



GOVERNOR CHARMS A.I.C.?

Last Monday Governor Mills E. Godwin gave the keynote speech for the opening session of the AIC convention. The subject on which he spoke was violence and lawlessness in America. He argued against the general tendency for tolerance of lawlessness that he claimed exists in our society. He also argued against the violent tendencies that he apparently feels exists on college campuses. The general line of his argument seemed to be that there is a growing concern among responsible citizens over the increase in violence. The reasons he gave for this tolerance are basically threefold. First he claimed that there is too much leniency with criminals; he cited FBI statistics that state that of the major crimes committed an arrest is made in only one of four, and then the chances of conviction are 50-50. Secondly, Godwin asserted that most of the individuals in our society lacked the earthy understanding and folksy wisdom that comes from tilling the soil (after all, he is a politician and his audience was farmers). Thirdly, he stated that "constituted authority must be respected." He claims that it isn't. He then proceeded to say that violence as a method is imprudent, causing more "resentment than resolution." Expanding his argument, Godwin seemed to say that not only was violence an inappropriate method but also that the grievances of rioters are not legitimate. His position was that too many rioters are demanding that for which they should work. In his words, "we cannot feed every clamor out of the public purse." Showing that he considered the riots of students to be without claim to legitimate grievances, he said that an education is a privilege, not a right; a privilege because the individual is expected to use his knowledge to better the state. Concluding, he called for responsibility and obedience to our constituted authority and our principles of self-government.

"alice" is still looking for manuscripts that would be suitable for a magazine. We haven't forgotten, but we will need your help to make this idea work. Let us know now so that we can be ready this fall.

CHAOS IN CHICAGO?

OR
WHAT A PARTY THAT'LL BE

Some 100,000 people or more including hippy-hippies, McCarthy kids and SDS organizers, are expected to converge upon Chicago sometime before the Democratic National Convention, Aug. 25-30.

Some will be there to do their thing, others to attempt serious political organizing, others to disrupt and demonstrate, others to do all 3.

The big hope of many radicals and disaffected liberals is that the week will be a political event, not a massive freakout. But how the scene will develop is up for anyone's speculation. Even the men who seem to be behind the big political actions scheduled, Rennie Davis and Tom Hayden can't paint a clear picture of what's really going to happen.

Davis and Hayden, spokesmen for the National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, a coalition of some 100 anti-war organizations, exude an aura of tremendous but flexible organization for the great drama of the year.

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MORE ON DEMOCRATIC & FREE SOUTH VIET-NAM

Saigon, July 31 (LRS)--The much publicized conviction of Troung Binh Dzu, peace candidate who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment last week for advocating a coalition with the Viet Cong, was a public sham. Mr. Dzu's sentence and that of Nguyen Troung Con, 23 year old student editor who advocated the same thing, were actually made lighter for press consumption. Ten less-known leaders of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the group with which Dzu and Con worked, were given death sentences.

alice people

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"alice" is a free press service in and for the V.F.I. university community. As a non-profit organization we rely on contributions from our readers in order to continue publication. As an open forum, we request your opinions, comments, and articles.

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READER'S THEATER PRODUCTION #2

AUGUST 16 & 17
8:00 P.M.

BACKSTAIRS AT
THE WESLEY FOUNDATION

Correction: Student Power Now appearing in vol. II, no. V should read, Brooklyn Polytech as the scene of the anti-ROTC campaign and Queens College as the scene of the speakers battle.

EDITORIAL

A POSITIVE CONCEPT

Our lives epitomize the nature of our culture. We learn that to be a man one must use his fists in order to stay on top. We are prepared to slaughter half the world's population as a consequence of international policy. We have depersonalized our enemy, and in turn we have depersonalized ourselves.

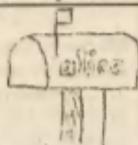
There are alternatives that we have not fully investigated. Non-violence as a method to approach an assailant has proved effective during WW II (the Norwegian Teachers Strike) and during the sixties when our own country attempted to bring about racial justice. Labor disputes have been essentially concerned with non-violent tactics though the history of labor is a bloody one. A man may fight with his moral courage in standing against an aggressor but he refuses to hate or use violence. Rather, the nonviolent resister confronts illegality by his example and courage. He does not learn to hate the aggressor nor does he give the aggressor reason to justify brutal behavior. Surely there are casualties, but when you leave to do battle with a gun in your hands, you do not necessarily expect to return alive. We have a false conception of the results of nonviolence. In India British troops fired on nonviolent demonstrators killing thousands. We know how many civil rights workers and people in the communities they tried to help died. One accepts the cost; some will die, often very brutal deaths, but the nonviolent resister appeals to human nature, not to hate and fear.

