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CHICAGO EXCORIATED

THE WALKER REPORT

On many occasions following the appearance of the Kermer Commission Report I was subjected to the opinions of fellow students on what the report was really like and what really caused the riots. Each of them had heard of the reports so each knew the general tenor of its arguments, and yet, each dismissed this massively documented work merely to expound personal opinions. Even Vice-President-elect Spiro T. Agnew refused to believe that the Baltimore riots were caused by equalizer and poverty and named communist agitators as the source of disintegration.

I merely begin this way to stress the futurity of exchanging ignorance. The Walker Report appears no one, demonstrators, police, or news media. This collage of reports from businessmen and other documentation explains with clarity and understanding how each person either he stood in the police lines or what they, veiled his respective antagonist. The conclusion that the report comes to is, however, unequivocal. The demonstrators provoked the police with obscenity, taunts, and obscene objects, but "the nature of the response was unrestrained and indiscriminate police violence on many occasions." There is no real way to summarize the data and the scolding, syndicated reports and photographs that document the chaotic events of Chicago. Each event, each report given by police and demonstrators alike creates an image of terror and violence that forces the conscience to call into question the simplistic "agitator theory." Innocent people both a part of and separate from the actual demonstrations were caught up by the violence. Yet the Walker's Report's recommendations that those police who broke police regulations and discipline (law and order) should be disciplined, have been disregarded.

And yet there is the most imposing question of the Walker Report. Does the United States and order mentality that locked "Democratic Convention" behind barb-wire with violence inside and out belong to a truly democratic society? A wall of fear separated that convention from the people, and Chicago used clubs, nazi and beat cops to try to break the outsiders that came to demonstrate. Chicago had troops in the wings of the convention armed with tear-gas and flamethrowers. Can any city be so afraid of an eighteen inch strand of wire be so great?

Chicago was not afraid of the militants and communists in the crowd for they were very few and could be easily handled. It was afraid of the people. It was oppressing in the ghettos every day by the use of the same police forces and political institutions. Faced with ten thousand antagonistic people with whom the policemen had no rapport, he became vicious. America created Chicago;

the policemen that beat and maimed the demonstrators did not.

And let us meditate at great length on this one paragraph that subsumes the whole of our possible future. "Although the crowds were finally dispelled on the nights of violence in Chicago, the problems they represent have not been. Surely this is not the last time that a violent dissenting group will clash head-on with those whose duty it is to enforce the law. And the next time the whole world will still be watching."

Tom Saunders



THE WALKER REPORT IS AVAILABLE AT BOOKS, STRINGS AND THINGS FOR \$1.00.

alice's uninaugural

The NEWSREEL film, Columbia Strike, documenting the student strike at Columbia University, will be shown on Saturday, January 18, at 7:00 p.m. in the Wesley Foundation.

2-4-6-8...

Editor's note- The following item is reprinted from Research Institute Recommendations, an "insider's newsletter" for businessmen.

Businessmen who differed sharply on Chicago's August riots, won't change their minds after reading the new Walker Report. But they'll all want to understand what the Report talks about: the new worldwide ferment called "politics of confrontation."

Note that this isn't an ideology but a political technique. Businessmen must understand the difference, know what is meant, because they may face the phenomenon themselves before too long. Business isn't immune to the virus, so far has just been lucky.

But luck is no guarantee. Confrontation can come anywhere radicals decide they have the right ingredients to make it work. These include an "issue," no matter how manufactured it may be: slow-moving, bureaucratic authorities at city halls, schools, etc.

First, radicals must provoke authority into use of violence. Moderate supporters are then aroused, become involved themselves. Authorities are faced with a mass movement, not a small group, are maneuvered into using

FREEDOM NOW?

WILMINGTON, Del. (LNS) -- The pacification of Wilmington's black ghetto continues. Seven months ago the city's ghetto rebelled following the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Since that date, heavily armed patrols of white National Guardsmen have kept watch on the city's black neighborhoods.

Each night, 20 radio-equipped jeeps with a total of 75 men do their thing. They carry loaded M-1 rifles and 16 rounds each of .30 calibre ammunition. Incidents are few. The men curae the boredom and the "oons" about equally, according to a report in The New York Times.

BIAFRA REPORT



This page edited and compiled by Bob Ellis, returned Peace Corps Volunteer from Nigeria/Biafra.

To trace the roots of the present tragedy in Nigeria and Biafra, we should perhaps go back many generations. But the purpose of this article is to explain why a war is being waged in West Africa today, and to sketch in the extent of the misery it is causing, and not to argue the cause of it or apportion blame for it.

