is still, in reality, a slave by another name," and has led the natives in anti-colonialist guerrilla warfare against the British and their mercenaries. Sir William takes over the British forces and hunts down and destroys the guerrillas. Jose Dolores is captured and sentenced to death.

Impressed by Dolores's courage, Walker offers him freedom, but Dolores refuses to settle Sir William's conscience. Sir William Walker meets a suitable fate.

In presenting this story, Pontecorvo exhibits a profound understanding of the colonial experience from the perspectives of both exploiter and oppressed. He shows that the material conditions and power relationships in colonialist and imperialist systems are essentially the same, and that the same measures are employed to keep the oppressed in their place.

Initially the natives are awed by the white man. They exhibit the passivity that Frantz Fanon so well describes in his writings. The native is broken in spirit; he

the guerrilla warriors are merely extensions of the people and must derive support from them. Most clearly he understands that this island in the Antilles is not important in itself but is an example to the world's oppressed. Sir William, like present day militarists, knows what to do.

The guerrillas must be isolated; therefore, the people are driven from their towns (remember the strategic hamlets), terrorized and massacred (think of daily My Lai's). Their towns and fields are burned to flush out warriors (the B-52s and



lives in poverty, made to feel less than human, his culture destroyed or co-opted, and he is degraded in his own eyes, so he loses the will to resist. But there is a spark still glowing that is fanned to a small flame by the winds of freedom the native feels during his first taste of rebellion.

In rebelling, the natives learn the power of struggle. They begin to feel the strength of their people and hence develop a new pride and longing for a world of their own. And they learn the essential truth that freedom is something that one must earn for oneself.

Birth of Consciousness

In *Burn* the joy of this awakening of spirit is gloriously reflected in the faces and the dancing of a rejoicing people. It is here that Pontecorvo betrays his intense love for the masses of people he depicts. The birth of the new consciousness is symbolized by the native child thrust into the arms of the victorious Jose Dolores.

The story of *Burn* can also be seen as analogous to American presence and action in Southeast Asia. Sir William is a perceptive man who realizes certain facts about the situation he is faced with, just as do United States officials today. He understands that the guerrillas outfight the mercenaries because they have only their lives to lose — their solidarity is based on the hope of freedom. He understands that

Phantoms are still up there with their bombs and napalm). They are starving and made refugees in their own land. Some people object to this violence on the screen; but it is not the absurd blood and guts of *Straw Dogs* or *The Wild Bunch*, it is the fact of existence that an oppressed people live with all the time. One who decries it is ignoring the reality of Viet Nam, Palestine, Algeria, Ireland, Watts, and Jackson State.

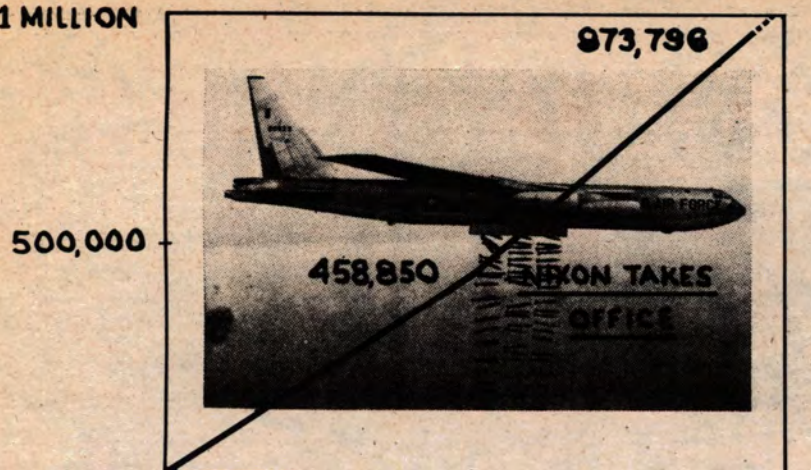
Fault of Guerrillas

All the duplicity, barbarism, and racism of the exploiters are summed up in the scene in which the island's white governor tells the natives that it was not the fault of the merchants or the governments or the army that there was war and destruction and murder; rather, it is the fault of the guerrillas for stirring up trouble. He indicts the whole people, telling them "We didn't want or even start this war, it was you." It seems that hunger and poverty are the fault of the starving and the poor.

All of the strength and determination of the oppressed people is demonstrated when Jose Dolores laughs at the offer that he be "freed" if he will denounce the cause of his people. He has decided it is better to die on his feet than to live knowing he has been on his knees before his tormentors.

And the war goes on...and on...and on...

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