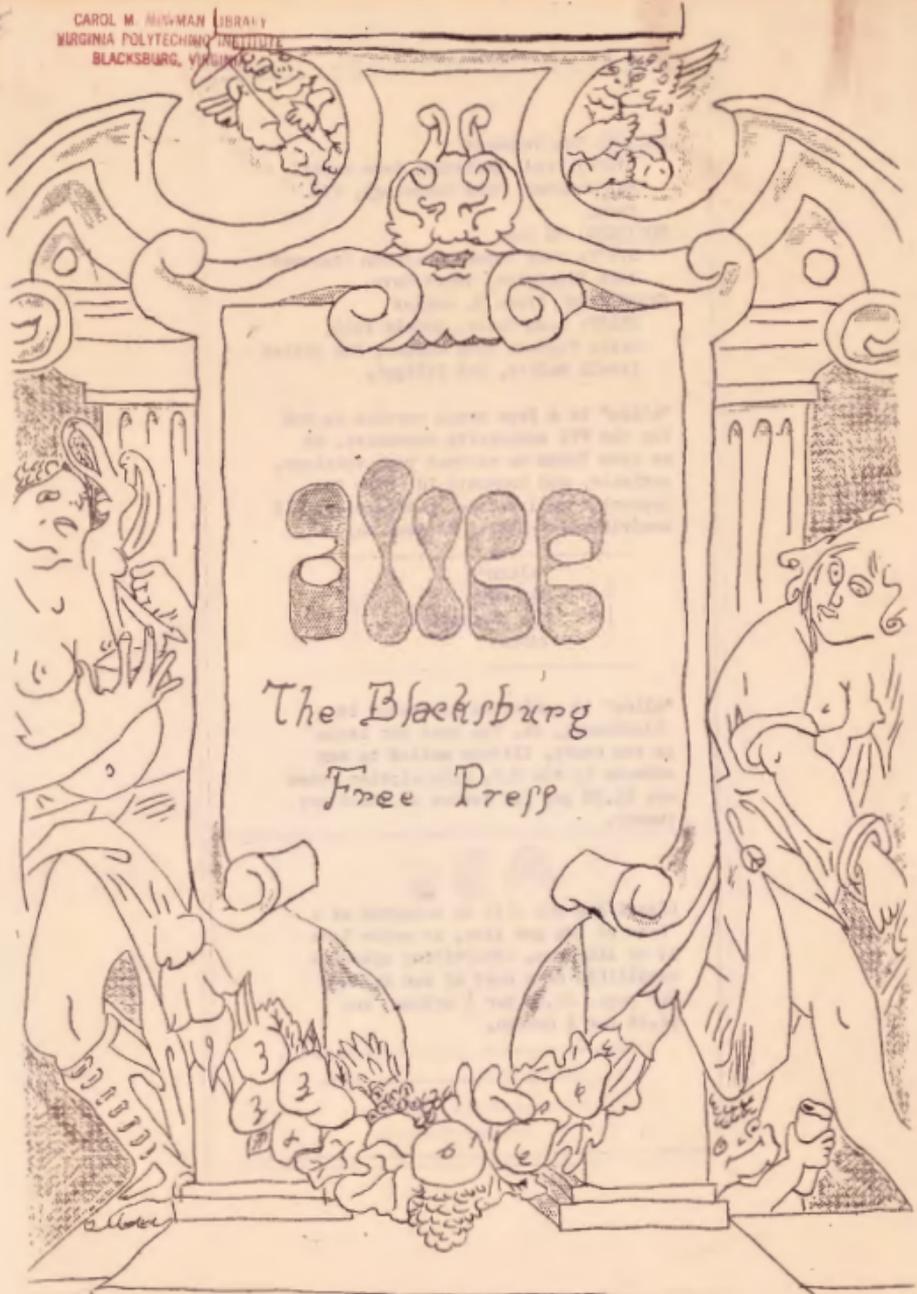
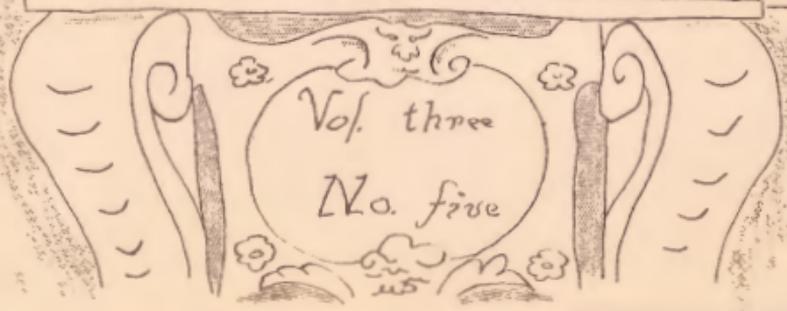


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ALICE
The Blacksburg
Free Press



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No. five

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WALLACE

From the Right:

by Thomas R. Twisdale
"alice" exclusive

I was first hesitant when invited to join a group of Va. Tech students going to Salem to protest, silently, George Wallace's appearance. The implications were broad and a little menacing: first, as a conservative I was immediately struck by the incongruity of joining—in any cause—those whom I surely thought would represent the newleft-peace element; and secondly, as a soon-to-be-commissioned second lieutenant in the USAF, any involvement (circumstances aside) in any disorder or disruption would reflect badly upon my Air Force career. However, ruminating over my dilemma, I determined to accept and add my own silence to the effort. Suffice it here to say—with a promise to enumerate and explain later—that my reasons were sound.