Nigeria was only combined in a single administration under British rule in 1914. As early as 1923 there were elected Africans sitting in the Legislative Council for the southern part - the first to do so in "British Africa" - but the north remained feudally run by its Moslem leaders. In 3 successive constitutions introduced by the British after 1945, the emphasis was away from centralization of government toward regional government; the 1945 constitution set up 3 regional assemblies. From 1945-48 there was a prospect of a single nationalist party under the leadership of Nnamdi Azikiwe of the Eastern Region sweeping the country. But when the North established a self-government in 1957, at a time when the Eastern and Western Regions took it, differences were plain enough. Nigeria became independent in October 1960 under a coalition government which was an uneasy alliance between Azikiwe's party and the northern traditionalists. The population was by then some 55 millions, of whom half lived in the North.

The northerners feared they would be dominated by the more modernized south, particularly by the Ibo who from the 1930s began spreading from their densely populated Eastern Region and taking over white-collar jobs all over Nigeria. In turn the South feared domination by the sheer weight of northern numbers - and the northern strength in the ranks of the army. There were bitter accusations of rigging both the 1963 census and the 1964 federal elections. After riots that followed another disputed election (in the Western Region where Chief Awolowo, a northern ally, clung to power), a group of young officers staged a coup d'etat in January 1966, during which the Prime Minister and 2 Regional Premiers were murdered. The murdered men were Awolowo and 2 Northerners, the Sergeants of Sokoto and Abubakar Sir Tafawa Balewa. Although the coup was led by radical officers of many tribal origins, rising against the corruption of the politicians, the January coup was interpreted by the Northerners as against them.

In May 1966, Gen. Ironsi, the new regime's leader and an Ibo, followed earlier moves to reduce tribalism in the civil service with a decree declaring Nigeria a unitary state. Protest of the decree in the North took the form of a first massacre of the Ibo in

the North. Some refugees headed for the Eastern Region, but its military governor, anxious to minimize the chaos, advised them to go back. A more drastic massacre occurred in July when Ironsi himself was kidnapped and killed along with about 200 Ibo officers. Finally in September emergency constitutional talks about reforming Nigeria into a loose association of autonomous states were broken off by Northern leaders and the Northern people fell among the last Ibo among them, aided by police and troops. Figures of the numbers of victims vary from the Lagos version of 5,000 to the Biafran one of 33,000... Nearly two million Ibo fled their homes in other parts of Nigeria to take refuge in Eastern Nigeria. Claire Sterling (The Reporter, Aug 10, '67) wrote: "Not even before the days of Lord Lugard, who staked out this territory for the British Empire at the turn of the century, did one tribe fall upon another with such ferocity, on so massive a scale."

Long-distance negotiations between Col. Ojukwu and Gen. Gowon, a young Northerner who had taken over after the death of Ironsi, led to a meeting at Aburi, Ghana, in January 1967. The Aburi agreements sketched out a confederal solution with the regions having equal representation in the Supreme Military Council and decisions based on unanimity; compensatory funds for the support of the two million refugees were promised and the use of force to settle the crisis renounced. Unhappily the Aburi Agreements were never implemented; the crisis sharpened again as the May deadline approached for the foreign oil companies to pay half-year royalties, and both Gowon and Ojukwu pressed for payment. (Nigeria ranked 9th in world

oil export production before the war.- (d.) Another contribution to tensions was Gowon's announced plan to divide Nigeria (then 4 Regions) into 12 states. Gowon believed this plan would end southern fears of northern domination, but the Ibo concentrated more on their own fate, pointing out they would be scattered between 3 states and not having oil-strategic Port Harcourt in the one state they could control. Finally on May 30, 1967 Ojukwu declared his region independent as the Republic of Biafra. Its population then consisted of 8 million Ibo and another 5 million non-Ibo people.

On July 6 Gen. Gowon announced he was attacking in a "swift surgical operation" to reintegrate Biafra into Nigeria. He had at that time about 12,000 men under arms. Biafra had at most 4,000 men, no ships and one bomber. Federal troops soon captured the university town of Nsukka and an amphibious operation on July 26 took the oil terminal of Bonny, where about 3 million barrels were stored. This strategic island covering the outlet for Port Harcourt was being held by a garrison of 3,000 in December.