Increasingly, the movement in America is away from nonviolence. It appears too slow and costly. It requires deep personal sacrifice to face a mob or charging police and treat them as brothers rather than enemies. You take the realities. You will be the one that is hurt. You will be beaten, reviled, and then probably jailed. It takes intense devotion to accept blows when you feel that you are right, but those that have accepted nonviolence see the alternative as far worse, i.e. forcing a person into a position that will cause hate and fear. We must be able to confront the persons that are responsible for injustice with the true nature of their actions. We cannot use their tactics of subjugation.

It is a novel way, it is dangerous. We know the consequences of our personal and national attitudes. In the face of hate and death does love seem so unreal?

If my soldiers began to think, not one would remain in the ranks. Frederick Great

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear "alice":

I have noted, with great interest, the article on the front page of the latest issue of "alice", dated August 5, 1968, and it should be noted that it takes no great courage to face "one's accusers" and attempt to remove any misunderstanding that may exist as to one's position and to, so to speak, clear the air, for a change.

I must admit that my questions, directed to the general group, were calculated to bring out and put before all, the results that were shortly forthcoming, but the main question and, in fact, the main issue was and still is, "how do the negro people of our great country achieve what should be theirs without asking?" Among the many answers received during the evening I found some real thought, but not very much, for it appeared to me that of all the young minds at the meeting only one or maybe two have given any time or effort to finding out real answers, founded on real research and original thinking, most answers were based on passion and a complete misunderstanding of the real issue. Some answers were based on what someone else had told the speaker or on personal experiences.

As a final word on this, I would like to say that as a person I am not, what the article quoted as, scared, not for myself, but I can see young minds forming and a rough road for some parts of America, the land that has given, even the least of its people, a better place to live than anywhere else in this world. These young people, who wish to tear down what is now here, by physical force, should take a good course in history, both modern and otherwise, and tell me, tell all of us, where else in this world, as a minority group, would you have the same chance as you have today in this country, if you earn the opportunity. Make no mistake about this business of earning the opportunity for nothing that is worthwhile is received free, you have to work for it and when you are prepared, through work, then go out and seek it, but one never achieves anything by demanding it, except an empty promise and perhaps an empty future.

William T. Winder
Christainsburg, Va.

AMERICAN MYTHOLOGY

There seems to be in existence a widely accepted myth that those who are fortunate to be members of the world's most affluent nation are duty bound to refrain from any action which may possibly alter the status quo and threaten our already supposedly advanced social system. Many individuals accepting this myth have a tendency to portray the U S as being the nearest thing to a paradise on earth. Yet these same individuals are prone to equate human rights with privileges. In the opinion of many such "concerned" citizens people must "earn the opportunity" to enjoy the privilege of participation in American life, social, political, and economic. The very basis of this argument is that men do not possess any inherent and inborn rights; all benefit and privilege comes through "good hard christian work". Those who don't succeed must not be trying hard enough. This philosophy can be easily adapted to explain the misery that many Negroes, Indians, and Mexican-Americans find themselves in. Obviously racial antagonism is still very much with us.

I do not propose that I argue against the obvious lack of understanding and awareness present in such a stand; I believe that it is apparent to all interested and fair minded observers. The question that I did hope to raise in the readers mind was the weak foundation upon which is built the case for turning rights—student, minority, and human—into privileges. Those who do not recognize the foolishness and inhumanity of such a position should refrain from criticism, at least until they have learned to view the situations through the eyes of the participants. Only through actual life among the pressures of establishment intimidation and denial of rights can a meaningful attempt at justice be made.

"YOU WOULDN'T BELIEVE..."

New York (LNS)—Quotation from Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, July 31, 1968 news conference: "You wouldn't believe who would be the best candidate for my office to work with, but it would be George Wallace. I don't follow politics much, but he would make a good president."

By morality the individual is taught to become a function of the herd, and to ascribe to himself value only as a function.

AFRICANS ON AMERICANS

ON THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH TO THE A.I.C.

Editor's note: This is part of a series of articles collected by D.O. Chambers from individual Africans on what they think of Americans. Doctor, 55, at dedication of National Hospital; educated in Senegal and France: (These remarks were made in the presence of the Ambassador and the First Secretary).

In this article I do not wish to disclaim the existence of excessive violence, nor do I wish to defend or refute the use of violence; instead, I'll try to see how the Governor's arguments apply to the student's situation. I do not intend to attach blame to the Governor but call for a more honest approach by all people who desire to eliminate the problem rather than perpetuate it.

This hospital was built with the aid of the French government; it could not have been built without that aid; we all know that; France also arranged the staffing of the hospital; the doctors and technicians you see here are from Africa, from France, and from former French territories. I want to go out of my way to point out that no other country helped with this hospital from the planning stage on; we were promised nurses; none came. We were promised three doctors; none came. We have received nothing from Washington; but I dare say that in general this hospital is as good as any in Washington; and I happen to know that there are staff members here who have talents not available in Washington. I want everyone here to know that this hospital is functioning and will function without the aid Washington promised. I wonder what made Washington think it could make these promises, break them, and retain our friendship.