Any hazard I ventured was easily worth the first-hand education I received at the rally, which proved to be a study in antitheses. Our protest, by its silence, was rewarded as it never could have been by disruption. Wallace (who was forty minutes late) was preceded by country-western music and song, Dick Smith (a Yorktown, Alabama newspaper publisher), the Lord's Prayer recited in unison, and the singing of "God Bless America". Smith's remarks were directed primarily at the student protestors (approximately 150 to 200 from area colleges—all, like the delegation from Tech, protesting silently). He began with the now familiar "you give us half a million votes every time heckle" spiel; then dared us "kooks" to show him a Nazi flag; suggested that we read the book, How to Act in a Crowd; and advised us: "you know where you can go." This was more than simply amusing; Smith was a parently attempting to incite us to heckling. What a grand revelation was dawning! But as I said, it was amusing and we cheered his humor, as did the Wallacites.

During the singing of "God Bless America", in which the audience was asked to join, I was struck by another inconsistency: only the student protestors sang—and loudly—while Wallace's supporters either did not know the words or cared less. Events were not reflecting my preconception of either Wallacites or a Wallace rally (surely, I supposed, these people knew "God Bless America!").

can't over

From the Left:

by Bob Swiader

The 1968 Presidential Election has witnessed the rebirth and revitalization of political demagoguery in the American political spectrum. My statement refers to the candidacy of George Wallace and the tactics employed by the candidate and his supporters. While recognizing the constitutional right of Mr. Wallace to seek such office, I am terrified by the possibility of his election and by the degree of support he seems to enjoy among segments of the electorate.

The Wallace phenomenon goes much deeper and enjoys more support than most people are apt to realize. Reflecting the sorry condition of contemporary politics, the Wallace campaign is the only major party that seemingly produces widespread enthusiasm and an unquestioning devotion to its leader. Basing his campaign largely upon an emotional appeal to an alienated and unsatisfied public, unsure and misunderstanding the needed changes in our society, he has won a permanent base of support by promising salvation in a reactionary swing to a society based on the outdated yet popular principles of racial superiority and automatic obedience to constituted authority, no matter what the issue.

Such facts are evidenced by the makeup and content of his oratory. Devoted to the arousal of his audiences he carefully constructs nonexistent or misrepresented scapegoats upon which his supporters may vent their fury.

Such was the case at his recent Roanoke rally. Rousing his fans to a feverish pitch, he was able to provoke disturbances which he promptly blamed on 200 college and high school students present in the auditorium, demonstrating on behalf of sanity in government. As a result of Mr. Wallace's diatribe several people were assaulted, a few personal possessions were stolen and destroyed, and all the students were subjected to verbal abuse and intimidation. All of the victims were members of the non-violent, silent witnesses. The facts were that it was the Wallace people who behaved like the animals Mr. Wallace supposedly dislikes.

With such recent instances in mind, it terrifies me, as a concerned citizen to realize that the people backing Mr. Wallace do so with a full knowledge of the intentions and ideology of their candidate. George Wallace has created a viable political influence, viable for his aims, not those of the nation. It is time for the destruction of that myth and the ideology behind it. **SPACE**

WALLACE from the RIGHT can't

But on to Wallace, who finally made the scene. George waded right in... into the silent protestors, I mean... entirely without provocation (at this point, with the past forty minutes' surprises to arm my reasoning. I should have expected such a turn—yet I did not and found myself unguarded). He suggested we stand up so the TV cameras could shoot us and our signs (IF YOU LIKED HITLER, YA'LL LOVE WALLACE; STAND UP FOR ALL AMERICA; LOVE MAKES THE WORLD GO 'ROUND; etc.) and flags (small black and white flags; a Confederate flag with a black hand and a white hand, enclasped, sewn over it) and then "get back to the main show." The crowd cheered while we protestors remained silent. He tried once more, and then again—but without response. He tried finally to arouse us as we silently walked out, using his standard, tested lines: "hi sweetie...oh, pardon me, I thought you were a she" and "what you need is a haircut." Yet again in vain, as our silence prevailed. The picture, though, was now in focus: George Wallace, being an astute politician—no "redneck" by any means—realizes that his popularity is a direct function of student disruption, dissection, and anarchy on the Left: no heckling—no George Wallace or American Independent Party. Wallace then (just as Smith), was heckling the "hecklers" in an attempt to provoke the "hecklers" to heckling.

Wallace and Smith were only part of the spectacle: the Wallacites, the loyal supporters, were another aspect. Paradoxically, these people were heckling us...vehemently. They hurled curses, insults, and provocations, stole several signs and flags, ripped them apart and then challenged us to "come do something about it." One lady, wearing a green dress and sitting directly in front of us (so she may recognize herself—and know who is writing this—should an errand wind carry a copy of "alice" to her doorstep) was especially and vigorously nasty. Pointing at one black (silent) protestor, she screamed "kill that goddam nigger"; called us "white trash" and "white niggers" invoked cascades of characterizations and intimidations as profane and vulgar as I have ever heard; and repeatedly elbowed a student behind her. Lawlessness and disorder from a Wallacite?? Her's was a virtuoso performance—a real riot.