For 5 weeks in August-September, the battle swung the other way. The Midwest Region, which had been forced in 1963 from part of the Western Region and controlled by men of Azikiwe's old party, fell to Biafran troops in collusion with local forces. The joint thrust past the capital Benin City went even into the Western Region. The Bonny oil tank was set on fire. At this point, Chief Anthony Enahoro, a federal leader, flew to Moscow "to sign a cultural agreement". Its nature was soon disclosed when the federal forces got delivery of more than a dozen MiGs, as well as Delfin converted bombers from Czechoslovakia. Britain, which had suspended arms deliveries to Nigeria in July, resumed them - mainly small arms and ammunition. The Biafrans were buying arms from any source that could get round the Nigerian government. The overextended Biafran forces were driven out of the Midwest during September, and the momentum carried federal troops on to capture the eastern capital of Enugu on October 4 and the port of Calabar two weeks later. Gowon who from the first told his troops to "fight a clean fight" at this point added: "The war is against Ojukwu, not the Ibo." But he was not on the spot to enforce his code of conduct; Othara



disc-elias

were, like Col. Murtala Mohammed, whose hatred of Iboe is well known. Colin Legum (The Observer, London, 21 Jan), described "the greatest single massacre in Asaba, where 700 Iboe males were lined up and shot. This brutal episode, whatever its cause, dramatically reinforced fears of genocide. So did the shooting of Iboe males in Calabar." His article stated: "Red Cross workers estimate that at least 120,000 Iboe are sheltering in the bush between Nkawkwe and Enugu."

Between October and March, the war bogged down in stalemate, which the federal troops broke by capturing Port Harcourt, the Biafrans' last good airport. Further advances, including the fall of the river town of Onitsha after 3 repulses, squeezed the Biafrans into one-third of the area they had formerly occupied, which was already overcrowded. The loss of food-producing areas was a critical factor in the mounting international criticism. The flight from Onitsha to Enugu, Onitsha and Nkawkwe - added to the disruption and misery.

Many governments, groups and individuals have tried to bring the warring sides together. The Organization for African Unity set up a 6-nation Consultative Committee of experts for this purpose in September. Arnold Smith, the Commonwealth Secretary General, has worked almost continuously for a year as a behind-the-scenes negotiator. And the British government has tried to use the influence in Lagos, which it believes it has kept by continuing to supply arms to moderate and eventually end the conflict.

Arnold Smith, with some help from Britain (on the Lagos side) and the Presbyterian Church of the Overseas Secretary Ted Johnson, succeeded in moving both sides to peace talks in Umuahia in May. But the positions of both Lagos and Biafra were never very close, a main difference being the federal demand that Biafra renounce secession before the talks could begin in earnest, while the Biafrans insisted there had to be a general cease-fire before talks. The Biafrans moved, however, from saying the cease-fire line had to be drawn along the original boundary of the secessionist state, to the ad hoc line at the current point of fighting. The talks broke up when the Biafran delegates walked out, saying they were prepared to pay the price of extermination rather than surrender.

World attention focussing on the appalling fate of starvation faced by civilians on both sides prompted the OAU committee into active concern, and the 6 African leaders met in the Niger Republic in July; both Gowon and Okpara appeared before them. Ten days of talks produced no agreement on the most immediate problem, how to open up ways to get the food stocks accumulating outside the area into the refugee camps. But it was agreed that they should meet for substantive peace talks in Addis Ababa in August.

Four African states - Tanzania, Zambia, Gabon, and Ivory Coast - have recognized Biafra as a sovereign state; this recognition was primarily a form of pressure put on Gen. Gowon to get him to the Bay peace talks, but it has since been broadened into a general championing of the beleaguered state. No other countries have recognized Biafra.

The British government has sent a succession of envoys in hopes of moderating the Nigerian attacks. Its ministers claim these envoys have streng-

thened Gowon's hands against the Nigerian "hawks", and have restrained him from a "final assault" into the Ibo heartland. Other observers are skeptical of the extent of British influences, and say that even if the remaining Biafran towns were captured, the people have organized themselves to fight on for months, if not years, in the bush and jungle. Holding off a "final assault", they point out, does nothing to relieve the starvation caused by the blockade. (Edited from a story by Clyde Sanger in the OXFORD/CANADA News, Aug. '68.)



FILM SHOWINGS

Scores of Tech students saw the film, *The Biafran Tragedy*, in evening showings in dormitory lounges the week of Nov. 15. The film, made by a Dutch TV crew, documents the hopelessness of the starvation problem in Biafra, which is expected to become much more acute in a matter of weeks.