Examining his first reason for excessive violence, impunity for rioters, it seems that this does not apply to the student's situation. It might have valid application in arguing about increases in crime, but there is much difference between acts of crime and acts of protest. As to his second reason, I'm not certain what he means by a folksy philosophy, (perhaps he should retire from office and write about it!?!), and if it is all that good and reasonable, all I can be is sorry that I don't have my feet stuck in the mud. With regard to his third point, however, I feel it's necessary to take serious issue with the maxim that constituted authority must be respected. In the nineteenth century this view was expounded by almost everyone from Sumner to Marx. But it should be obvious that this position borders on absurdity. Look at some examples: Hitler was a constituted authority, slavery was a constituted authority, North Vietnam is a constituted authority, the Geneva Conference of 1954 was a constituted authority; in each of these examples our own constituted authority has resorted to violence to protest and change these situations. This does not imply that our protest and our means of protest were legitimate, but it does show the relationship between constituted authority and those things which should be respected is arbitrary. If the Governor had meant by his maxim that changes in the authority's policy should be made through an accessible constituted means, I would agree, but judging from his statement, "education is a privilege, not a right; a privilege because the individual is expected to use his knowledge to better the state," I believe that he meant what he said. It seems to me that the state should exist to serve the people and not vice versa. It appears that the Governor does not agree. If this is so, it would only be logical for him to close and keep closed the doors of constituted change.

In his speech the Governor never made clear what he meant by violence and lawlessness. He seemed to imply that he meant the acts committed by Afro-Americans and activist students. His analysis seems to imply that the solution to the problem of lawlessness and violence is buckle down and teach these people some respect for authority. But if people have legitimate grievances, one can either listen to them objectively, or one can suppress them with military action. Godwin appears to advocate the latter.

By failing to draw a clear distinction between crimes and protests, I feel that the Governor demonstrated a lack of genuine desire to improve the situation. Since the audience was from rural areas of the U.S., they probably have had little contact with the conditions that people protest. Many of them seem distrustful of these issues. Instead of taking the opportunity to clarify the issues of violence, the Governor reinforced their notions of hate and distrust by identifying a person participating in a demonstration with the criminal element of our society.
CONT. ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 1

To be a perfect man is after all the highest ideal.
Now I have corns, which ought to help some. — Kierkegaard

CHAOS IN CHICAGO? OR WHAT A PARTY THAT'LL BE

If all goes well, this demonstration is to be the climax of a great dramatic event in which, as Hayden puts it, the people "march on a political theatre, whose targets are the heads of state, the delegates and the institutions that stand behind them." Of course, the climax—the apocalyptic blood-bath as many see it—may come earlier in the week, due to all kinds of variables that cannot be controlled.

Because of the unpredictability of the situation and for more directly political reasons, a few hundred SDS people, who are planning to go to Chicago, will hang loose.

National SDS has generally been opposed to the concentration of energies on mobilization around the convention. The main emphasis of SDS organizers who go will be on reaching the McCarthy kids in a week-long organizing effort. The convention is seen as an important event in view of on-going movement building. Inherent in the SDS tactics is the belief that McCarthy will not be nominated. Jeff Jones, New York representative to the SDS National Interim Committee (NIC), says that SDS is banking on a short-run strategy and even if it fails, the movement will suffer no great setback.

Youth International Party leaders are playing things by ear. They don't know who is coming, what they will do, or how the Hippies will fit into other activities. Several rock bands are scheduled to appear and Abe Feck of Chicago YIP is attempting to get a park for the fete, but for the most part people and things are just going to happen. Feck noted, however, that the Yippie scene might well turn out "more politicized" than in its original conception.

The Chicago police, now 11,000 strong, and the Illinois National Guard, will determine the perimeter of the Aug. demonstrations. People will probably be unable to get within 6 blocks of the Amphitheatre by helicopter.

The 5,500-man 33rd Brigade of the Illinois National Guard will attend drills in five Chicago armories throughout the convention period. The guards have received permission from the city to deploy troops in playgrounds near the Amphitheater. The guards, of course, have undergone intensive riot control training.

If the National Guard isn't sufficient to keep things under control, the Army Reserve units in the Chicago area will be ready for action.

CARTOONIST COPS OUT

While sitting in the "alice" office at 3:00 a.m., I suddenly realized if I made a cartoon for this issue I'd never make it to work. Not wanting to deprive my favorite uncle of his takes for the day I popped a sheet of paper into the typewriter and came up with something for everyone (almost). The All-American Cliche: "The only good * is a dead *!"