There was yet another aspect of the Wallace pageant. George periodically complains that the press under-estimates his rally turn-outs, so I was naturally interested to read the next day of a packed civic center and an overflowing crowd which listened outside. There were in fact, at

least three empty sections on each side of the arena in addition to many dispersed and empty single seats. The floor was not filled and the only "crowd" outside was the students after we had walked out.

Easily the most important aspect of the rally was the first-hand evidence that Wallace and his movement not only thrive on disruption and dissent, but actively attempt to foment it where none is apparent. Certainly, I had not anticipated this.

I promised earlier to review my reasons for joining with representatives from all along the political spectrum in a protest against George Wallace. It is, in the first place, heartening that the representation was so grand (from Right to Left: conservatives, middle-roads and independents, liberals and non-leftists) since this is an indication that at least some people know where Wallace stands, i.e., at the reactionary tip of the scale.

My rationale then, for attending was to demonstrate that I, a conservative, am embarrassed and encumbered by the presence of George Wallace. Wallace is a segregationist and a demagogue (clearly confirmed at the rally); to which nearly everyone evinces accord but not a conservative—which pronouncement is not so unanimously agreeable. How does a conservative—how does anyone—convince the skeptics that Wallace is not a conservative and conversely, that conservatives are distinguishable from the Wallace movement? The task is the more difficult (but never impossible) because conservatives can agree with fragments of the Wallace ideology. For example, conservatives believe in the inseparability of property and human rights: "separate property from private possession, and liberty erased" (Russell Kirk). Conservatives can agree with much of the States Right philosophy that Wallace preaches: for instance, that there should be greater state and local control, and less federal control, of education, or, for one more conservatives share some of Wallace's concern for the radical influence in our government and society.

Never-the-less, I choose to disown Wallace from any alliance or detent with conservatism in American politics. George Wallace is no more Presidential material than is Eldridge Cleaver (Peace and Freedom Party, Dick Gregory (Freedom & Peace Party, N.Y.) or Charlene Mitchell (Communist Party).

"alice" note

"alice" will henceforth appear on a biweekly basis and will be sold rather than given away. The staff felt that we needed more time for the preparation of the paper and that we should set up ourselves on a permanent economic base. "alice" will be sold at Books, Strings & Things, The Greeks, and the Wesley Foundation. It will also be sold in Shultz lounge and near the Choral Room in Owens.

So that there may be no confusion we are restating our editorial policy. We accept all articles. The only factors considered for rejection are in terms of length and quality. In fact we welcome dialogues that our readers might wish to initiate.

Due to the lack of staff members no articles will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

NO SATURDAY CLASS?

Thursday, October 18, the Arts and Sciences faculty met in Commerce Auditorium at 4 o'clock. At this meeting the faculty overwhelmingly voted for the abolition of Saturday classes. This is not a unique occurrence, for as one faculty member stated, this has been voted on before but has been killed from "higher up".

Saturday classes have long been the bane of the existence of every Techman. And teachers have long tried to advoid them. There is no need for delaying with this matter. At this point the administration should run a survey of student opinion; should the results reflect similar opinion to that of the Arts & Sciences faculty then immediate steps should be taken to alter the class schedules. There is no reasonable purpose in forcing the students and faculty into rigid class schedules. They have frequently stated a preference for one and a half hour lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays and we have the means to effect such a change.

T.S.

THOUGHTS

Yes i feel the war for you

love

trembling

when i overlook understanding

too beautiful to share

and pale death-sick irony

memories stab

i turn away my mind and try

to think of something worthy

and think feelings

stab

that maybe one day there won't be

R. H. FROST

W.W.W. STEAKS

"I'd hate to be stuck in a fourth floor in a tenement with the rats nibbling on the kids toes--and they do--with the garbage uncollected--and it is--with the streets filthy, with no swimming pools, with little or no recreation.

I'd hate to be put in those conditions, and I want to tell you, if I were in those conditions, and that should happen to have been my situation, I think you'd have had a little more trouble than you've had already because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those conditions."

--from a talk by Vice President Humphrey to the National Association of Country Officials, July 18, 1966 (LNS)



NUEY
LNS

6000 DIE EACH DAY

A meeting concerned with the Nigerian/Biafran tragedy was called on Friday, October 24, at the Wesley Foundation. Twenty-eight people attended including ministers, students, townspeople and faculty. The purpose of the meeting was to determine what, if anything, could be done in this area to aid the innocent victims of the war.

The meeting was remarkably free from the controversial political nature of the crisis. Bob Ellis, a returned Peace Corp volunteer who worked in Nigeria, gave a brief historical sketch of events that led to the war. He stressed that his views were apolitical. Food and medical supplies have reached Biafra through such sources as the World Council of Churches and Caritas (a Catholic relief organization), but there is a desperate need for volunteers to go to Biafra (e.g. medical teams and people familiar with the culture of Biafra). He is concerned with finding other volunteers whose main concern are the starving and suffering victims of war.