Accompanying the 2 film teams in the dorm showings were armed students Rip and Ruth Sparks, Marcel Mbodila, a Biafran grad student, and Bob Ellis. All except Mbodila are former Peace Corps Volunteers in Nigeria working in fund raising efforts for Biafra.

Also aiding in the effort, Tech United Ministries (TUMS) sponsored a dance, the "Gobular Gas" on Saturday, Nov. 23. The dance, which realized about \$500 to be donated to relief agencies, might have been much more successful but for the mysterious rivalry between Radford College students and Tech girls, who apparently boycotted the dance.



ECUMENISM IN BIAFRA

The current Biafran crisis has resulted in the greatest example of religious ecumenism the world has ever seen. All denominations represented in the United States have contributed large amounts of money for relief efforts for starving civilians in the war zone. Following is a partial and incomplete list of church and other groups active in the humanitarian effort. The amounts of money in parentheses represent known contributions to date, and all have increased since then.

Church World Service (\$1,499,496); Catholic Relief Services (\$2,831,702); American Jewish Emergency Effort for Biafran Relief (\$105,000); UNICEF (\$2 million); American Friends Service Committee (\$105,000); American Red Cross (\$20,000); Biafra Relief Services Foundation (\$600,000); Caritas (\$250,000-budget estimate as of 1968); US government (\$2 million).

In an age when inter-church strife seems to the outsider to rob churches of much of their effectivity, it is a heartening thing to witness the spontaneous show of cooperation by many different faiths in the relief effort.

THREE THOUSAND RAISED

Efforts of the Blacksburg Committee for Nigeria/Biafra Relief have resulted in the collection of over 3 thousand dollars. The money has been sent to the following listed organizations for forwarding in the relief program:

Church World Service.....\$1426.58
CARITAS.....\$905.69
Wheeling Catholic Chancery...\$542.65

NEWS SOURCES

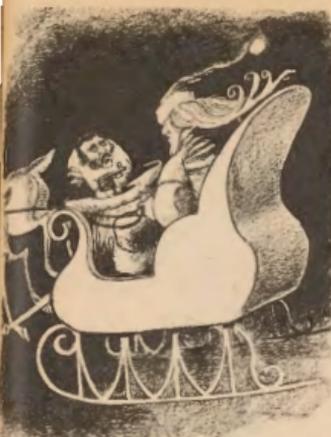
Persons desiring detailed reportage on the Nigerian civil war are referred to the following articles in the US press:

1. TIME Magazine; cover story, August 23, 1968.
2. "Point of No Return for the Biafrans," by Lloyd Garrison, New York Times Magazine, Sunday, September 8, 1968.
3. "Biafra: A War of Extinction and Starvation," LIFE Magazine, July 22, 1968.
4. NEWSWEEK Magazine, September 30, 1968. "Hope and the Horrors of War."

All these articles are available in the Tech library.

HELP!!

Readers interested in contributing to the Biafran relief effort can send cash or checks to:
Rev. Eddie Stubblefield
P.O. Box 138, Blacksburg, Va.
(Nigeria/Biafra Relief Fund)



3 Dead, 28 Wounded Cops Go Free in S.C.

From the Bird
Newsmen after three students were killed and 28 wounded in the Orangeburg massacre, a South Carolina grand jury has refused to indict nine state policemen accused by the Justice Department. Grand juries do not always work so slowly in South Carolina. Almost immediately after the February 6 MARIAC 28, for instance, black student leader Cassius M. Jackson was indicted on the slightest of evidence for leading a riot, attack, destruction of property, assault and battery.

The massacre came in the heels of a peaceful demonstration by S.C. State College students at a segregated swimming alley. Students who survived the police assault said they had retreated forty yards into a parking lot when the state troopers opened fire without warning. No evidence has been produced that any of the students were armed, and national records showed that 16 of them were shot in the back.

Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, a leader of the Columbia black community, said upon hearing of the grand jury's decision: "The people of South Carolina will neither forgive nor forget this massacre."

A national command of the State Highway Patrol was placed with the decision. He said it was the right way to handle things "if they expect law enforcement officers to do their job in South Carolina."

"We did what we had to do in defense of our lives and the lives of other people," he said.

A reliable source told the Bird that Attorney General Ramsey Clark feels deeply about the massacre and that there is a possibility the Justice Department might file a "criminal indictment" against the nine troopers. Although convictions would be unlikely, the case at least would be brought to trial and the facts brought to light. The Civil Rights Commission is also considering holding a hearing, the source said.

HAVANA!

