December 7, 2021

Emily Nichols and Alain Perez
Associated Students of Stanford University Undergraduate Senate
Old Union – Suite 103
520 Lasuen Mall
Stanford, California 94305

URGENT

Sent via U.S. and Electronic Mail (ugs-chair@assu.stanford.edu)

Dear Co-Chairs Nichols and Perez:

The Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization dedicated to defending liberty, freedom of speech, due process, academic freedom, legal equality, and freedom of conscience on America’s college campuses.

FIRE is concerned by the reported denial of funding by the Associated Students of Stanford University (“ASSU”) Undergraduate Senate, ostensibly over concerns about student safety, for a February 17, 2022, event featuring former Vice President Michael Pence, proposed by the Stanford College Republicans (“SCR”).

Our understanding of the denial of funding is derived from a report by the Stanford Daily.1 We incorporate by reference the assertions there and invite you to provide any additional or contrary information that would change the analysis that follows. If, however, the Undergraduate Senate’s denial of funding for SCR’s event impermissibly rests on a student organization’s viewpoint, that denial is inconsistent with the policies of both Stanford University and the ASSU, which promise Stanford students freedom of expression.

It is, more specifically, our understanding that the Undergraduate Senate declined to approve an SCR Standard Grant request for $6,000 to host Pence on campus early next year.2 The vote took place in a closed session over Slack,3 which followed at least one discussion—also in a

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2 Id.
3 Id.
closed session—earlier this semester. Among the considerations regarding the event raised were “student safety, freedom of speech and COVID-19 protocols,” an anonymous senator said. All other requests were approved.

Additionally, statements by co-chair Alain Perez on behalf of the Undergraduate Senate indicate that the body’s response to the application considered student opposition to past speakers hosted by the group, including Dinesh D’Souza, Charlie Kirk, Candace Owens, and Robert Spencer. That statement grounded these objections in the context of safety, urging that the appearance of these speakers itself represented a threat to safety. Perez’s statement urged that the Senate “first wants to recognize that previous iterations of such an event by SCR have caused genuine distress and fear for the personal safety of members of the Stanford community.” Perez correctly noted both that all student organizations, “including SCR, have a right to invite a speaker of their choice to an event and seek funding from the Undergraduate Senate,” and that denying funding based on viewpoint “would set a dangerous precedent that could hurt other communities on campus in the future.”

Members of SCR have charged that the denial is a violation of the organization’s expressive rights, and the Stanford Daily’s report quotes an unidentified member of the Senate acknowledging that the argument about the vote constituting a “violation of freedom of speech . . . may or may not apply in this case.”

The lack of clarity as to the rationale(s) driving the Senate’s denial of funding is a product of the opaque process by which that decision was made. That opacity undermines student and public confidence that decisions will be made without regard to political viewpoints. We therefore urge the Senate to transparently identify the precise rationale underlying its solitary denial of funding.

If the denial of funding is premised on the viewpoints of SCR or on public opposition to the invited speaker, the former Vice President of the United States, that denial is a violation of the expressive rights promised to Stanford students by both the university and the ASSU.

Decisions concerning student organizations’ recognition or access to student fee funding

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5 Nayudu, et al., supra note 1.
6 Id.
7 Id.
8 Id.
9 Id.
10 Id.
must be made on a viewpoint-neutral basis, as freedom of expression bars such denials on the basis of the “ideology or the opinion or the perspective of the speaker[.]”\textsuperscript{12}

If, instead, the denial is predicated on legitimate and identifiable concerns relating to security or public health issues, we urge the Senate to identify those concerns. We caution, however, that abstract concerns that a speech will later lead to violence, or that viewpoints will cause “distress and fear,” are not a basis to curtail another’s expression.\textsuperscript{13}

As Mr. Perez’s statement astutely acknowledges, viewpoint discrimination in speaker invitations would set a “dangerous precedent.” A look at the history of disinvitations shows that restrictions on invitations or speaking appearances that have been deemed “dangerous” can impact speakers and student groups of all views. For example, Harvard University attempted to require a Palestinian rights group to pay the extra cost of a security fee for an event because of concerns over the expected reactions of the audience, with the implicit threat that the event would be cancelled if the cost was not paid.\textsuperscript{14} Calls for disinvitation have been prompted by speakers of all views, including political figures such as Cecile Richards,\textsuperscript{15} Joe Biden,\textsuperscript{16} Lori Lightfoot,\textsuperscript{17} and Dick Cheney.\textsuperscript{18} Disinvitations and administrative pressures do not flow solely in one direction, and denying the SCR’s funding for their event on a viewpoint-discriminatory basis would create a chilling precedent for other student groups.

Given the urgent nature of this matter, we request receipt of a response to this letter no later than the close of business on Friday, December 17, 2021, identifying any basis for the denial of funding or confirming that the denial will be reversed.

Sincerely,

Graham Piro
Program Officer, Individual Rights Defense Program

\textsuperscript{12} Rosenberger v. Rector & Visitors of the Univ. of Va., 515 U.S. 819, 829 (1995); Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Wis. Sys. v. Southworth, 529 U.S. 217, 221 (2000).

\textsuperscript{13} See, e.g., Cox v. Louisiana, 379 U.S. 536, 557 (1965) (Police officers’ purported concern that “muttering” and “grumbling” white onlookers might resort to violence was not a basis to restrict civil rights marchers’ First Amendment rights).


\textsuperscript{15} Assure free speech, HOYA (March 22, 2016), https://thehoya.com/assure-free-speech.


\textsuperscript{17} James Pollard, Amid calls to boycott Lightfoot’s commencement speech, a look at the Chicago mayor’s history on policing, DAILY NORTHWESTERN (June 18, 2020), https://dailynorthwestern.com/2020/06/18/campus/amid-calls-to-boycott-lightfoots-commencement-speech-a-look-at-the-chicago-mayors-history-on-policing.