Marcel Mgbodile, a native of Biafra who is now in his second year of graduate work in the United States, stressed the irretrievable nature of the crisis. After the second coup that ushered in a Northern oriented government and the pogroms against the Ibos (the dead numbered from 30,000 up at the most conservative estimates) antagonism between the two regions severed all relations. No one dared to travel outside of his region and even postal and other government services broke down. Then secession was declared by the Biafrans and the war ensued.

Both speakers felt that the war would continue for years to come due to outside intervention (intervention with arms and aid by great powers to insure their economic and political interests in the area) and the fear of the Ibos that the North will stop at nothing less than genocide. As Mr. Mgbodile stated, the Biafrans would prefer to die fighting if death is inevitable.

The meeting then turned to business matters. It was decided that a committee of eight would determine the scope and directions that relief work could take in this community. Emphasis was given by the people at the meeting on the possibilities of disseminating information and fund raising in the community.

A new meeting was planned for this week, Thursday at 4:30, in the library of the Wesley Foundation. At that time they hope to have further information and a tentative plan for action from the committee. Everyone is invited to attend the meeting. Any groups that might be interested in aiding the project can contact Tom Little, the Episcopalian campus minister.

T.S.

ABRAXAS

Abraxas will not appear again until sometime after January. The staff of "alice" is too concerned with the change over in the nature of the paper to do the additional work required to put out a magazine. Should anyone else desire to put out the magazine we would help them with all the technical aspects and furnish the required contacts and news sources.

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you feel
as if you won't
change the world
sitting in a stuffy dorm room
?

the
SDS-
SSOC.

chapter
wants to change
this university

DO YOU?

write
SDS-SSOC
Box 459
Blacksburg, Va.
24060

CONT

STUDENTS' RIGHTS

The "legal rights of students" are much the same as those guaranteed to all citizens by the U.S. Constitution, and by state and federal laws. There is little question about what they are; the question is how to get the courts and college administrators to recognize, respect, and protect these rights. In the past three years, it has become increasingly common for college students to sue their schools in federal courts when these rights are violated. Generally, the students have received sympathetic hearings, if not always favorable judgments in such cases. - Even when legal issues are involved in a student-school controversy but never get into court, the threat of litigation by students is now a powerful and credible weapon in such disputes.

Suits are brought most often and most easily against state schools. These schools are instrumentalities of the states, as are their employees, from presidents to janitors. The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution forbids states' instrumentalities from abridging the privileges and immunities of her citizens. Various decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court have interpreted these privileges and immunities to include practically all of the Bill of Rights. Therefore, students at state schools can, and do, go into federal courts successfully to urge that their administrators be restrained from violating students' rights. These include especially the rights of free expression, fair disciplinary proceedings, and reasonable rules fairly applied--from the Bill of Rights. With the rise in federal and state aid to education, it has become possible with some success to argue also that administrators of private schools must act with equal restraint. Here the reasoning is that taxpayers' money (and the charter which only the state can grant) makes the schools, in effect, public institutions, if not actually instrumentalities of the state.

I. There are at least three major aspects to the legal rights of students. The first and most familiar is procedu-

ral due process, which is basically the constitutional guarantee of fairness in the way administrators treat students. This kind of legal problem arises most often in disciplinary situations. Since the early 1960's, federal courts have come to agree that rudimentary aspects of judicial proceedings must be preserved when the students' students stand to lose significant educational opportunities as the result of administrative action. One court has gone so far as to list the following requirements: "Students must be afforded notice of the specific charges against them, adequate time to prepare a defense to those charges, a hearing before an impartial body at which evidence against students is presented, at which students may be represented by counsel, at which students may cross examine witnesses and present evidence, including witnesses in their behalf." Not 25% of the colleges and universities in this country would meet the specifications of this federal court order.

II. Another major aspect of students' legal rights is substantive due process, which concerns mainly the reasonable application and demonstrated need for individual rules and laws. Until now, the most successful attacks on rules and laws which violated those rights have focused on unequal application, primarily racial and religious discrimination in treatment of students and applicants for admission. For all the effort in this area at the secondary school level, continuing and increasingly difficult problems exist at the college level, especially as students now attempt to combat elusive conditions of racism in their schools, as well as clear-out practices of discrimination. Here again, the 14th Amendment and the use of federal and state funds--for building programs, loans, and so on--have been the legal entree for such challenges.

A hidden example of substantive due process violations is the use of fire-inspection and maid service in dormitories as vehicles for invading the privacy and possessions of students.

CONT
→ STUDENT'S RIGHTS ←

The 4th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution is clear in limiting valid searches and seizures by requiring rather specified warrants from judges, under most conditions. A few court tests are now being pursued in this area for the first time. Either the argument about restraints on state employees, or that no room contract, if openly arrived at through negotiation with a student, would include such allowances for invasion, are two approaches to this issue.