For

NEO-CANADIENS

MONTREAL (LNS)--Persons considering escaping the draft by moving to Canada should try to visit as a sightseer first and contact one of the following draft-counseling organizations:

ALBERTA-- Calgary Committee on War Immigrants, Station B, Box 3234, Calgary (403) 243-5037.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-- Vancouver Committee to Aid American War Objectors, P.O. Box 4231, Vancouver 9 (604) 738-4612.

MANITOBA-- Jacob Letzmann (Kennebec minister) 600 Shaft-Sbury, Winnipeg 9 (204) 475-6851.

ONTARIO-- Assistance with Immigration and Draft Aid, Box 2382 2382, Station D, Ottawa 4 (613) 237-3149.

Southern Ontario Committee on War Immigrants, P.O. Box 155, Station E, Hamilton (416) 643-1179.

Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, 2279 Yonge Street, Suite 15, Toronto 12, (416) 461-0241, night 537-4600.

Black Anti-Draft Programme: Afro-American Brotherhood, 1984-A Yonge Street, Toronto 7 (416) 487-8888.

QUEBEC-- Montreal Council to Aid War resisters, P.O. Box 231, Westmount 6, Montreal (514) 931-3007 and 931-7432.

According to Juergen Werner Dankwort, visitors should plan on staying for about a week and should bring a couple of hundred dollars to avoid harassment by border officials.

2-4-6-8
CONTINUED

even more violence to contain-rioters. This is what happened at Columbia, more dramatically at Chicago.

Bear this in mind: Confrontation is no half-way measure. It is as simple as specific, identifiable concessions from authority like more student power, more jobs for black ghetto unemployed; but nothing less than the paralysis, breakdown of society itself.

Just how extreme these tactics are is sometimes hard to see. The mob at Chicago included confronters and concession-hunters. The concession-hunters really wanted the Convention to listen, nominate Senator McCarthy, vote a softer peace plank on Vietnam.

The confronters came in with a much more devastating goal to bring the whole Democratic nominating machinery to a screeching halt, disrupting the political process at one of its visible points. This swept the concession-hunters into a fight with Daley's cops.

Call it "Judo politics": a way to make an opponent cooperate in his own downfall by awkward-looking use of his own strength. Whether or not you think Walker's "police riots" verdict is sound, that's why it will seem persuasive to many who read the Report.

CONY

2-4-6-8 COPY

PAGE FIVE

So far the technique has been used mostly against two targets: political, educational institutions. Both are most exploitable. Confronting a political convention assures maximum TV exposure, brings the medium's rich harvest of attention, power, and respect. Attacks on schools strike at U. S. faith in education as cure-all.

Imagine adaptation of confrontation tactics in consumerism: angry car owners marching on Detroit to protest safety standards, or a rash of supermarket sit-ins by angry, militant, housewives. Does management respond by having the police club mothers and babies?

All this is not as far out as it might seem on first reading. Project the image of beaten mothers into American living rooms, and watch the impact on the firm that has been so confronted.

Two questions arise from all this: Can society cope with it? Our answer, based on experience so far, would be a guarded yes. Proved authorities handle symptoms and learn to handle them.

A key to containment: rapid isolation of hard-core radicals before they provoke authority, involve moderate supporters. Columbia President Cordier showed how by walking into a student mob, and talking out grievances while a dialog was still possible. SP State's new President Hayakawa is now trying just this tactic: talking to the majority of students, isolating the minority.

Equally important: application of a measured amount of force. It can be done. London's bobbies did it during a big peace march. Even SS-conditioned German cops knew how to do Frankfort's book fair. Remember that more police training is the Walker report's point.

Cops must be trained to deal with confrontation politics. It won't be easy. They have just learned how to handle big riots. Now they've got to shift gears again fast, learn a new approach, a new psychology, a different way to handle the people involved.

All this requires higher education, better qualified men, and the kind of money needed to attract them to law enforcement. Finally, all authorities must set up better early warning systems able to spot problem areas before confrontation can exploit it.

But just as important to businessmen: Can they cope with it? In most cases yes, if they can follow a few common-sense rules:

...If there are concessions that a firm can make, make them. This may help separate concession-hunters from the confronters.

...Try to get all the advance warnings as early as possible. Then alert the police for stand-by help if it becomes necessary.

...Make sure the firm gets your side of what's at stake.

...Above all, keep your cool when the confrontation comes. Don't let your business site become or look like a battlefield.

...Remember the one asset you have which government doesn't: you're flexible, not bogged down in politics or bureaucracy.

WHY AN ALLIANCE?