To make it useful for the average American (most of us have nothing against an occasional asterisk) I have prepared a limited list (for limited minds) of appropriate substitutions.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. nigger | 11. hippie | 21. jungle bunny |
| 2. spade | 12. cop | 22. wet back |
| 3. coon | 13. kraut | 23. greaser |
| 4. whop | 14. commie | 24. catholic |
| 5. spic | 15. jerry | 25. slope head |
| 6. kike | 16. jap | 26. guinea |
| 7. jew | 17. hunkie | 27. indian |
| 8. bean | 18. limey | 28. jig |
| 9. gook | 19. pinko | 29. spook |
| 10. chink | 20. pollack | 30. bandersnatch |

You know...after looking at this list I suddenly realized that all of these characters have one thing in common. So rather than learn a number of unfamiliar terms, let's just say... "The only good human being... is a dead human being."

The Chicago Intelligence Police, hundreds of federal agents and bomb and arson squads will be out in force. A good percentage of the Chicago police will be on roused-the-clock duty, near the Amphitheater.

Some organizations will not, however, be represented in Chicago. The Peace and Freedom Party of San Francisco plans to send no one. They feel that people shouldn't get their heads busted for reasons that aren't important.

But events and attitudes change rapidly and although the political significance of the mass mobilization looks somewhat vague, the Pentagon model looms large in the analysis.

The event is part of a great drama, the national orgasm of the year, which could be a vitalizing function for the movement. All kinds of people will be forced into each other's company. Heads will be busted, and, barring a complete press blackout, the whole country will know it.

The politics behind this kind of event cannot be lucidly articulated. No single line can come out of such a diversified conglomeration of people. At best, we can say they are the politics of gut participation, tactical experience and internal education for the movement and those peripheral to the movement.

A learned book also always mirrors a distorted soul. Niets sche

NEW YORK LAW SUITS

New York, Aug. 1. (INS)—Over thirty people have already filed law suits against New York City for police brutality, false arrest, and other charges arising from the Columbia busts. New York allows only ninety days from the big bust of April 30, when 696 students, six faculty members, and eighteen "others" were arrested, ended on July 29.

The total amount for which New York is being sued exceeds five million dollars, and there are many more such suits being brought as a result of the bust of May 22, when police invaded dormitory rooms to beat students. A few suits are being filed as a result of the bust of May 18, when a Columbia-owned apartment building was liberated by neighborhood people.

The New York Civil Liberties Union is trying to co-ordinate many of these suits, bringing in a number of important constitutional questions. It is expected that by the final deadline of August 20, suits totaling in excess of fifteen million dollars from possibly more than a hundred people will be brought against New York, and that Columbia University, for which there is a two year deadline in filing suit, will face law suits in excess of even that. A number of Columbia officials, including President Grayson Kirk, Vice President David Truman and Housing Director James Eugent, are also being sued. The NYCLU advises that the law prohibits Columbia from paying any judgments found against individuals.

ON THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH TO THE A. I. C.

(CONTINUED)

The present leadership and the future leadership must decide whether we want a state that is served by the people or a state that serves the people. Do we want a state where all dissent is silenced by police suppression, or a state in which the leadership does not discourage the process of constituted change? We must decide whether we want a state that is "respected" by definition, or a state that is respectable.

—should be more highly praised for their action.

We offer apologies for not clarifying this position in the original article.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR (CONT.)

Dear "alice":

An author in a recent issue of alice has lauded the "action" to be found on several northern campuses ("Student Power Now", vol 11, no. V).

I would like to take exception to an attitude expressed both in the article and in general among the "New Student Left." We often get carried away and praise any change from the established way as being progress, i.e., good. We should carefully consider a program before giving our approval or disapproval.

I also take exception to the author's praise regarding the planned ousting of the ROTC Department at Queens College. Is this the free, unbiased education we want? Common! group, think.

Jim Stoneback
Washington, D.C.

Editor's note: It is the opinion of this paper that a distinction should be made between the terms education and training. We feel that no one should be denied the opportunity to train himself or to better educate himself. However, we feel that the essential role of the university is to educate the individual and to provide an atmosphere conducive to the growth of the intellect and meaningful interpersonal relationships. If the university is able to provide programs of training without undermining its essential role, it should be done, if not, the training in question should be offered elsewhere. It seems that the purpose of the ROTC is to instruct individuals in the most effective techniques of human destruction. Inherent in this purpose, there also seems to be a tendency to arbitrarily limit and define the individual's motivation and capacity for understanding. This purpose and underlying tendency could become contrary to the spirit and purpose of a university. If the students and faculty of any university, either in the North or the South, feel that this is the case, they should have the opportunity and the motivation to change the situation in order to preserve a free and unbiased education. If the training is to be done, it could be done elsewhere.

It is also the opinion of this paper that if the students have recognized not only the parochial problems of a ROTC program, but also the fact that inaction would be tacit agreement with this nation's policy of military coercion, and if they did not agree with this policy, then they