A more obvious case of this kind of violation is the standard rule at many schools condemning "conduct unbecoming a (student, lady, gentleman, etc.)...". In this case the rule is so vague that it invites, if not requires, abuse and confusion in its application, and might infringe on a variety of other rights, especially freedom of expression. Likewise, rules about campus publications, ostensibly to let administrators maintain order and decorum, cannot be used to censor the content of publications or to punish the author. This conclusion was reached by a federal judge last year, because such a rule bears no reasonable relation to its stated goal or the behavior it tries to control.

III. The third aspect, and the one which most affects the quality of education, is freedom of expression. Included under this banner is everything from a student not being required to attend religious "chapel," to his right to advocate that his school should cease operating. As the traditional channels of expression are being, or remain, closed off to students--decision-making opportunities in school, participation in electoral politics, non-violent demonstrations protesting repressive legislation--more aggressive forms of expression occur. Furthermore, the campus and its administrators are presently the focus for expression which is symbolic or which was not responded to by the governments and political leaders to which it was first directed. Religion, politics, graphic, literary, and performing arts are all using new vehicles for expression and impact; they must be understood and brought within the protection of the First Amendment.

While in the past few years federal courts have generally judged students' claims of violations of their First Amendment rights favorably, legislative and administrative enactments have tended in the other direction. For example, a federal court ruled the North Carolina speaker ban law unconstitutional this year, in a suit brought by students. Yet the Board of Regents in California continues to obstruct free speech at its Berkeley campus, this time with Elridge Cleaver as the persona non grata. And although the U.S. Supreme Court has consistently voided loyalty oaths for teachers, the U.S. Congress passed a bill recently which would apply the test of participation in "disruptive" demonstration as a condition for suspending a federal grant or loan to students. Just after a federal court reversed the induction-ready classifications of students who had once sat-in at a draft board, General Hersey circulated a memo making participation in any anti-government demonstration evidence for similar classification. Finally, a group of 60 black students were expelled from an all-black state school in the South last year for demonstrating on campus in protest of the inferiority of their education. Yet within a year, though the students couldn't get back into school, U.S. Justice Department filed suit against the state precisely on the grounds that the school provided a separate, and inferior, education for its students.

A COMMENT

Students often view the use of courts as the end-all of their tactics in educational reform. This is unwise, because by stretching it a bit, most controversies can be cast in a legalistic manner; yet few would have any success as legal challenges. Most conditions which precipitate a need for suing administrators must be alleviated politically, within the campus. Courts decide most issues too narrowly to change conditions, and just broad enough to reverse particular actions. Yet the number of court cases to press legitimate issues increases. And it should.

Editor's note: "alice" has a complete biography used to research this particular approach to student's rights. We will make it available to all interested persons.

BALTIMORE

ON Trial

Baltimore, Oct. 9 (LNS) The trial of the Catonsville Nine, who on May 17 burned Catonsville draft board files with homemade napalm, is underway here.

The defendants include Fr. Daniel Berrigan and Thomas Lewis, who are now serving six-year sentences on a 1967 conviction for a similar action.

The May 17 action occurred pending the sentence of Fr. Berrigan, Lewis and two others on the original protest in which three pint bottles of blood were poured on Baltimore draft records. The charge was mutilation of Selective Service Files.

As defense attorney William Kunstler Jr. carries on a fight in the Federal Post Office courthouse, crowds of anti-war demonstrators called together by the Baltimore Defense Committee and the East Coast Resist execute supportive actions in the streets.

Kunstler and five other attorneys are acting with the understanding that the trial is a fraud, and justice impossible. They refused to examine the jury, forcing the prosecution and judge to pass judgement on and disqualify some prospective jurors. Kunstler said they might as well "pick the first twelve". The nine maintain that no jury can sit in objective judgement, as the motives of the Nine are as relevant as their acts.

Judge Roszel Thomsen, as usual, has ruled out discussion on the propriety of the war, and the character of the defendants.

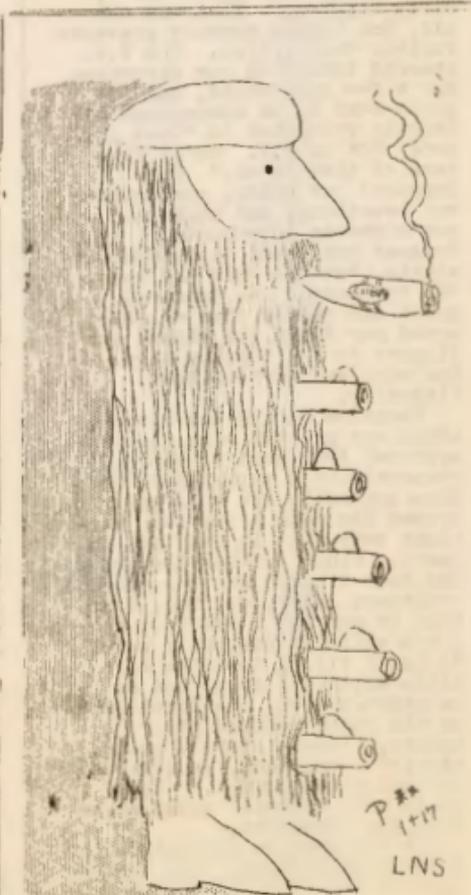
He maintains that the only issue is "whether they did the things they were charged with in willful intent." And there is no doubt about that, as the defense readily concedes. Twelve representatives of TV, radio and press were notified by the Nine in advance, and recorded the napalming of draft files on film. "The defendants are proud of it," Kunstler explained in his opening address. "They think it's one of the shining moments of their lives."