SAIGON (INS) -- "The American destruction of our country is so terrible that it's necessary for all Vietnamese patriots to unite to save the homeland. So even though I'm a Buddhist pacifist, I'm willing to cooperate with the National Liberation Front."

Such words would have been unusual three years ago, but in 1965 they are commonplace. Now they were being spoken by a modest but determined young lady, a charming person who had obviously reached an important personal decision.

We were talking in a small apartment in downtown Saigon, and she was patiently explaining to me the significance of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

The Alliance was formed soon after the Tet Offensive, as a response of middle-class intellectuals to the "urbanization" of the war. With NLF soldiers fighting in the streets and American planes bombing and strafing the cities, those who had previously limited their protests to parades and petitions suddenly found that they had to choose sides.

A neutralist "third force" was no longer tenable. Those who objected to the American invasion, but were not revolutionaries from a class perspective, saw that their interests were best represented by the NLF, for the sake of national salvation.

If the Vietnamese are to survive as a nation, they must drive out the Americans. The reasoning was obvious, but it still came as a shock to the U.S. establishment when Trinh Dinh Thao, a respected Northern-born lawyer, and Thich Don Hso, a venerated old monk from Hue, emerged as the leaders (chairman and vice-chairman, respectively) of the alliance, and announced their readiness to undertake common actions from the NLF.

That was in April of this year. Since then, the Alliance has grown progressively stronger in the cities of South Vietnam, despite (or perhaps because of) the fact that the leaders have been sentenced to death, in absentia, by a Saigon military court.

"The best known leaders live in liberated territory," the young woman explained, "but there are many prominent people in Saigon who are secretly identified with the Alliance. Some of them hold high positions in the government or the army while they continue to work for liberation. The Alliance is especially appealing to young students like myself who are not Communists but are eager to contribute to the salvation of the nation."

I asked her what she thought of official American claims that the Alliance is just another "tool of Hanoi." She smiled and replied that it is not so. "The Alliance was organized by city people, mostly

things-----things

- Jan. 6 There will be a meeting of all students interested in tutoring Christiansburg High School and grade school students 7:30 Wesley Foundation
- Jan. 7-8 Auditions for Night of the Lovers by Tennessee Williams Burruss Auditorium 7:30 p.m.
- Jan. 11 The Gospel According to St. Matthew Wesley Foundation 6:45, 9:00 \$1.00
- Student Union Film A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum. \$.50
- Jan. 12 The Gospel According to St. Matthew Wesley Foundation 7:00 8:00 6:45 9:00 \$1.00 Proceeds to Nigeria/Biafra Relief
- Student Union Film A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum \$.50
- Jan. 21 Community Concert Richard Cross and Doris Yarick Physics Auditorium 7:00 Free to students upon presentation of ID cards

RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG

WASHINGTON, D.C. (INS)--A massive demonstration against the war in Vietnam has been called by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The drive includes a rally on Jan. 19 and additional actions on Inauguration Day, Jan. 20. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has asked poor people to join the anti-war demonstrators to press for a resolution of the problem of poverty in America. The National Interim Committee of SDS, meeting in Chicago last month, voted against supporting the Inauguration Day mobilization, but there may be further debate about this within SDS, especially in local areas.

The University Christian Movement (UCM) is supporting the action and has issued a call of its own "to protest the complicity of higher education in the inauguration of another administration which will, by its very nature, perpetuate white racism."

..... middle-class intellectuals. We offered to cooperate with the NLF, and the Front gladly accepted, but nobody created us. We did it ourselves." I introduced the subject of violence. How could she, as a pacifist work together with the NLF, which, whatever else one might say for it, is certainly not a pacifist organization?

She explained that she herself would probably not take up arms because it was not necessary for her to do so. "There are many ways to help. But, you know, sometimes violence is necessary--at least to help violence to defend the people."



THE STUDENT SENATE WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING THIS QUARTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, AT 7 P.M. IN THE PHYSICS AUDITORIUM.

Flowers spring in some strange colouration of resolution or confusion Night and Wrong trial action slugs hums of cause and protest voiced in song about new world discoveries from stationary trips broadcasts a glaring light that rips at dusty curtains of accepted certainties proclaiming a dawning society that leaves men to love to seek to be almost anything except

free

Karen Blish

NOTES

"Alice" will hold a general meeting for all interested persons and ALL staff members at the DWI apartment on Wednesday, Jan. 15 at 7:30.

Goodnight Chet, Goodnight David, Goodnight Eldridge

Alice

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