Street action began Monday, when a coalition of 2000 militant Catholic clergymen, pacifists, liberals and other movement people staged a protest march culminating in a rally at the Baltimore War Memorial. The route was lined with supporters and hecklers. Evening forums and rape lectures at Bishop Pike, Nease Chomeky, Howard Zinn, Arthur Waskow, et. al.

Tuesday, the street supporters visited members of local draft boards. Although they had little success in carrying out their intentions, they put board officials up-tight. "They looked upset and slammed doors in our faces," as one visitor to the public offices reports. The site of the trial was picketed. A coffin symbolizing the dead in Vietnam was delivered to the Baltimore Custom House, where the draft board is located, and a receipt for it was delivered to the pallbearers.

Wednesday afternoon, pickets returned to the trial. Workshops were held on diverse radical subjects including Women and Peace and Underground Media. Rennie Davis, Howard Zinn and E. Ahmed took part in the action.

As in Chicago and Boston, Baltimore demonstrators have found that by continuing activities over a period of days, a feeling of community solidarity is created, boosting morale and strengthening the city movement. "I was feeling down about the election scene, but this week has encouraged me tremendously," said the sister-in-law of a Baltimore Free Press columnist.



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CONT A

ONE WORD.

AND WE WERE DEAD - WALLACE at Peancks

Mass hate cannot be defined; it must be seen and felt. There were eighteen of us, silent protestors, who had to cross in front of three sections of screaming Wallace supporters to sit in an empty section away from the rest of the anti-Wallace group. We were all carrying unity flags, half black and half white, so they all knew who we were. They let us know in no uncertain terms, mostly four-letter, exactly what they thought of us.

After we were seated high above the main podium, away from the rest of the audience, the empty section to our right was quickly filled. The word was passed from "man" to "man" below and the "men" gradually moved up, glowering hate and calling further obscenities. A young Wallacite a few rows below us remained standing the whole time, conveniently in front of national television, finger raised in protest against "You G--D---, dirty hippies." That was not all, but common decency prevents further description. The T.V. cameras turned in our direction for a few spot shots, and the group next to us admonished the fanatic youngster to "Cool it, man! Not on T.V. We'll take care of them later." Fear dampened our palms, constricted our breathing, and tightened our stomachs into knots. Tongues and hands itched to retaliate, but the word had been, "No comments." We remained quiet and calmer than we felt, waved our flags and raised our fingers in the V-peace sign. One word and we were dead. Literally.

Sometime during the speech, which was greeted with cheers of approval from most of the 8,000 present (with a reported 1,000 more outside), the word got around the main group four sections away that it was time to leave. Since our smaller group had been singled out for special treatment later, we, too, felt that it was not a bad idea to leave while it was still safe. We began filing down the left aisle which was free, but as we started down, the local group on the right resumed their taunts. "Where are you going, hippie? Come back, we aren't through with you yet." They could make "hippie" sound worse than any obscenity.

At the exit we encountered further difficulty. The officials at the gate told us that we

could not leave that way, that we would have to go out the way we came in--back across in front of the now further incensed Wallace fans. Sure! To the question, "Would you accompany us out?" one rather frightened policeman answered, "Lady, I didn't bring you in; I'm sure not going to take you out." We stood helplessly while the main group on the other side was quietly marching out; the crowd was hysterically booing and calling; Wallace was saying, "Let them go, let them go." The local Wallace advocates closed in from above and the lights and cameras zeroed in from below. We remained quiet.

Just in time another policeman arrived to tell us that we could leave if we went directly out the gate, down the hall, and out the front door, and we were only too glad to comply. One of our group was apparently struck from behind, but the assailant and his gang were quickly stopped by the police before they could cause any further trouble. We filed out the gate thanking the saintly policemen as we left.

As we went out the front door, gasping the clean air with relief, we noticed that the crowd of 1,000 had diminished, if they had been there at all, and there were only a few of the demonstrators who had already escaped the building. Wallace's voice boomed out over the exterior speakers but was generally ignored as the people wandered around in a bit of a daze. Reaction and relief set in as we reunited with our groups, stomachs unknitting, breath coming a little easier. It was with no regret that we left the Civic Center and Wallace's voice behind. However, the obscenities, the expressions of hate, the angry gestures, the stupidity and the narrow-mindedness are not behind; they still go on. The experience was terrifying; the cause of it will continue to be so.

BY ANNE MERRIL

'alice can be found
at BOOKS, STRINGS & THINGS,
THE GREEKS, & WESLEY,
NOT TO MENTION THE MESS HALLS..

HANG ON SNOOPY

For President

Washington, D.C. (LWS) If elections were won by bumper stickers, a quick survey would put Humphrey, Nixon, Wallace, Snoopy, and the Esso Tiger all neck and neck--but none of them near beating Eugene McCarthy.

It's a part of the "McCarthy phenomenon" that no one seems to want to remove his stickers. McCarthy daisies are still seen everywhere; and whereas bumper stickers may be trivial, the resilience they reflect is not--at least not to the Humphrey forces. The nominee himself is saying that McCarthy support is essential to victory, and he pleads for "rationality" to prevail.

But will it? In New York, the state's Democratic party chairman, John J. Burns, is worried about winning his critical state for Humphrey. He said that Humphrey's strongest issue was the negative one of who he was running against, much like Johnson's anti-Goldwater appeal in 1964.

"When McCarthy people see what Wallace and Nixon and Agnew have to say," he hopes aloud, "they will come around."

In many camps there is doubt that even passive support by the McCarthyites (and that is all Humphrey could expect) would be sufficient to put him over in November. What is becoming evident as the campaign develops is that the delegates in Chicago did more than make a policy decision in choosing Humphrey. In the process they fortified the energy and enthusiasm of the one Democratic "machinery" which might outdo both Nixon and Wallace.

It has been known that the "bright wild-eyed liberals" in this country were equally matched--in numbers--by the hardline conservatives, but the liberal forces had held the balance through their dedication, hard work and energy. Its leadership had been better and the basically conservative blue collar block had been kept with in the liberal coalition.

This year the delegates at both the Republican and Democratic conventions had opted for party loyalty over popular appeal. In this way, the Democrats in particular defaulted. The result was that only Wallace and the forces of conservatism had rewarded and nourished the most active, enthusiastic and outgoing of their followers to develop the type of bandwagon which draws others. People are attracted to the dedications and enthusiasm of others.

What hurts Humphrey the most about his failure to draw McCarthy supporters is their "irrational" indifference to stop-Nixon appeals. Sam Smith, a District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee member, explains his indifference by saying, "I prefer milk of magnesia to castor oil, but I try to keep away from them both."

Other McCarthy supporters are saying they prefer Nixon to Humphrey on the grounds that since both of them support a war that bankrupts domestic programs, it is better to have the candidate who is at least not going to raise unfulfilled hopes in the process.

Since most McCarthy supporters share the feeling that Humphrey cannot win anyway, they are less inclined to share the role of "funeral director." Seeing nothing to gain, then, by rewarding Humphrey for coping the nomination, they are content to await his repudiation in November and pick up the pieces along their own lines in December.

A deeper explanation of Humphrey's difficulties in making "good losers" of the McCarthy camp might be that they don't feel they lost. The party and not McCarthy lost in Chicago. The bumper stickers remain primarily because the movement remains, quite separate from the Democratic party.

Humphrey might well recall that Robert Kennedy had the same problem in March of extracting McCarthy supporters. When Kennedy distressingly discovered that people who are won to a candidate on principle as solely as they were to McCarthy (who lacked charisma at first) will only leave that candidate on principle. Past record, good looks and "stopping Johnson" were suddenly no longer and McCarthyites bore that tenacity proudly.

Now Humphrey faces the same challenge. And the McCarthyites are waiting. They are restless in their political mononucleosis, but proud of their efforts--and their bumper stickers.

LUZY FOR FIRST LADY!!!!

ALICE MEETS IN THE DMF APARTMENT.
FRIDAYS AT 8:00 P.M. COME AND JOIN
US..

cont ↗

From the of the Other SIDE TRACKS

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The Guardian, independent radi-
cal weekly, N.Y.

(LNS) If one were to judge from the actions and words of the left, the war in Vietnam and George Wallace are the overriding issues of the 1968 campaign. Humphrey has become the whipping boy for all frustrations and cannot open his mouth without someone protesting the act. Wallace is always greeted by small groups of white and black demonstrators whose jeers and yells he turns to his own advantage in rallying his followers. Nixon and Agnew aren't even taken seriously, so bland they seem.

Because the movement remains hung up on getting the troops out of Vietnam, what is actually happening in the 1968 campaign remains blurred. While there is a growing minority who see the interrelationship of issues--e.g. Vietnam and increasing labor strikes--this minority has not been able to articulate or dramatize its point of view sufficiently to change the dominant Bring The Boys Home tenor of the movement.

Even more startling than the confusion presently rampant in the movement has been the total disintegration of the liberal establishment. So quiet is it that one wonders if perhaps it has gone underground, or merely thrust its head into the sand, from which it never totally emerged. Bobby Kennedy was killed and Gene McCarthy went off to the Riviera and Ted Sorenson, Richard Goodwin, et al., having no one to write speeches for, sat down beside the river, hung their heads and cried.

With the liberal establishment neutralized, the left awoke one morning to find the right peering in its window and was so frightened that it hastily pulled the covers over its head and held a long discussion over whether it would be more political to get up, open the window, and punch the right in the mouth, or if it should get up and pull down the shade, or whether it just wouldn't be better to stay in bed. And at last report the discussion was still continuing.

The issue of the 1968 election campaign is very clearly the rise of fascism. While the left and the liberals peer across the world at Vietnam, the presidential candidates have recognized that the stability of the state and its ability to survive are the preeminent concerns of most Americans. And each is devoting a major portion of his attention to this. Wallace, of course, called the shot first. But Nixon and Humphrey, not wanting to be left out of a good thing, quickly stepped to the firing range, weapons in hand. The only difference among the three is the degree to which each is willing to expose his own fascist attitudes and that degree is only slight.

Yet, Wallace is the only one nobody has trouble identifying, because Wallace wants it that way. Nixon and Agnew are almost as blatant, but Nixon is able to travel around the country like a king, with his daughter and David looking like Mr. and Mrs. Spearmint Gum, imploring the nation to chew its little troubles away.

This campaign has made one thing very clear: white people hate black people. In the Oct. 7 issue of New York magazine, an article on Wallace brings this out in the open. "It is as if somewhere, sometime awhile back, George Wallace had been awakened by a white blinding vision: they all hate black people, all of them. Great God! That's it! They're all Southern! The whole United States is Southern!" (Malcolm had said it more than three years ago: "Everything south of Canada is South.") The writer of the New York Magazine article concludes, "It is hard to resist arriving at the conclusion that an awful lot of people in this republic, from sea to shining sea, truly hate Negroes."

Most of the movement want to avoid facing this clear fact about the 1968 campaign. Rap Brown put his life on the line to tell black people about concentration camps, and most dismissed him as being a little too paranoid.

TRACKS

CON'T

The black movement seems as oblivious of what the autumn of 1968 is about as anybody else. Rap has said, "If America wants to play Nazi, black people aren't going to play Jew." That's not certain. It is not difficult to imagine black people boogalooing to the oomps, yelling "pig" at the guards all the while. It would seem that the rise of fascism would be an issue on which blacks the left, and liberals could join together. Each have their own reasons for doing so and no one would lose by such a coalition. It should be clear that whoever gets in the White House is going to do the same thing. Either way the issue is simple and it must be confronted, not ignored or run from. It is clear that we do not have a movement which can effectively combat fascism at this time. Therefore, we cannot allow the liberal to be neutralized, no matter how his ideology of reform conflicts with our impulses toward total change.

Tomorrow the liberal may be our number-one enemy. Today he is not. Tomorrow the white man may be the number-one enemy for the black (although it is by no means certain that he ever was, no matter who said so). Today, however, the enemy is an attitude which, if it grows to its full strength, will make Nazi Germany look primitive in its scope and techniques. As hard as it may be for many to face that fact about their own country, that fact must be faced. It should have been faced yesterday.

by Julius LESTER

"HANDS UP"

OR ELSE ⇒ NAM

SAIGON (LNS) -- The spirit of Joseph Heller haunts Vietnam. In September, Major General Charles P. Stone, commander of the U.S. Fourth Infantry Division, issued his famous "Saluting Policy" Orders.

"Effective immediately," the order began, "any person stationed in the base camp who is cited for failure to salute will be immediately transferred to the forward area. An individual already stationed in a forward area, such as a brigade train area, who is cited for failure to salute, will be sent farther forward."

General Stone also issued a forward transferral order for soldiers who had their driver's licenses revoked.

The General, however, recently received a communique from the Defense Department. "The country is aroused over your saluting policy," it states, and suggests that he reconsider his order.

Hurt and apparently bewildered ("I don't understand why the Defense Department didn't stand up for me."), General Stone has withdrawn the order. "I don't want to be a martyr," he remarked; "I just want to fight the war."

"HAIR"

DAMASCUS (LNS) -- Syrian youths with hair considered too long are to be picked up and held for 48 hours to have it cut, police announced.

The clipping operation was agreed on by the Interior and Education Ministries "to preserve the youths' manhood from effeminate appearances," according to a Reuters report.



LNS

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

GROW GRASS

A
TIME
TO...

CLEVELAND (LNS) -- A marijuana planter called Johnny Pot, a sort of modern-day Johnny Appleseed, is being sought by agents of the Federal Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Agents say the planter scatters marijuana seeds in little used pasture lands and on abandoned farms. Then he sends detailed maps of his plantings to friends.

Johnny Pot, who was given his nickname by an agent who has chased him from Washington and Oregon through Kansas and Idaho to Ohio (checking out a lot of used pasture lands, we presume), carries the seeds in a mailman's pouch.

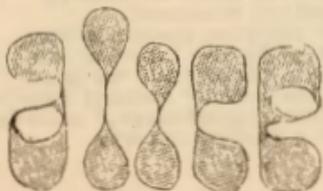
Marijuana seeds need merely to be scattered on fertile ground to grow.

Johnny Appleseed, whose real name was John Chapman, traveled through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on horseback more than 150 years ago, scattering apple seeds.

The New York Times reported that the residents of a suburban community have planted marijuana at the local police station, a church and a country club, as well as in a center strip garden on Manhattan's Park Avenue.

- For everything there is a season,
and a time for every purpose under heaven:
- A time to be born, and a time to die;
 - A time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted;
 - A time to kill, and a time to heal;
 - A time to break down, and a time to build up;
 - A time to weep and a time to laugh;
 - A time to mourn, and a time to dance;
 - A time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together;
 - A time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing;
 - A time to seek, and a time to lose;
 - A time to keep, and a time to cast away;
 - A time to rend, and a time to sew;
 - A time to keep silence, and a time to speak;
 - A time to love, and a time to hate;
 - A time for war, and a time for peace.
- What time is it?

9:30 PM



Box 459, Blacksburg, Va 24060

MAIL TO: